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CORRESPONDENCE

RELATIVE TO THE

CONTAGION OF PLAGUE,

AND THE

QUARANTINE REGULATIONS OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

1836—1842.

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AUSTRIA.

No. 1.

Prince Esterhazy to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received November 21.)

Londres, le 19 Novembre, 1836.

LE Gouvernement de Sa Majesté l'Empereur d'Autriche, ayant été informé par son Consulat à Corfou, des entraves imposées à la navigation dans la Mer Ionienne, à la suite du progrès du choléra en Italie, le Soussigné a été chargé d'avoir l'honneur de porter à la connaissance de son Excellence Monsieur le Principal Secrétaire d'Etat dirigeant le Départ[illegible] Sa Majesté Britannique, les circonstances [illegible]

Lors de la manifestation du choléra à Ve[illegible] prescrite par le Gouvernement des Iles Ionien[illegible] jours, et portée ensuite à vingt-et-un, lorsque l[illegible] Ancone; mais la durée de cette dernière quarant[illegible] double, par une ordonnance à la suite de la[illegible] qu'après l'expiration de sept jours d'observance (s[illegible] aux navires, tandis que cette période d'observa[illegible] mencer qu'après le débarquement des cargaisons.

Il résulte de cette multiplication d'entraves [illegible] quarantaine est ordinairement de quarante-deux [illegible] delà lorsque le déchargement des navires se trouve[illegible] temps.

De plus, le Lazaret n'offrant qu'une enceinte trè[illegible] spacieux, il s'éco[illegible] souvent un nouveau délai, avant que les marchandises puissent y être admise[illegible] leur tour pour subir l'opération de la fumigation.

Aux pertes que causent ces délais, viennent se joindre les frais de l'acqu[illegible] ment des taxes sanitaires qui n'ont point subi de diminution, ainsi qu[illegible] circonstance que des procédés chimiques étant employés pour la fumigation [illegible] marchandises que l'on ouvre et déploie à cet effet, elles perdent par cette o[illegible] tion leur fraîcheur, et l'apparence d'être neuves.

Il en résulte pour le commerce un préjudice si considérable que les [illegible] taines de navires actuellement à Corfou, se sont spontanément réunis, [illegible] remis au Consul-Général la déclaration qu'ils préféraient rester dans [illegible] foyers, oisifs et désœuvrés, plutôt que d'entreprendre des voyages au[illegible] Ioniennes, où l'existence des mesures en question devait infailliblement [illegible] leur ruine.

Les démarches réitérées faites dans le but de porter le Gouvernement des Iles Ioniennes à diminuer la rigueur de ces mesures, ont toutes échouées contre les appréhensions de l'Inspecteur-Général Sanitaire qui considère la choléra comme une maladie contagieuse.

Le Consul-Général d'Autriche témoigne en même temps au Gouvernement Impérial, l'appréhension que ces mesures oppressives ne soient maintenues à l'égard des navires Autrichiens, même dans le cas où le choléra viendrait à cesser dans les Etats de l'Empereur, aussi longtemps que cette maladie continuerait à subsister dans les Etats voisins de l'Autriche, et que cette dernière n'établirait point de quarantaine aux frontières.

Il est évident que de pareilles mesures sont de nature à suspendre entièrement le commerce et la navigation entre les Iles Ioniennes et les ports Autrichiens, et le Soussigné n'entretient aucun doute que le Gouvernement de Sa Majesté Britannique reconnaîtra l'urgence d'apporter une modification convenable tant à la teneur des mesures en question, qu'aux modalités oppressives qui interviennent dans leur application. Le Soussigné croit d'autant plus pouvoir entretenir cet espoir, que le Gouvernement Britannique a depuis longtemps porté à l'é[illegible] de l'insuffisance de toutes les mesures de séparation à prendre contre le choléra, le même jugement éclairé qui préside à la conduite que le Gouvernement de l'Empereur a prescrite aux Autorités Autrichiennes en Italie. Il aura une obligation toute particulière à son Excellence Monsieur le Principal Secrétaire d'Etat, de vouloir bien le mettre le plus tôt possible à même d'en transmettre la preu[illegible]re à son Gouv[illegible]rnement.

Le Soussigné saisit [illegible] cette occasion [illegible] de renouveler à son Excellence Monsieur le Vicomte de Palmerst[illegible]n l'assurance [illegible]e sa très haute considération.

(Signé) ESTERHAZY.

(Translation.)

London, November 19, 1836.

THE Government [illegible] of His Majesty the Emperor of Austria having been informed by its Consul a[illegible]t Corfu, of the impediments thrown in the way of the navigation in the Ionian [illegible] Sea, arising from the progress of the cholera in Italy, he Undersigned has bee[illegible]n instructed to do himself the honour of bringing to the nowledge of H[illegible] Brita[illegible]nic Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign foll[illegible]

[illegible]e its appearance at Venice and Trieste, the [illegible]ment of the Ionian Islands was fixed at fourteen [illegible]wenty-one, upon the appearance of the cholera [illegible]his last-mentioned quarantine was afterwards [illegible]e date of which it was only to commence after [illegible]) previously enforced against vessels, though [illegible] to take place after the unlading of the cargoes. [illegible]ous impediments, that the real duration of the [illegible] days; and even that period is extended, in case [illegible]r, the unlading of vessels is delayed. Moreover, [illegible] little room, a further delay often occurs, before [illegible]urn to be admitted for the purpose of being fumi[illegible]. To the [illegible]l by these delays are added the expenses of the [illegible]ory taxes, which [illegible] not been diminished, and from the circumstance [illegible]hemical process being made use of in order to fumigate the goods, which [illegible]ened and spread for the purpose, they lose, by such means, their freshness [illegible]e appearance of being new.

[illegible]o such an extent are these measures prejudicial to commerce, that the [illegible]s of vessels now at Corfu, have, of their own accord, had a meeting, and [illegible] to the Consul-General the declaration that they would prefer remaining at [illegible]ithout employ, rather than undertake voyages to the Ionian Islands, where [illegible]tence of the restrictions in question would infallibly occasion their ruin. [illegible]e steps repeatedly taken for the purpose of inducing the Government of [illegible]an Islands to lessen the severity of these measures have all failed through [illegible]hension of the Sanatory Inspector-General, who considers cholera as a [illegible]s disease.

The Austrian Consul-General, at the same time, expresses to the Imperial Government his apprehension that these oppressive measures will be maintained towards Austrian vessels even in the event of the cholera ceasing to exist in the Imperial States, so long as that disease continues in the States contiguous to Austria, and so long as these States may not establish a quarantine at the frontiers.

It is evident that these measures are of a nature to suspend entirely the commerce and navigation between the Ionian Islands and the Austrian ports, and the Undersigned entertains no doubt that the Government of Her Britannic Majesty will acknowledge the necessity of a proper modification of the measures in question, as well as of the oppressive mode of their application. The Undersigned the more readily entertains this hope, as the British Government has for a long time held, with regard to the inefficiency of all measures of prevention against cholera, the same enlightened views as those which have guided the Imperial Government in regulating the conduct of the Austrian authorities in Italy. He will feel particularly obliged to his Excellency the Principal Secretary of State to enable him, as soon as possible, to transmit the proof of such to his Government.

The Undersigned, &c.

(Signed) ESTERHAZY.

No. 2.

Viscount Palmerston to Prince Esterhazy.

Foreign Office, February 21, 1837.

THE Undersigned, &c., has the honour to inform Prince Esterhazy, &c., that his Highness's note of the 19th of November last, upon the subject of the length of quarantine imposed upon vessels arriving from the ports of Italy in the Ionian Islands, has been referred to Her Majesty's Lord High Commissioner of the Ionian Islands; and that his Excellency has informed Her Majesty's Government, that the cessation of cholera in Italy has enabled him to modify greatly the restrictions which had become necessary in consequence of the imminent approach of that disease.

The Undersigned, &c.,

(Signed) PALMERSTON.

No. 3.

M. Hummelauer to Viscount Palmerston.—(*Received March* 13.)

Londres, le 12 *Mars*, 18

LE Gouvernement de la Grèce ayant établi des quarantaines de terre e mer, qui, d'après une expérience de plusieurs années, paraissent être suffisa pour garantir la Grèce contre la peste, vient d'adresser au Gouvernem Impérial la demande que les mesures sanitaires qui ont été maintenues jusq dans les Etats Autrichiens contre les bâtimens venant de la Grèce soient ab ou modifiées.

De semblables demandes ayant aussi été adressées aux autres Etats q trouvent en relations diplomatiques et commerciales avec la Grèce, le vernement Impérial désire, avant de prendre une décision, connaître cel Gouvernement Britannique. Le Soussigné, Chargé d'Affaires de Sa M Impériale et Royale Apostolique, vient par conséquent d'être chargé de s'ad à cet effet à l'obligeance habituelle de son Excellence Monsieur le Vicom Palmerston, Principal Secrétaire d'Etat, ayant le Département des A Etrangères de Sa Majesté Britannique, en le priant de vouloir bien le m même de pouvoir annoncer à son Gouvernement en combien le Gouvern de Sa Majesté la Reine aurait acquiescé à la demande de celui de la Grè

Le Soussigné saisit cette occasion pour renouveler à son Excellence Monsieur le Vicomte de Palmerston l'assurance de sa plus haute considération.

(Signé) HUMMELAUER.

(Translation.)

THE Government of Greece having established land and sea quarantines, which, after several years' experience, appear to be sufficient to preserve Greece from plague, has addressed to the Imperial Government a request that the sanatory measures which have hitherto been enforced in the Austrian dominions against vessels arriving from Greece, be repealed or modified.

Similar applications having likewise been made to the other States which entertain diplomatic and commercial relations with Greece, the Imperial Government desires, before coming to a decision, to be informed what course has been taken by the British Government. The Undersigned, Chargé d'Affaires of His Imperial and Royal Apostolic Majesty, has, in consequence, been instructed to address himself to Viscount Palmerston, Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, to request that he will enable him to announce to his Government, how far the Government of Her Majesty the Queen may be disposed to the request of the Government of Greece.

The Undersigned, &c.

(Signed) HUMMELAUER.

No. 4.

Viscount Palmerston to Prince Esterhazy.

Foreign Office, April 13, 1838.

THE Undersigned, &c., has the honour to acknowledge to Prince Esterhazy, &c., the receipt of the note addressed to him by Monsieur Hummelauer on the 12th ultimo, in which Monsieur Hummelauer stated that an application having been made by the Government of Greece to that of Austria for the repeal or modification of the sanatory measures hitherto enforced in the Austrian States against vessels arriving from Greece, the Imperial Government were desirous, before they came to a decision upon that subject, to be informed what answer had been returned to a similar application which Monsieur Hummelauer understood had been addressed by the Government of Greece to Her Majesty's Government.

The Undersigned begs leave in reply to acquaint Prince Esterhazy, that Her Majesty's Government has answered the application upon this subject, addressed to it by the Greek Government, by stating that, since the plague has ceased at Poros, and since clean bills of health have been issued from that island, vessels arriving in this country from any port in Greece are subject to no detention on account of quarantine, beyond the time required for transmitting to London notice of their arrival, and for receiving from London the necessary permission for their release; and that, as such permission is usually sent from London by return of post, the period of detention of such vessels in no case exceeds a very few days.

The Undersigned, &c.,

(Signed) PALMERSTON.

No. 5.

Sir John Barrow to the Hon. W. Fox Strangways.—(Received May 31.)

Admiralty, May 29, 1838.

I AM commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to transmit to you, for the consideration of Viscount Palmerston, the copy of a corres-

pondence which has taken place between this Board, the Council Office, and the Colonial Department, in consequence of a representation from the Commander-in-Chief in the Mediterranean, as to the inconvenience to which Her Majesty's naval service on that station is subjected from the quarantine which is indiscriminately imposed at Malta on ships of war, as on merchant vessels: and I am to request you to inform me whether Lord Palmerston is of opinion that any arrangement can be made with the Foreign Powers in the Mediterranean on this subject.

I am, &c.,
(Signed) JOHN BARROW.

Inclosure 1 in No. 5.

Admiral Stopford to Mr. Wood.

Sir, "*Princess Charlotte*," *Malta, April* 18, 1838.

I BEG you will be pleased to lay before my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, the accompanying copy of a letter I addressed to his Excellency the Governor of this place, on the great, and in my opinion, unnecessary inconvenience the service is exposed to on this station from the indiscriminate imposition of quarantine upon ships of war, as upon merchant vessels, while the circumstances attending these classes are so different and distinct; and finding from the Governor's answer, a copy of which I likewise inclose, that he is not empowered to interfere with the regulations, I beg to submit the same to their Lordships for the consideration of Her Majesty's Government.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) ROBERT STOPFORD, *Admiral.*

Inclosure 2 in No. 5.

Admiral Stopford to Major-General Sir H. F. Bouverie.

Sir, "*Princess Charlotte*," *Malta, April* 15, 1838.

I BEG leave to represent to your Excellency, the serious injury which Her Majesty's naval service sustains in consequence of the very lengthened quarantine imposed upon Her Majesty's ships on their arrival at Malta from the coast of Africa and the Archipelago.

As one instance, I shall mention the "Carysfort," lately arrived from Constantinople, much in want of caulking and other repairs, the whole of which must be deferred for the space of twenty-five days, the term of quarantine which I hear is allotted to her by the Board of Health.

The "Carysfort" sailed from Constantinople with a clean bill of health, has no sick persons on board, and is in as good and healthy a state as it is possible for a ship to be.

As this is not the only instance in which great and serious delay has arisen from the protracted term of quarantine imposed upon Her Majesty's ships at Malta upon many occasions; I wish to submit to your Excellency whether it is not possible to come to some arrangement, whereby these delays inflicted upon Her Majesty's ships may be obviated.

It appears to me most unnecessary and unreasonable to subject Her Majesty's ships, with all their good order, cleanliness, and medical skill, to the same periods of quarantine as merchant-vessels with cargoes, or steam-packets with passengers.

Officers are bound by the ties of honour, as well as the risk of forfeiting their commissions, to make a true and correct statement of the health of their crews, as well as to report their communications with the shore, or with other vessels liable to infection of any sort; and any officer attempting to infringe these rules for personal convenience or any other cause, would have a lasting stigma attached to his name.

Should your Excellency not be authorized to make any change in the present quarantine regulations of this island, I hope by reference to the Government at home, of the serious and many evils sustained by Her Majesty's navy at this island by their continuance, that some amendment will take place.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) ROBERT STOPFORD, *Admiral.*

Inclosure 3 in No. 5.

Major-General Sir H. F. Bouverie to Admiral Stopford.

Sir, *Palace, Malta, April* 16, 1838.

I HAVE had the honour to receive your letter of yesterday's date, in which you bring under my consideration the very serious injury to the naval service sustained by the length of quarantine imposed upon Her Majesty's ships of war arriving at Malta from Constantinople and other places subject to quarantine.

I beg to assure you that I fully participate with you in regretting the very serious inconvenience suffered by Her Majesty's ships in the performance of quarantine, and which in many instances might certainly be shortened without danger to the public health. But I am bound to state that neither myself nor the Board of Health have the power to do this, and all I can say is, that long as our periods of quarantine may be, they are shorter than are performed at any other lazaretto under similar circumstances.

I need not explain to you, that Malta retains its free pratique with the continent, on the engagement that ships of war, equally with merchant vessels are to perform certain periods of quarantine on coming from countries subject to quarantine, and if Malta was to make any deviation from this practice, the immediate consequence would be the interruption of the free pratique of the island with the continent.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) H. F. BOUVERIE.

Inclosure 4 in No. 5.

C. Greville, Esq., to Sir John Barrow.

Sir, *Council Office, May* 11, 1838.

IN reply to your letter of the 9th instant with its inclosures from Admiral Sir Robert Stopford, relative to the great inconvenience to which Her Majesty's naval service is exposed in consequence of the indiscriminate imposition of seventy-five days' quarantine upon ships of war as upon merchant-vessels at the island of Malta: I am directed by the Lords of the Council to state to you, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, their reluctance to interfere with the regulations established by the Board of Health at that island; more particularly as from Sir Henry Bouverie's letter they appear to have been formed in conformity with the rules and regulations of certain offices of Health at Naples, Marseilles, Genoa, &c., with the view of establishing a permanent free pratique between the Island of Malta and the Continent.

I am, however, directed further to state, that their Lordships having referred the correspondence to the Superintendent-General of Quarantine in England, he has stated it as his opinion that a quarantine of *fifteen* days upon a ship-of-war from the date of sailing would be a sufficient security against the importation of infection.

I am, &c.,
(Signed) C. GREVILLE.

Inclosure 5 in No. 5.

Mr. Stephen to Sir John Barrow.

Sir, *Downing Street, May 25, 1838.*

HAVING laid before Lord Glenelg your letter of the 14th instant, with the papers therein inclosed, relative to the inconvenience to which Her Majesty's naval service in the Mediterranean is exposed from the quarantine which is indiscriminately imposed at Malta on ships of war, as on merchant vessels, I am directed by his Lordship to request you will call the attention of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to the correspondence which passed on this subject between the Admiralty and this Office, in the month of February, 1826, by which their Lordships will perceive that the inconvenience complained of by the Captains of Her Majesty's ships, involves not the efficacy of any particular methods of quarantine, but the question whether Malta shall continue to enjoy pratique in the continental ports of the Mediterranean, by assimilating her regulations of quarantine to those of the principal Boards of Health in the Mediterranean.

On this subject Lord Glenelg is persuaded that the quarantine which the Authorities of Malta are compelled to impose on Her Majesty's ships is repugnant to their wishes and even to their judgment.

But if it be erroneous in principle to subject ships of war to the same, or nearly the same restrictions as merchant-vessels, his Lordship is apprehensive that so long as that principle is acted on by the other Mediterranean Lazarettos, the Health Board of Malta has no alternative but to enforce the condition on which the island enjoys free pratique with the Mediterranean ports.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) JAMES STEPHEN.

No. 6.

Viscount Palmerston to Sir Frederick Lamb.

(Extract.) *Foreign Office, June 11, 1838.*

COMPLAINTS have reached Her Majesty's Government from the Commander-in-Chief of Her Majesty's squadron in the Mediterranean, that Her Majesty's ships on that station are exposed to much inconvenience by the long duration of the quarantine to which they are subjected at Malta, on arriving at that island from certain other ports of the Mediterranean.

It is further stated, that the duration of quarantine at Malta is fixed with reference to the health regulations which are established in other Mediterranean ports of Europe.

I transmit to you a copy of a letter from the Admiralty, inclosing a correspondence which has passed on this subject between that Department, the Council Office, and the Colonial Office; and with reference to the contents of these papers, I have to instruct you to inquire from the Government of Austria what is the shortest period of quarantine which a ship of war coming from Turkey must perform at Malta, in order to maintain Malta in free pratique with the Austrian ports.

You will draw the attention of the Austrian Government to the marked difference which exists between a ship of war and a merchant-man, with respect to liability to carry infectious diseases. You will point out that the order, regularity and cleanliness, and medical attendance, which are found on board a ship of war, render such vessel far less likely than a merchant-man to have infectious disorders on board; while the sense of honour and professional responsibility of the Commander of a ship of war to his Government, give to the

declaration of such officer, as to the state of health of this crew, a very different value from that which could attach to a similar declaration made by the master of a merchant-man.

You will propose to the Austrian Government, to adopt for ships of war the period of quarantine suggested in the inclosed letter from the Council Office, viz., fifteen days from the time of sailing from the last place of departure liable to quarantine; so that if the ship of war shall have performed that period of quarantine at Malta, and shall come from Malta to an Austrian port, without touching intermediately at any place which would render such ship liable to quarantine, such ship shall be immediately admitted to free pratique in the Austrian port.

No. 7.

Sir Frederick Lamb to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received July 15.)

(Extract.) *Vienna, July 6, 1838.*

I INCLOSE copy of a note, which, in obedience to your Lordship's instructions, I have addressed to Prince Metternich.

I shall doubtless receive an answer, stating the practice of Austria with regard to their own ships of war arriving from suspected ports, but this does not seem to me to be all that the case requires. Having addressed myself to the person at the head of the quarantine department, he told me that they could venture no innovation, and cited an instance, in which the premature admission to pratique of an ambassador coming from Constantinople, had placed Trieste in quarantine with Toulon and Marseilles from which they had not been able to emerge till after a negotiation which lasted six months. Upon this I inquired of him whether the commercial and financial interests of the Mediterranean States, as well as those of their armed fleets, did not seem to him to demand a general revision of the system. He said they did, and that Austria was already engaged in it; that everything tended to the shortening of quarantines; that Turkey was about to establish one herself; that Greece had already done so; and that France claimed free pratique for the town of Algiers, on the ground of the establishment there of her own customs and regulations, which remove the danger of infection. Upon all these grounds, he said, a revision of the prevailing regulations relating to quarantine appeared to be called for. I fully agreed with him, but represented, in reply, that from the necessity of these regulations being general, I doubted the possibility of anything effective being done, unless a centre of negotiation could be established where the questions might be discussed, and a general regulation adopted applicable to the whole of the Mediterranean; and I asked him whether he thought that Austria would join with England and France, if they should be so disposed, in inviting the other Mediterranean Powers to enter into discussions, with the view of establishing a common mode of action upon the subject. He answered that he had no doubt of it; that if three of the Governments immediately interested were to take the lead, the others could hardly stand aloof; and he seemed to think that, from the great experience of this Government in questions of quarantine, Vienna would be the best point on which to assemble Commissioners for the purpose.

I shall not speak to Prince Metternich upon the subject, but if the suggestion should meet the approbation of Her Majesty's Government, I have no doubt of his concurrence in it.

I am enabled to add an authentic statement of the present regulations concerning vessels arriving from the ports of the United States.

I have further to add, that the French Chargé d'Affaires has presented a note, proposing to the Austrian Government that a meeting should be held at some town to be designated between Trieste and Marseilles, for the purpose of establishing a general sanatory law applicable to all Italy. The Austrian

Government would prefer that it should be extended to the whole Mediterranean; and the gentleman mentioned at the beginning of this despatch, has called upon me to say that Prince Metternich highly approves of my suggestion, and that if Her Majesty's Government should decide to act upon it, they may count upon the assistance of that of Austria.

Inclosure 1 in No. 7.

Sir Frederick Lamb to Prince Metternich.

Vienne, le 5 Juillet, 1838.

LE Commandant-en-Chef de la station maritime de Sa Majesté Britannique dans la Mer Méditerranée ayant à diverses reprises appelé l'attention du Gouvernement de Sa dite Majesté aux entraves que porte à l'activité du service des bâtimens de guerre sous ses ordres, la sévérité du réglement sanitaire en vertu duquel seul, le port de Malte se trouve en libre pratique avec les ports des autres Puissances Chrétiennes dans la Méditerranée, réglement qui assujétit tout bâtiment, soit de guerre soit de commerce, indistinctement, à une quarantaine de vingt-cinq jours, à compter du jour de leur départ du dernier port sujet à quarantaine, le Soussigné, ayant de recevoir de son Gouvernement l'ordre d'appeler l'attention de son Altesse Monsieur le Prince de Metternich, &c., sur cette affaire.

Il doit être évident au Gouvernement de Sa Majesté Impériale et Royale Apostolique, qu'il existe par rapport au risque de communiquer des maladies contagieuses une différence très marquée entre les bâtimens de guerre et les navires marchands. L'ordre, la régularité, la propreté, les soins des gens de l'art qui se trouvent à bord d'un bâtiment de guerre, rendent un pareil bâtiment beaucoup moins sujet à des maladies contagieuses: tandis que le sentiment d'honneur du Commandant de ce bâtiment, ainsi que la responsabilité qu'il encourt vis-à-vis de son propre Gouvernement, contribuent à donner à la déclaration que ferait cet officier sur l'état sanitaire de son équipage, un tout autre poids que celui que l'on serait disposé à accorder à une semblable déclaration provenant du Commandant d'un navire marchand.

Le Soussigné, en transmettant à cette occasion à son Altesse Monsieur le Prince de Metternich, &c., une lettre avec ses annexes, adressée par le Département de l'Amirauté à celui des Affaires Etrangères à ce sujet, a l'honneur de réclamer du Gouvernement Impérial qu'il veuille bien lui faire connaître le terme de quarantaine le plus court que puisse faire dans le port de Malte un bâtiment de guerre venant de Turquie, de manière à maintenir la libre pratique de ce port avec les ports Autrichiens.

En conclusion, le Soussigné est chargé de faire, d'ordre de sa Cour, au Gouvernement Impérial et Royal Apostolique, la proposition énoncée dans la lettre du Département du Conseil, à savoir, qu'il soit substitué en faveur des bâtimens de guerre le terme de quinze jours de quarantaine à celui de vingt-cinq jours qu'ils ont à accomplir aujourd'hui; en telle sorte que si un bâtiment de guerre avait accompli dans le port de Malte une quarantaine de quinze jours, à compter du jour de son départ du dernier port sujet à quarantaine, il serait admis à libre pratique dans les ports Autrichiens, pourvu toutefois qu'en se rendant de Malte aux ports en question il n'eut pas touché d'autres ports qui puissent de nouveau le rendre sujet à la quarantaine.

Le Soussigné, &c.,

(Signé) F. L[illegible]

(Translation.)

Vienna, July 8, 1838.

THE Commander-in-Chief of the squadron of Her Britannic Majesty in the Mediterranean, having at different times drawn the attention of Her Majesty's Government to the detriment to the service of the ships of war under his orders, caused by the severity of the sanatory regulations, in virtue of which only, the port of Malta is in free pratique with the ports of the other Christian Powers in the Mediterranean, a regulation which subjects every ship, without distinction, whether ship of war or merchant vessel, to a quarantine of twenty-five days from the day of sailing from the last port liable to quarantine, the Undersigned, &c., has been instructed by his Government to draw the attention of His Highness Prince Metternich, &c., to this subject.

It must be evident to the Government of His Imperial and Royal Apostolic Majesty, that, with regard to the liability of communicating infectious diseases, there exists a very marked difference between ships of war and merchant vessels. The order, regularity, cleanliness, and medical attendance which are found on board a ship of war, render such vessel far less liable to contagious disease; while the sense of honor of the commander of such ship, as well as his responsibility to his own Government, give to the declaration of such officer as to the state of health of his crew a much greater weight than could attach to a similar declaration made by the master of a merchant vessel.

The Undersigned, in transmitting by this opportunity to his Highness Prince Metternich, &c., a letter with its inclosures, addressed by the Departments of the Admiralty to that of Foreign Affairs upon this subject, has the honor to request the Imperial Government will inform him what is the shortest period of quarantine which a ship of war, arriving from Turkey, must perform in the port of Malta, in order to maintain that port in free pratique with the Austrian ports?

In conclusion, the Undersigned is instructed by his Government, to make to the Imperial and Royal Apostolic Government, the proposition contained in the letter of the Council Office, namely, to substitute in favour of ships of war, the period of fifteen days' quarantine for that of twenty-five days, to which they are at present liable; in such manner, that if a ship of war had performed at Malta a quarantine of fifteen days from the period of its departure from the last port liable to quarantine, it would be admitted to free pratique in the Austrian ports; provided, however, that in proceeding from Malta to the ports in question, it had not touched at any other ports which would render such ship liable to a fresh quarantine.

The Undersigned, &c. (Signed) F. LAMB.

Inclosure 2 in No. 7.

Regulations concerning Vessels arriving from Ports of The United States.

LES navires Américains arrivant avec la patente nette auront la libre pratique; ceux qui ont la patente tocca seront soumis à une quarantaine de jours, si leur chargement est composé de marchandises susceptibles d'infection, et de cinq jours seulement quand le chargement n'est pas exposé à l'infection.

(Translation.)

AMERICAN vessels arriving with a clean bill of health, shall be admitted to pratique; those having a suspected bill shall be liable to a quarantine of ten days, if their cargo consists of susceptible goods, and to five days only if the cargo is not liable to infection.

No. 8.

The Hon. W. Fox Strangways to Sir John Barrow.

Sir, *Foreign Office, July 28, 1838.*

WITH reference to your letter of the 29th of May last, upon the subject of the inconvenience to which Her Majesty's ships on the Mediterranean station are subjected by the long duration of the quarantine at Malta, on their arrival from certain other ports in the Mediterranean, I am directed by Viscount Palmerston to transmit to you the copy of a despatch from Sir Frederick Lamb, Her Majesty's Ambassador at Vienna, in which his Excellency states that he has brought the question of quarantine in the ports of the Mediterranean under the consideration of the Austrian Government, and suggests that a general meeting should be held at Vienna, or elsewhere, of Commissioners appointed by the Mediterranean Powers to inquire into the means of improving the present sanatory system; and I am to desire that you will lay Sir Frederick Lamb's despatch before the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, for their Lordships' consideration, and that you will move their Lordships to communicate to Lord Palmerston any remarks which they may have to make upon it; and I am also to desire that you will state to their Lordships, that it appears to Lord Palmerston, that such a general meeting at Vienna as that suggested by Sir Frederick Lamb might lead to advantageous results.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) W. FOX STRANGWAYS.

No. 9.

Mr. Wood to the Hon. W. Fox Strangways.

Sir, *Admiralty, July 30, 1838.*

HAVING laid before my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty your letter of the 28th instant, relative to the inconvenience to which Her Majesty's ships on the Mediterranean station are subjected by the long duration of the quarantine at Malta, on their arrival from certain other ports in the Mediterranean, and inclosing a copy of a despatch from Sir Frederick Lamb, Her Majesty's Ambassador at Vienna, stating that he has brought the question of quarantine in the ports of the Mediterranean under the consideration of the Austrian Government, and suggesting that a general meeting should be held at Vienna, or elsewhere, of Commissioners appointed by the Mediterranean Powers to inquire into the means of improving the present sanatory system. I am commanded by their Lordships to acquaint you, that they entirely concur in the opinion expressed by Viscount Palmerston, since it appears that nothing can be done except by common concert of the Mediterranean States.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) C. WOOD.

No. 10.

The Hon. W. Fox Strangways to Mr. Le Marchant.

Sir, *Foreign Office, August 3.*

I AM directed by Viscount Palmerston to transmit to you the copy of a despatch which his Lordship has addressed to Sir Frederick Lamb, upon the subject of the inconvenience to which Her Majesty's ships on the Mediterranean station are exposed by the long duration of the quarantine which they are obliged to perform at Malta, in order that that island may remain in pratique with the Italian ports.

I inclose, also, the copy of the answer which has been received from Sir Frederick Lamb upon this subject, and of a letter from the Admiralty, expressing their Lordships' concurrence in the suggestion made by his Excellency, that it would be desirable that a meeting of Commissioners appointed by the Mediterranean States, should take place, to inquire into the means of improving the present sanatory system.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) W. FOX STRANGWAYS.

No. 11.

Mr. Le Marchant to the Hon. W. Fox Strangways.—(Received August 16.)

Office of Committee of Privy Council for Trade, Whitehall, August 14, 1838.

Sir,

I HAVE laid before the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade, your letter of the 3rd instant, with its inclosures, from Her Majesty's Ambassador at Vienna, on the subject of the quarantine in the ports of the Mediterranean.

Their Lordships direct me, in reply, to request that you will refer Lord Palmerston to my letter* of the 20th of July last on this subject, and at the same time to express the hope entertained by this Board, that the Austrian Government may be induced to join in the general Congress recommended by Sir Frederick Lamb, which their Lordships concur with his Excellency in regarding as the best mode of bringing the different nations interested in the question to a satisfactory arrangement.

I am, &c.,
(Signed) DENIS LE MARCHANT.

No. 12.

Sir Thomas Sorell to Mr. John Bidwell.—(Received August 20.)

Trieste, July 4, 1838.

Sir,

IN consequence of a representation which was some time since forwarded to Vienna, by the merchants of Trieste interested in the trade of the United States of America, soliciting some modification of the sanatory laws affecting arrivals from that part of the world, a provisional order was lately received, to admit vessels arriving from America generally, which might be provided with clean bills of health, to free pratique. This provisional order has been followed by the following quarantine regulations regarding arrivals from America, which have just been received (although not as yet promulgated) by the Local Government, and which are to be observed in all the ports of the Austrian monarchy.

Vessels with clean bills of health to admitted to free pratique.

Vessels with suspicious bills of health (commonly called "Touched Patents"):—

Ten days' quarantine for passengers and crew, and susceptible goods.
Five days for goods not susceptible.
The goods not to be landed.

Vessels with foul bills of health:—

Fifteen days' quarantine for persons and susceptible goods, to be landed at the lazaretto.
Ten days for goods not susceptible—not to be landed.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) THOS. S. SORELL.

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* See France, No. 14.

No. 13.

Prince Esterhazy to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received September 17.)

(Extrait.) *Chandos House, le 14 Septembre*, 1838.

LE PRINCE ESTERHAZY ayant eu l'honneur de prévenir Monsieur le Vicomte de Palmerston, qu'il se trouverait dans le cas de communiquer à son Excellence les copies d'une note du Chargé d'Affaires de France à Vienne et de la réponse du Cabinet Impérial, relativement au désir du Gouvernement Français de voir les Etats Européens qui bordent la Méditerranée, et notamment ceux de l'Italie, convenir d'un système commun de quarantaines, s'empresse de lui transmettre ces pièces.

(Translation.)

PRINCE ESTERHAZY having had the honour to inform Viscount Palmerston that he should be able to communicate to his Excellency the copy of a note of the Chargé d'Affaires of France at Vienna, and of the answer of the Imperial Cabinet, relative to the wish of the French Government to see the European States bordering upon the Mediterranean, and especially those of Italy, concur in a common system of quarantine, hastens to transmit to him those papers.

Inclosure 1 in No. 13.

Baron Langsdorff to Prince Metternich.

Vienne, le 4 Juillet, 1838.

LE SOUSSIGNE, &c. &c., a déjà eu l'honneur d'entretenir son Altesse Monsieur le Prince de Metternich du désir qu'avait le Gouvernement Français de voir les Etats Européens qui bordent la Méditerranée convenir d'un système commun de quarantaines, qui mît un terme aux abus et aux inconséquences de la pratique actuelle. L'accueil que son Altesse a bien voulu faire aux premières ouvertures de ce projet est une garantie de l'intérêt avec lequel elle examinera les détails de cette proposition: le Soussigné croit ne pouvoir mieux faire pour faciliter cet examen et arriver aux détails d'exécution, que de communiquer *in extenso* à la Chancellerie Intime, &c., la dépêche qu'il a reçu de son Gouvernement sur cette matière. Des propositions semblables ont été faites aux diverses Cours d'Italie et y ont pareillement reçu un accueil favorable, parceque le projet tend à remédier à un état de choses dont chaque pays a pu ressentir tour à tour les inconvéniens. Il s'agirait donc à arriver aux moyens d'exécution, et sans doute il y aurait grande économie de discussion et de tems, si les deux Puissances qui possèdent dans le Bassin Méditerranéen, l'un Trieste, l'autre Marseille, s'accorderaient sur les points principaux énoncés dans la dépêche ci-jointe.

Le Soussigné désirerait d'ailleurs qu'avant même l'examen des moyens d'exécution, son Altesse pût lui faire connaître, s'il y a lieu, l'assentiment que le Gouvernement Autrichien donnerait au projet du Gouvernement Français: la certitude de cette approbation étant nécessaire pour assurer la marche et le développement des négociations ouvertes avec les autres Puissances Méditerranéennes. Il profite de cette occasion pour rappeler au Prince Metternich la note de l'Ambassade du 20 Mai dernier, relative aux quarantaines imposées à Trieste sur les provenances de l'Algérie.

Le Soussigné, &c.,

(Signé) LANGSDORFF.

(Translation.)

THE Undersigned, &c. &c., has already had the honour to intimate to His Highness Prince Metternich, the desire entertained by the French Government to see the European States bordering upon the Mediterranean concur in one common system of quarantine, which should put an end to the abuses and inconsistencies of the present practice. The favourable reception which his Highness was pleased to give to the first overtures relative to this plan is a guarantee of the interest with which he will examine the details of this proposal. The Undersigned conceives that he cannot do better to facilitate that examination, and arrive at the details of execution, than to communicate in extenso to the private Chancery, &c., the despatch which he has received from his Government on this subject. Similar proposals have been made to the different Courts of Italy, by which they have likewise been favourably received, because the plan tends to remedy a state of things the inconveniences of which, every country has experienced in its turn. The question, therefore, is how to arrive at the means of execution, and no doubt much discussion and time would be saved, if the two principal Powers possessing in the Mediterranean basin, the one Trieste, the other Marseilles, were [illegible] upon the principal points propounded in the annexed document.

The Undersigned would wish moreover, that, even before the examination of the details of execution, his Highness could inform him, if possible, what support the Austrian Government would give to the plan of the French Government; the certainty of this approbation being necessary for ensuring the progress and the developement of the negotiations opened with the other Powers of the Mediterranean. He avails himself of this opportunity to remind Prince Metternich of the note of the Embassy of the 20th of May last, relative to the quarantine imposed at Trieste on arrivals from Algeria.

The Undersigned, &c.,

(Signed) LANGSDORFF.

Inclosure 2 in No. 13.

Count Molé to Baron Langsdorff.

VOUS savez que le commerce se plaint depuis long-tems de la diversité des usages qui régissent les établissemens sanitaires des différens ports de la Méditerranée, des variations fréquentes que subissent les dispositions adoptées et de l'arbitraire qui préside trop souvent à leur application.

La correspondance des Consuls de Sa Majesté dans les ports Italiens, ainsi que les représailles auxquelles nous avons été quelquefois obligés de recourir, n'attestent que trop l'état permanent de mésintelligence, et en quelque sorte, de lutte où se trouvent les administrations sanitaires, soit entre elles, soit à l'égard du commerce et de la navigation. Une mission confiée il y a quelques années par le Ministre du Commerce à Monsieur Ségur-Dupetron, Secrétaire du Conseil Supérieur de Santé, avait particulièrement pour objet de constater les différences et les anomalies dont je viens de parler, et d'en rechercher les causes et le remède. Dans les conclusions de son rapport imprimé par ordre du Gouvernement du Roi, et qui a attiré l'attention de toutes les personnes qui s'occupent d'administration publique, l'auteur émettait le vœu de voir le Gouvernement provoquer une réunion de députés de tous les pays qui bordent la Méditerranée dans le but d'établir en matière sanitaire un droit commun où tous les cas seraient prévus, et qui mettrait un terme aux réclamations continuelles qu'excite la diversité des mesures prises sur les différens points du littoral. L'Intendance de Marseille s'est associée avec empressement à ce vœu, et j'ai lieu de croire qu'on trouvera des dispositions analogues chez des personnes investies d'un haute autorité dans les divers Etats de l'Italie.

Toutefois, je ne dissimule pas combien l'accord qu'on réclame sera difficile à obtenir, non seulement à cause du plus ou moins d'attachement qu'existe dans les différens pays pour les traditions anciennes et pour les règles établies, mais encore à cause de la divergence des opinions dominantes dans telle ou telle Contrée sur la question de contagion ou non-contagion, dont il est impossible de faire entièrement abstraction quand on s'occupe de mesures sanitaires.

Aussi pour ne pas compliquer les difficultés me suis-je abstenu d'entretenir de cet objet l'Ambassade du Roi à Vienne, tant que l'état sanitaire des populations Italiennes inspirait de justes inquiétudes et que quelques unes d'entre elles, non encore atteintes par le choléra, pourraient attribuer cette circonstance aux mesures mêmes de préservation rigoureuse qu'elles avaient adoptées ; mais toutes aujourd'hui ont payé leur tribut au fléau, et le moment me parait venu de nous assurer si le Gouvernement Autrichien est disposé à tenter de concert avec nous, cette espèce de réforme d'une utilité si générale et si incontestable. Il est assurément des points sur lesquels on parviendrait à s'entendre, sans se jeter dans des discussions médicales qui ne paraissent guères susceptibles de solution. Les dispositions sanitaires n'ont de véritable sanction que celle de l'expérience, et par la comparaison successif des précautions prises dans les differens Etats contre les trois maladies particulièrement prévues dans les codes sanitaires: la peste, la fièvre jaune, et le choléra ; on arriverait probablement à reconnaître et déterminer celles auxquelles on peut attribuer une efficacité réelle, à les ramener à l'uniformité, et à supprimer tout ce qui gène inutilement la liberté du commerce, sans oublier qu'il est des concessions que réclament l'état de l'opinion publique, et même des préjugés qu'il serait imprudent de heurter trop brusquement.

Je me contenterai, Monsieur le Baron, de ces indications générales, sans prétendre préciser toutes les questions particulières qui seraient à discuter dans les conférences que nous proposons. Voici pourtant, ce me semble, les points sur lesquels il serait le plus essentiel de s'entendre pour mettre un terme aux difficultés qui résultent aujourd'hui de la diversité des législations sanitaires. Il s'agirait principalement :

1. De fixer un maximum et un minimum de quarantaine pour les provenances suspectes de peste, de fièvre jaune, et de choléra.

2. De déterminer la nature et les frais de purification, soit dans les lazarets, soit à bord.

3. De revoir la double liste des marchandises susceptibles ou non-susceptibles.

4. De régler la faculté de prendre des gardes de santé pendant une relâche dans les ports nationaux ou étrangers, et de fixer le nombre des jours qu'on pourrait déduire de la quarantaine de ceux des navires qui auraient pris un garde de santé pendant une relâche.

5. D'établir un tarif pour les journées de garde de santé pris pendant une relâche dans un port étranger, et pour les frais de retour de ces mêmes gardes.

6. De déterminer les conditions pour lesquelles certains pays actuellement suspects pourraient obtenir pour leurs provenances des adoucissemens de quarantaine.

Il est bien entendu qu'indépendamment de ces questions, la conférence aurait à discuter toutes celles que pourraient leur suggérer l'expérience de pratique sanitaire et le désir de ménager les intérêts du commerce, sans renoncer aux garanties que réclame la santé publique. Il n'y serait traité d'ailleurs, que des mesures à adopter dans le bassin de la Méditerranée, les différences de latitude, et surtout l'influence que doit avoir sur nos propres réglemens, le régime suivi en Angleterre, en Belgique, et en Hollande, ne nous permettant pas d'établir un régime rigoureusement uniforme pour nos ports méridionaux et pour ceux de l'Océan et de la Manche.

Il devrait y avoir à la conférence des Commissaires représentant tous les Etats Chrétiens qui bordent la Méditerranée, et l'on choisirait pour lieu de réunion quelque ville d'Italie située autant que possible à égale distance des ports plus particulièrement intéressés à la réalisation de l'accord que nous proposons. Enfin, la réunion pourrait être composée d'un ou deux délégués de chaque Etat, choisis parmi les membres des Magistratures, Intendances, ou Conseils et Juntes Supérieures de Santé.

Telles sont, Monsieur le Baron, les vœux que je vous prie de soumettre au Gouvernement Autrichien; il appréciera, j'aime à l'espérer, l'importance du résultat que nous souhaitons, et se joindra à nous pour l'obtenir. Vous vou-

drez bien m'informer aussi promptement que possible de l'acceuil fait à nos propositions.

Je communique cette lettre à MM. les Consuls du Roi à Trieste et à Venise, auxquels vous pourrez avoir à demander des renseignemens utiles pour la suite de la négociation dont vous êtes chargée.

(Translation.)

YOU know that commerce has long been complaining of the diversity of the usages which govern the sanitory establishments of the different ports in the Mediterranean, of the frequent variations made in the regulations adopted, and of the arbitrary way in which they are too often enforced.

The correspondence of His Majesty's Consuls in the Italian ports, as well as the reprisals to which we have sometimes been obliged to have recourse, attest but too strongly, the permanent state of misunderstanding, and in some measure hostility, in which the sanitary administrations are involved, either with one another, or in regard to commerce and navigation. A mission confided some years since by the Minister of Commerce to M. Segur-Duperron, Secretary of the Superior Council of Health, had particularly for its object to ascertain the differences and the anomalies to which I have just alluded, and to inquire into their causes and the remedy for them. In the conclusions of his report, printed by order of the Government of the King, and which attracted the attention of all persons engaged in public administration, the author expressed a wish to see the Government propose a meeting of deputies from all the countries bordering on the Mediterranean, with a view to the establishment of one general code in regard to sanitary matters, in which provision should be made for all cases, and which should put an end to the continual complaints arising from the diversity of the measures adopted on the different points of the coast. In this wish the Intendancy of Marseilles concurred heartily, and I have reason to believe that the like disposition will be found in the persons invested with high authority in the different States of Italy.

I am nevertheless aware how difficult it will be to obtain the desired concurrence, not only on account of the greater or less attachment which exists in different countries for ancient customs, and established regulations, but also on account of the diversity of opinions predominating in this or that country on the question of contagion or non-contagion, which it is impossible to exclude entirely from the consideration of sanitory measures.

In order, therefore, to avoid increasing difficulties, I abstained from noticing this subject to the Embassy of the King at Vienna, so long as the sanitary state of the Italian populations occasioned just uneasiness, and as some of them not yet attacked by the cholera, might attribute that circumstance to the measures of rigorous preservation which they had adopted; but all have now paid their tribute to the scourge, and the moment seems to me to have arrived for ascertaining if the Austrian Government is disposed to attempt, in concert with us. that species of reform of such general and incontestable utility. There are assuredly points on which we should ultimately agree, without entering into medical discussions, which appear to be scarcely susceptible of solution. Sanitary dispositions have no real sanction but that of experience; and by a successive comparison of the precautions taken in the different States against the three diseases particularly provided for in the sanitary codes—the plague, the yellow fever, and the cholera,—one might probably be enabled to discover and determine those to which a real efficacy may be attributed, to reduce them to uniformity, and to suppress whatever cramps to no purpose the freedom of trade, without forgetting that there are concessions claimed by the state of public opinion, and even prejudices which it would be imprudent to shock too roughly.

I shall confine myself, Monsieur le Baron, to these general indications, without pretending to state all the particular questions which would have to be discussed in the conferences which we propose. The following, however, appear to me to be the points on which it would be most essential to agree, in order to put an end to the difficulties at present resulting from the diversity of the sanitary legislation. It would be especially necessary,—

1. To fix a maximum and a minimum of quarantine for arrivals suspected of plague, yellow fever, and cholera.

2. To determine the nature and the expense of purification, both in the lazarettoes, and on board.

3. To revise the two-fold list of commodities susceptible and not susceptible.

4. To regulate the faculty of taking guards of health, while lying in national or foreign ports, and to fix the number of days which might be deducted from the quarantine of such vessels as should have taken a guard of health during their stay.

5. To fix a tariff for the pay of the guard of health taken during the stay in a foreign port, and for the expenses of the return of the said guards.

6. To determine the conditions upon which certain countries actually suspected might obtain alleviations of quarantine for arrivals from them.

It is perfectly understood that, independently of these questions, the conference would have to discuss all those which might be suggested to it by the experience of sanatory practice, and the desire of conciliating the interests of commerce with the guarantees claimed by the public health. It would, however, have to consider only the measures to be adopted in the basin of the Mediterranean; the difference of latitude, and in particular the influence which the system pursued in England, Belgium, and Holland, must have on our own regulations; not allowing us to establish a rigorously uniform standard for our southern ports, and those of the Ocean and in the Channel.

The conference should be composed of commissioners representing all the Christian States bordering upon the Mediterranean, and for the place of meeting some city in Italy should be chosen, situated as near as possible equidistant from the ports more particulary interested in the realization of the agreement which we propose. In short, the meeting might consist of one or two delegates of each State, selected from among the members of the magistracies, Intendencies or Councils, and superior Juntas of Health.

Such, Monsieur le Baron, are the wishes that I request you to submit to the Austrian Government; it will appreciate, I fondly hope, the importance of the result that we desire, and join us in order to attain it. You will be pleased to inform me, as early as possible, how our proposals are received.

I communicate this letter to the Consuls of the King at Trieste and Venice, to whom you may have to apply for useful information, in the course of the negotiation with which you are charged.

(Signed) MOLÉ.

Inclosure 3 in No. 13.

Prince Metternich to Baron Langsdorff.

Vienne, le 13 *Juillet,* 1838.

LE Soussigné, &c., &c., a reçu l'office que Monsieur le Baron de Langsdorff, &c., &c., lui a fait l'honneur de lui adresser en date du 4 Juillet, pour lui communiquer une dépêche de son Gouvernement concernant son désir de voir les Etats Européens qui bordent la Méditerranée, convenir d'un système commun de quarantaines qui mît un terme aux abus et aux inconséquences de la pratique actuelle, et renfermant plusieurs propositions relatives à cet objet.

Le Soussigné ne peut que remercier Monsieur le Baron de Langsdorff de cette communication, en l'assurant que la satisfaction qu'éprouve la Cour Impériale d'Autriche en voyant le Gouvernement Français diriger son attention sur cet objet important est d'autant plus grande et sincère, qu'elle-même n'a jamais cessé de lui vouer la sollicitude la plus constante et la plus suivie.

En effet, les besoins du commerce et de l'industrie, les progrès immenses qu'ont fait dans les derniers tems, les moyens de transport et de communication, la rapidité imprimée depuis l'établissement des pyroscaphes à la navigation et à toutes les relations entre les contrées les plus éloignées, réclament impérieusement une révision et sur beaucoup de points une réforme des pratiques subsistantes actuellement pour les quarantaines.

Une entente générale entre tous les Gouvernemens intéressés à l'adoption d'une mesure aussi salutaire que celle de la recherche des moyens propres pour opérer cette réforme et pour en assurer l'adoption, serait sans contredit un service éminent rendu à l'humanité.

Dans aucun tems le besoin d'une pareille entente n'a été senti plus vivement qu'actuellement, et l'époque d'une paix générale telle que la présente nous parait la plus propice pour y arriver.

Déjà quelque tems avant que le Gouvernement Français nous ait fait connaître sa détermination, le Ministère Britannique nous a fait faire par l'organe de l'Ambassade Anglaise à Vienne des ouvertures tendantes au même but. C'est par une suite de ces ouvertures, et de l'attention que nous leur avons vouée, que le Soussigné se voit dès aujourd'hui à même de répondre à la communication de Monsieur le Chargé d'Affaires de France, en lui faisant part des observations suivantes qu'il le prie de vouloir bien porter à la connaissance de son Gouvernement.

De tout tems l'Orient a été le siège et pour ainsi dire la source permanente de la peste, qui de là se serait répandue dans les pays de la Chrétienté, si les quarantaines n'en avaient arrêté la marche. Le fanatisme religieux, des préjugés invétérés, et l'incurie des Gouvernemens Orientaux se sont opposés jusqu'ici à l'introduction de précautions sanitaires, et à l'établissement de quarantaines régulières dans le Levant. Aujourd'hui cette opposition n'existe plus.

Déjà depuis six ans des établissemens sanitaires existent sur la rive gauche du Bas Danube, qui avec un plein succès, ont préservé la Valachie et la Moldavie de l'invasion de la peste.

La Grèce dès que son Gouvernement s'est trouvé raffermi sur ses bases, et que ce nouvel Etat a pris sa place parmi les Etats Européens, s'est occupée de l'établissement de quarantaines, et a effectivement préservé depuis ce tems les îles et les provinces qui naguères formaient une partie de l'Empire Ottoman des ravages de ce fléau.

Des mesures sanitaires sont depuis plusieurs années introduites dans les ports de l'Egypte, et quelque imparfaite qu'elles soient, quelque défectueuse que soit leur exécution, l'existence de ces réglemens prouve que dans ce pays on a reconnu l'utilité des quarantaines.

Enfin, le Sultan Mahmoud si disposé à faire participer les peuples soumis à son sceptre aux bienfaits de la civilisation Européenne vient non seulement de manifester, par plusieurs publications, sa ferme détermination d'introduire en Turquie des quarantaines, mais il nous a même en dernier lieu demandé plusieurs employés à nos quarantaines (qui lui ont été accordés sur-le-champ), afin que la Commission de Santé Publique établie à Constantinople, aidée de leurs conseils mûris par une longue expérience, puisse se diriger dans l'adoption des mesures sanitaires.

Ces faits, en fournissant la preuve des progrès qu'a faits en Orient la conviction de l'utilité des quarantaines, ne peuvent que contribuer au succès du projet en question et en faciliter l'exécution.

D'un autre côté il nous semble que du moment où il s'agit d'une entente entre les Gouvernemens des Etats Européens pour un but aussi généralement utile, il conviendrait de donner à l'invitation d'y prendre part une étendue aussi grande que possible. Ainsi, au lieu de la borner aux Etats Italiens riverains de la Méditerranée et de l'Adriatique, nous proposerions d'y comprendre tous les Gouvernemens directement intéressés à l'établissement des quarantaines. D'après ce principe nous sommes d'avis que le concours du Gouvernement Britannique serait indispensable pour compléter le succès des mesures en question. Il y est appelé non seulement par la suzeraineté qu'il exerce sur les Iles Ioniennes et par la possession de Malte, mais aussi par la priorité des ouvertures qu'il nous a faites à ce sujet.

Il serait difficile d'exclure la Grèce, exposée la première, par sa position topographique, à l'invasion de la peste, de toute participation aux délibérations proposées.

Par des raisons semblables, la Russie ne saurait rester étrangère à ce concert. Ses vastes possessions sur les côtes de la Mer Noire, son voisinage et son contact continuel avec les provinces de la Turquie Européenne et Asiatique doivent faire attacher au Gouvernement Russe le plus haut intérêt à cette question.

Ces observations nous conduisent tout naturellement à la conclusion que l'endroit destiné à être le siège du comité chargé de ce travail doit se trouver autant que possible à portée des différens Cabinets qui y enverraient leurs délégués. Partout de ce point de vue, nous remarquons que Marseille et Trieste, les deux points énoncés dans la dépêche du Gouvernement Français, quelque préférables qu'ils fussent l'un et l'autre, s'il ne s'agissait que d'un concert entre la France, l'Autriche, et les Etats Italiens, n'offriraient plus le même avantage dès que l'Angleterre et la Russie devraient prendre part à ce concert.

En revanche, la position de Vienne nous paraît réunir toutes les conditions d'un point central entre les Cabinets du Nord et du Midi de l'Europe. Indépendamment des avantages de cette position, la capitale de l'Autriche est aussi celle qui se trouve la plus rapprochée de la Turquie, siège habituel du mal auquel il s'agit d'opposer des digues. Nous nous permettrons d'ajouter que nos établissemens sanitaires de terre et de mer ayant garanti depuis des siècles le reste de la Chrétienté contre l'invasion de la peste orientale, nous nous trouvons sous ce rapport en possession d'observations traditionnelles et d'une expérience pratique qu'on trouverait difficilement réunies ailleurs.

Quant aux questions désignées dans la dépêche du Gouvernement Français comme celle qui, de préférence à d'autres, seraient à discuter dans les conférences proposées, nous n'hésitons point à les reconnaître comme telles, nous réservant toutefois d'en ajouter d'autres à mesure qu'il s'en présentera dans le cours des délibérations communes.

Par contre, nous ne saurions, par plusieurs raisons, adhérer à la proposition du Gouvernement Français de comprendre dans le nombre des objets dont aurait à s'occuper la Commission susdite, les mesures à adopter contre le choléra et la fièvre jaune. Pour arriver le plus promptement et le plus sûrement au terme désiré, la Commission ne devrait asseoir son travail que sur des bases connues et qui ont déjà acquis la sanction de l'expérience. Les dispositions sanitaires contre la peste appartiennent à cette catégorie. Il n'en est pas de même pour ce qui concerne le choléra et la fièvre jaune.

Quant à la première de ces maladies, sa nature, les moyens de se préserver de sa contagion et les remèdes pour la guérir, sont encore si peu déterminées, et les opinions des médecins des différens pays sont encore si divergentes, qu'il serait très difficile d'obtenir des résultats positifs de leur mise en délibération par la dite Commission.

Pour ce qui regarde la fièvre jaune, nous pensons que cette maladie aussi est encore trop peu connue en Europe pour en faire l'objet d'une délibération générale ; ce sera donc aux Gouvernemens dont les Etats craignent son invasion à s'entendre à ce sujet séparément.

Telles sont les observations qui se sont présentées au Soussigné à la suite d'un examen attentif des propositions contenues dans la Note de Monsieur le Chargé d'Affaires de France du 4 Juillet. Il se flatte que son Gouvernement voudra bien reconnaître dans les explications dont il a l'honneur de lui faire part, une preuve du haut intérêt que la Cour Impériale voue et continuera de vouer à cet objet.

Le Soussigné saisit, &c.

(Signé) METTERNICH.

(Translation.)

THE Undersigned, &c., has received the letter which Monsieur le Baron de Langsdorff has done him the honour to address to him, under date of the 4th of July, for the purpose of communicating to him a despatch of his Government concerning its wish to see the European States bordering upon Mediterranean agree to a general quarantine system, which should put an end to the abuses and inconsistencies of the present practice, and inclosing several proposals relative to that object.

The Undersigned cannot but thank the Baron de Langsdorff for this communication, assuring him that the satisfaction felt by the Imperial Court of Austria on seeing the French Government direct its attention to this important object is the greater and more sincere, because it has itself never ceased to bestow on it the most constant and unremitting attention.

In fact, the interests of commerce and industry, the immense improvements that have been made of late years, in the means of transport and commu-

nication, the rapidity imparted since the establishment of steam-vessels to navigation and to all the relations between the most distant countries, imperatively demand a revision and in many points a reform of the practices at present subsisting in regard to quarantines.

A general understanding between all the Governments interested in the adoption of so salutary a measure as that of the investigation of the means suitable for affecting this reform and ensuring its adoption would indisputably be an eminent service rendered to humanity.

At no time has the want of such an undertaking been more deeply felt than it is now, and the epoch of a general peace, like the present, appears to us most propitious for bringing it about.

Some time before the French Government acquainted us with its determination, the British Ministry made overtures to us, tending to the same object, through the medium of the English Embassy at Vienna. In consequence of these overtures, and the attention which we have devoted to them, the Undersigned is enabled to give an immediate reply to the communication of the Chargé d'Affaires of France, by imparting to him the following observations which he requests him to be pleased to submit to his Government.

In all times the East has been the seat, and it may be said, the permanent source of the plague, which would thence have spread over the countries of Christendom, if quarantines had not arrested its progress. Religious fanaticism, inveterate prejudices, and the carelessness of Oriental Governments, have hitherto opposed the introduction of sanitary precautions, and the establishment of regular quarantines in the Levant. This opposition no longer exists.

For the last six years sanitary establishments have existed on the left bank of the Lower Danube, and these have entirely succeeded in preserving Wallachia and Moldavia from the invasion of the plague.

Greece, as soon as its Government was founded on a solid basis, and this new State had taken its place among the European States, turned its attention to the establishment of quarantines, and has, ever since, effectually preserved the islands and the provinces which formerly constituted a part of the Ottoman Empire, from the ravages of that scourge.

Sanitary measures have for some years been introduced into the ports of Egypt, however imperfect and defective their execution may be, the existence of these regulations proves that in that country the utility of quarantine is acknowledged.

Lastly, Sultan Mahmoud, who is so disposed to enable the people subject to his sceptre to participate in the benefits of European civilization, has not only recently manifested, by several publications, his firm determination to introduce quarantine into Turkey, but has even lately applied to us for several persons employed in our quarantines (who were granted to him immediately) in order that the Commission of Public Health instituted at Constantinople, assisted by their counsels, and by long experience, may be guided in the adoption of sanitary measures.

These facts, while furnishing a proof of the progress which a conviction of the utility of quarantines has made in the East, cannot but contribute to the success of the plan in question, and facilitate its execution.

On the other hand, it seems to us that the moment when a concurrence of all the Governments of the European States in an object of such general utility is contemplated, it would be proper to give as great an extent as possible to the invitation to take part in it. Instead, therefore, of confining it to the Italian States bordering on the Mediterranean and the Adriatic, we would propose to include all the Governments directly interested in the establishment of quarantines. Upon this principle, we are of opinion that the concurrence of the British Government would be indispensable for completing the success of the proposed measure. To this it is called not only by the authority which it exercises over the Ionian Islands, and by the possession of Malta, but also by the priority of the overtures which it has made to us on the subject.

It would be difficult to exclude Greece, exposed the first by its topographical position to the invasion of plague, from all participation in the proposed deliberations.

For similar reasons, Russia should not be left out of this concert. Her extensive possessions on the coast of the Black Sea, her vicinity and her continual contact with the provinces of European and Asiatic Turkey, ought to induce the Russian Government to attach the highest interest to this question.

These observations lead us naturally to the conclusion that the place destined for the seat of the Committee entrusted with this business ought to be, as much as possible, within reach of the different Cabinets which should send delegates to it. Taking up this point of view, we remark that Marseilles and Trieste, the two points mentioned in the despatch of the French Government, preferable as either of them might be, if a concert between France, Austria, and the Italian States alone were contemplated, would not present the same advantage if England and Russia were to take part in this arangement.

The position of Vienna, on the other hand, seems to combine all the conditions of a central point between the Cabinets of the North and South of Europe. Independently of the advantages of this position, the capital of Austria is also that which is nearest to Turkey, the habitual seat of the evil to which a barrier is intended to be opposed. We will take leave to add, that our sanitary establishments by land and sea having for centuries preserved the rest of Christendom from the invasion of the eastern plague, we are in possession of traditional observations, and a practical experience on this matter which it would be difficult to find united elsewhere.

As to the questions stated in the despatch of the French Government, as those which should be first discussed in the proposed conferences, we do not hesitate to acknowledge them as such, at the same time reserving the right of adding others as they may present themselves in the course of the common deliberation.

On the contrary, we cannot, for various reasons, accede to the proposal of the French Government, to comprehend among the objects to which the said Commission would have to give its attention, the measures to be adopted against the cholera and the yellow fever. In order to arrive most expeditiously, and with the greatest certainty at the desired result, the Commission ought to found its work only upon known bases, and which have already acquired the sanction of experience. The sanitary dispositions against the plague belong to this category. This is not the case with what relates to the cholera and the yellow fever.

As to the first of these diseases, its nature, the means of preservation from its contagion, and the remedies for curing it are still so undetermined, and the opinion of the medical men of different countries are still so discordant, that it would be difficult to obtain positive results from their being taken into consideration by the said Commission.

In regard to the yellow fever, we think that this disease also is too little known in Europe for it to be made the subject of a general deliberation: it should therefore be left for the Governments whose States are apprehensive of its invasion to make a separate arrangement on that point.

Such are the observations which have occurred to the Undersigned on a careful examination of the proposals contained in the note of Monsieur the Chargé d'Affaires of France of the 4th of July. He flatters himself that his Government will be pleased to discover in the explanations which he has the honour to communicate a proof of the high interest which the Imperial Court bestows and will continue to bestow on this object.

The Undersigned, &c.,

(Signed) METTERNICH.

No. 14.

Sir Frederick Lamb to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received September 27.)

My Lord, *Milan, September 17, 1838.*

I HAVE been applied to on the part of the Austrian Government for an answer to its application on the subject of quarantine, contained in my letter of

6th July last to your Lordship. Much importance being attached here to that question, I beg to call your Lordship's attention to my letter upon it, and to solicit an answer.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) F. LAMB.

No. 15.

Viscount Palmerston to Prince Esterhazy.

Foreign Office, October 2, 1838.

VISCOUNT PALMERSTON presents his compliments to Prince Esterhazy, and has the honour to thank his Highness for the copies of Prince Metternich's correspondence with the French Chargé d'Affaires at Vienna, respecting the proposal of the French Government to effect a revision of the system of quarantine in the Mediterranean.

Lord Palmerston thinks it right to state, that a proposition similar to that which was made to Prince Metternich by the French Chargé d'Affaires, on the 4th of July last, was addressed to the Lord High Commissioner of the Ionian Islands by the French Consul at Corfu, on the 12th of June last, and that communications to the same effect were made to the Chief Secretary of the Government of Malta by the French Consul in that island, on the 9th of June; and by Count Sébastiani to Lord Palmerston on the 22nd of July.

No. 16.

The Hon. W. Fox Strangways to Mr. Stephen.

Sir, *Foreign Office, November* 27, 1838.

I AM directed by Viscount Palmerston to transmit to you for the information of Lord Glenelg, the extract of a despatch from Her Majesty's Consul-General at Trieste, reporting a conversation which he had had with Prince Metternich, relative to a Congress proposed to be assembled at Ferrara, or in some adjacent town, for the purpose of establishing some general system of quarantine for the States bordering on the Mediterranean.

I am, &c.,
(Signed) W. FOX STRANGWAYS.

Inclosure in No. 16.

Sir Thomas Sorell to Viscount Palmerston.

(Extract.) *Trieste, October* 23, 1838.

PRINCE Metternich stated that it had been proposed to him to become party to a Congress, to be assembled either at Ferrara, or in some adjacent town, for the purpose of establishing some general system of quarantine for the States bordering the Mediterranean. The Prince observed, that no arrangement could be effective, without the concurrence of Great Britain and Greece, on account of Malta, Gibraltar, and the Ionian Islands as regards the former, and the geographical position of the latter. The Prince also thinks that Vienna would offer greater facilities for such an arrangement, as Austria, in all that regards a general system of quarantine, has to consider her land as well as her sea frontier.

No. 17.

Viscount Palmerston to Sir Frederick Lamb.

Sir, *Foreign Office, November* 30, 1838.

WITH reference to your Excellency's despatch of the 6th of July last, relative to the improvement of the system of quarantine in the Mediterrrnean, I have to acquaint you that the Lord High Commissioner of the Ionian Islands and the Governor of Malta have been authorized by Her Majesty's Government to appoint deputies to attend the Conference which the French Government has proposed to form for the consideration of matters relating to quarantine in the Mediterranean.

I have further to acquaint your Excellency, that I have informed the French Ambassador at this Court, that the British Deputies will be ready to join the Conference so soon as Her Majesty's Government shall be apprized where it is to be held, and what Powers are to send members to it; and I have also to state that Her Majesty's Government would readily concur in the selection of Vienna as the seat of such a Conference.

I am, &c.,
(Signed) PALMERSTON.

No. 18.

Mr. Stephen to the Honourable W. Fox Strangways.

Sir, *Downing Street, December* 5, 1838.

HAVING laid before Lord Glenelg your letter of the 27th ultimo, inclosing the extract of a despatch from Her Majesty's Consul-General at Trieste, reporting a conversation which he had had with Prince Metternich relative to a Congress proposed to be assembled at Ferrara, for the purpose of establishing an uniform system of quarantine for the States bordering the Mediterranean, I am directed by Lord Glenelg to acquaint you, for the information of Viscount Palmerston, that, after the communications already made to the French Government, it would appear to his Lordship too late to act upon the suggestion thrown out by Prince Metternich as to the place of the proposed meeting; but that Lord Glenelg is not aware that there would be any objection to its taking place at Ferrara, so far as the convenience of the Gibraltar, Maltese, and Ionian Governments is concerned.

I am, &c.,
(Signed) JAS. STEPHEN.

No. 19.

Mr. Milbanke to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received December 10.)

My Lord, *Vienna, November* 24, 1838.

IN reference to your Lordship's despatch of the 11th of June, to Sir Frederick Lamb, respecting the performance of quarantine by Her Majesty's ships in the Mediterranean, I have the honour to inclose herewith the copy of a note which has been addressed by Prince Metternich to his Excellency, exposing the difficulties in which any relaxation of the present system would place the Austrian Government, and suggesting, as a means of avoiding those difficulties, that the British Government should obtain and place in the hands of the Austrian Government, formal assurances from the other States bordering on the Mediterranean, that any concessions granted to Great Britain in favour of her ships of war, should not be made the pretext for increased severity upon goods and vessels arriving from Austrian ports.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) J. R. MILBANKE.

Inclosure in No. 19.

Prince Metternich to Sir Frederick Lamb.

Vienne, ce 5 Novembre, 1838.

L'OFFICE que Sir Frederick Lamb, &c., fit au Soussigné, &c., l'honneur de lui adresser en date du 5 Juillet dernier, a pour objet les facilités que le Gouvernement Britannique désirerait d'obtenir dans les ports Autrichiens en faveur de ses bâtimens de guerre provenant de Malte.

Le Soussigné n'a pas hésité d'appuyer de son mieux le vœu en question auprès des départemens au ressort desquels appartient cet objet.

Les réponses qu'il vient d'en recevoir, tout en attestant les meilleures dispositions de ces départemens à complaire aux désirs du Gouvernement Britannique, ne laissent cependant pas de faire valoir des raisons fort puissantes qui entravent leur bonne volonté.

Abstraction faite des règles établies dans les Ports Impériaux et Royaux, en vertu desquelles toute distinction entre des bâtimens de commerce et de guerre a été jusqu'à présent regardée comme inadmissible sous le rapport des précautions sanitaires, les dits départemens ne croient pas trouver dans les motifs allégués à l'appui, une garantie suffisante contre les dangers de la contagion, d'autant plus que les bâtimens de guerre Anglais sont souvent dans le cas de visiter des contrées où la peste Orientale est plus ou moins endémique.

Mais ce qui lie plus particulièrement encore les mains à l'Autriche, ce sont d'un côté les réclamations embarrassantes auxquelles il faudrait s'attendre de la part des autres Puissances riveraines de la Mer Méditerranée et du Golfe Adriatique, surtout de la France, qui refuse aux provenances de Malte les concessions dont il s'agit, et de l'autre les représailles qu'il y aurait à craindre de leur part contre les provenances des ports Autrichiens.

Il suffit à cet égard de rappeler les conséquences fâcheuses qu'entraînèrent en son tems pour elles les légères facilités accordées à Trieste à Lord Strangford, arrivé de Constantinople à bord d'une frégate Anglaise pour se rendre au Congrés de Vérone. A peine la complaisance usée envers cet Ambassadeur fût-elle connue, que les Magistrats de Santé sur les côtes d'Italie et à Marseille s'empressèrent de frapper toutes les provenances du littoral Autrichien d'une onéreuse quarantaine de réserve, et il a coûté des démarches infinies pour faire révoquer cette mesure onéreuse au bout de neuf à dix mois.

Le seul moyen de parer du moins en partie à ces graves inconvéniens, ce serait peut-être que le Gouvernement Britannique voulût bien, s'il le juge à propos, mettre la Cour Impériale et Royale en possession de déclarations bien positives et bien explicites de la part de tous les Gouvernemens en question, portant l'assurance formelle que les concessions désirées par la Grande Bretagne, en faveur de ses bâtimens de guerre venant de Malte, ne provoqueraient pas de représailles quelconques à l'égard de provenances des ports Autrichiens.

Le Soussigné saisit, &c.,

(Signé) METTERNICH.

(Translation.)

THE despatch of the 5th of July last, which Sir Frederick Lamb, &c., did the Undersigned, &c., the honour to address to him, has for its object the facilities which the British Government would desire to obtain in the Austrian ports, in favour of her ships of war proceeding from Malta.

The Undersigned has not failed to second the wish in question in the departments to which that subject belongs.

The answers which he has just received from those departments, though evincing every disposition on their part to comply with the wishes of the British Government, put forth however strong reasons which neutralize their good intentions.

Abstractedly, the regulations established in the Imperial and Royal ports, in virtue of which, all distinction between merchant-vessels and vessels of war

has until now been regarded as inadmissible with respect to sanitary precautions, the said departments do not find in the motives alleged in support, a sufficient security against the danger of infection, inasmuch as English ships of war frequently visit countries where Asiatic plague is more or less endemic.

But, on the one hand, Austria finds herself more particularly restricted by the embarrassing complaints which it might be expected would be made by the other Powers of the Mediterranean and Adriatic, more particularly from France, who refuses to grant the concessions in question, to the arrivals from Malta, and, on the other hand, by the reprisals which would most likely be made upon the arrivals from Austrian ports.

For this purpose, it is sufficient to call to mind the evil consequences attending the facilities afforded at Trieste to Lord Strangford, coming from Constantinople on board an English frigate on his way to the Congress at Verona. No sooner had the courtesy shown to this Ambassador been made known, than the health authorities on the coasts of Italy and at Marseilles immediately enforced a rigorous restriction upon the arrivals from the Austrian shores, and endless steps had to be taken before this burdensome measure was repealed at the end of nine or ten months.

The only means, in part, of obviating these serious inconveniences would perhaps be for the British Government, if it judged convenient, to put the Imperial and Royal Court in possession of positive and explicit declarations of all the Governments in question, bearing the formal assurance that the concessions desired by Great Britain in favour of her ships of war coming from Malta, would not in any manner subject the arrivals from Austrian ports, to reprisals on the part of those Powers.

The Undersigned, &c.,

(Signed) METTERNICH.

No. 20.

Mr. Denis Le Marchant to the Hon. W. Fox Strangways.

Office of Committee of Privy Council for Trade.

Sir, *Whitehall, December* 20, 1838.

WITH reference to my letter of the 15th of August, on the subject of the quarantine in the ports of the Mediterranean, I am directed by the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade, to request that you will submit to Lord Palmerston the desire of this Board to be informed what steps have been taken towards assembling the General Congress from the States bordering on the Mediterranean, for the consideration of the Quarantine Regulations, pursuant to the recommendation contained in my above-mentioned letter.

I am, &c.,

(Signed) DENIS LE MARCHANT.

No. 21.

Sir John Barrow to the Honourable W. Fox Strangways.

Sir, *Admiralty, December* 28, 1838.

HAVING laid before my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty your letter of th 17th instant, transmitting the copy of a despatch from Her Majesty's Ministers at Vienna, and its inclosure from Prince Metternich, on the subject of the long duration of the quarantine imposed on Her Majesty's ships at Malta, on arriving at that island from other ports in the Mediterranean, I am commanded by their Lordships to acquaint you, for the information of Viscount Palmerston, that the suggestion therein contained appears to my Lords to be a reason for the description of Congress on this subject mentioned in your letter of the 28th of July last.

I am, &c.,

(Signed) J. BARROW

No. 22.

The Hon. W. Fox Strangways to Mr. Denis Le Murchant.

Sir, *Foreign Office, December* 25, 1838.

I HAVE laid before Viscount Palmerston your letter of the 20th instant, expressing the wish of the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade to be informed what steps have been taken for the purpose of carrying into effect the recommendation contained in your letter of the 15th of August, that a General Congress of the States bordering on the Mediterranean should be assembled, for the consideration of the state of the regulations at present in force relating to quarantine; and in reply, I am directed by Lord Palmerston to transmit to you, for the information of the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade, the copy of a despatch which his Lordship has addressed to Sir Frederick Lamb,* &c., &c., and also the copy of a note from his Lordship to Count Sébastiani†, in order to put their Lordships in possession of the present state of this matter. I am to add, that no reply to the above communications has been received either from Vienna or Paris.

I am, &c.,

(Signed) W. FOX STRANGWAYS.

No. 23.

Mr. Milbanke to Viscount Palmerston —(*Received December* 31.)

(Extract.) *Vienna, December* 24, 1838.

I COMMUNICATED to Prince Metternich the substance of your Lordship's despatch of the 30th ultimo, to Sir Frederick Lamb, relative to the meditated improvement of the system of quarantine in the Mediterranean.

Prince Metternich requested me to convey to your Lordship his thanks for the readiness manifested by Her Majesty's Government to concur in the selection of Vienna as the seat of a conference for the consideration of this subject. The choice of the Anstrian capital would, he said, greatly facilitate the labours of the Conference, because much important information might be furnished on the spot with respect to the sanatory regulations which Austria had been compelled to keep up on such an extensive scale for so many years, and the experience derived from which entitled the opinions of the Austrian health officers to so much weight in any discussion of this nature.

Prince Metternich informed me that, whilst in Italy, he had been in communication with the chiefs of more than one of the quarantine establishments, and that there seemed to be amongst them but one opinion as to the perfect safety of a relaxation in the present regulations.

His Highness seemed to consider, that it would be not only expedient, but even necessary, to make the contemplated revision in a more extended sense than I thought had been originally intended, and proposed including Russia in the arrangement; otherwise, he observed, that the Powers who might come to an understanding amongst themselves would run the risk of having a quarantine established against them by those who had not been parties to the transaction.

As I am not acquainted with your Lordship's views upon this point, I abstained from replying to Prince Metternich's observations, which, however, appear to merit some attention.

No. 24.

Viscount Palmerston to Mr. Milbanke.

Sir, *Foreign Office, February* 22, 1839.

I HAVE received from Her Majesty's Ambassador at the Porte, a despatch in which he calls the attention of Her Majesty's Government to two objec-

* No. 17, page 23. † France, No. 26, page 29.

tionable arrangements which he understands are intended to form part of the regulations respecting quarantine in the Ottoman dominions, now under the consideration of the Turkish Government*.

The first of these would empower Turkish officers of health to enter the houses of all foreigners resident in Turkey, and to take such measures therein, as may, to such officers, seem expedient in the exercise of the functions assigned to them; the second would confer upon the Turkish quarantine guards a right to fire upon any persons, whether natives or foreigners, who might attempt to escape from them.

The first of these proposed regulations is plainly inconsistent with the capitulations between Foreign Powers and Turkey; and the second would obviously expose innocent foreigners to the risk of being murdered in the streets, at the caprice of ignorant or ill-disposed Turkish soldiers.

Lord Ponsonby has accordingly been instructed to protest decidedly against the enactment of any such regulations, and to declare that Her Majesty's Government never can acquiesce in measures so directly at variance with the capitulations between Great Britain and Turkey. I have to request that you will explain this matter to the Austrian Government, in order that, if that Government should view the matter in the same light, it may instruct its Representative at Constantinople to oppose this scheme of the Turkish Government.

I have directed Earl Granville to make a similar communication to the Government of France.

I am, &c.,
(Signed) PALMERSTON

No. 25.

Mr. Milbanke to Viscount Palmerston.

(Extract.) *Vienna, March* 19, 1839.

IN obedience to the instructions conveyed to me in your Lordship's despatch of the 22nd February, I have explained to Prince Metternich the nature of the objectionable arrangements respecting quarantine in the Turkish dominions, which are reported by Her Majesty's Ambassador at Constantinople to be now under the consideration of the Ottoman Government.

Prince Metternich said, that he concurred in your Lordship's opinion, that Foreign Powers could not allow the proposed regulations to be enforced against their subjects, and that he would instruct the Austrian Internuncio to exert his influence to prevent the enactment of them; but his Highness observed, that the question might be treated more simply by protesting against the employment of unnecessary violence and cruelty in the execution of a measure in itself of so important a nature, and which would require to render it effective, in a country like Turkey, the exercise of considerable vigilance, and some severity, on the part of the Authorities.

No. 26.

Baron de Koller to the Earl of Aberdeen.

Londres, 4 *Octobre,* 1841.

COMME il pourrait avoir de l'intérêt pour les autorités compétentes de connaître les modifications que, dans le but de faciliter les rapports commerciaux, le Gouvernement Autrichien vient d'apporter aux réglemens de quarantaine jusqu'à présent en vigueur, modifications qui ont été sanctionnées par un décret du 29 Juillet de cette année, adressé au Gouvernement litoral de Trieste, le Soussigné, Chargé d'Affaires de Sa Majesté Impériale et Royale Apostolique, a l'honneur de

* See Turkey, No. 46.

les porter à la connaissance de Son Excellence Monsieur le Comte Aberdeen, Principal Secrétaire d'Etat dirigeant le Département des Affaires Etrangères de Sa Majesté Britannique, et saisit cette occasion, &c.

(Signé) B. KOLLER.

(Trarslation.)

London, October 4, 1841.

AS it might be interesting to the competent authorities to be informed of the modificatfons which, in order to facilitate commercial dealings, the Austrian Government has just made in the quarantine regulations at present existing, which modifications were sanctioned by a decree of the 29th of July of the present year, addressed to the litoral Government of Trieste, the Undersigned Chargé d'Affaires of His Imperial and Royal Apostolic Majesty, has the honour to bring them to the notice of his Excellency the Earl of Aberdeen, Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs of Her Britannic Majesty, and seizes this opportunity, &c.

(Signed) B. KOLLER.

Inclosure in No. 26.

Modifications des Réglemens de Quarantaine.

IL y aura trois classes de Quarantaine :

1°. *Patente Brutta,* comme patente de quelconque provenance ;—

Des vaisseaux et des personnes seront soumis à une quarantaine de	28 jours.
Des marchandises pestiférées transportées au Lazaret	32 „
Des voyageurs qui se rendent immédiatement au Lazaret	24 „
Des voyageurs qui se soumettent *au spoglio*	21 „
Des vaisseaux de guerre	25 „

2°. *Patente Tocca,* quelle que soit la provenance ;—

Des vaisseaux et personnes	21 „
Des marchandises pestiférées	25 „
Des voyageurs	18 „
Vaisseaux de guerre	19 „

3°. *Patente Netta,* confirmée par des certificats Consulaires, et seulement pour les provenances Turques ;—

Des vaisseaux et personnes	16 ,
Des marchandises	21 „
Des voyageurs	19 „
Vaisseaux de guerre	15 „

Le Lazaret Theresien est destiné aux vaisseaux arrivant avec la *patente sporeo,* ou *tocca,* et le Vieux Lazaret pour ceux munis de la *patente netta.*

(Translation.)

Modifications of the Quarantine Regulations.

THERE shall be three classes of Quarantine :

1. *Foul bill of health,* from whatever country :—

Vessels and individuals shall be subjected to a quarantine of	28 days.
Infected goods, taken to the lazaretto	32 „
Passengers going immediately to the lazaretto	24 „
Passengers undergoing *spoglio*	21 „
Ships of war	25 „

2. *Suspected bill of health,* from whatever country :—

Vessels and individuals	21 „
Infected goods	25 „
Passengers	18 „
Ships of war	19 „

3. *Clean bill of health*, attested by Consular certificates, and only for arrivals from Turkey:—

Vessels and individuals	16 days.
Goods	21 „
Passengers	19 „
Ships of war	15 „

The Lazaretto Theresien is fixed upon for vessels with foul or suspected bill of health, and the old Lazaretto for those with a clean bill.

No. 27.

Mr. Shaw Lefevre to Viscount Canning.—(Received October 27.)

Office of Committee of Privy Council for Trade,
My Lord, *Whitehall, October 25, 1841.*

HAVING laid before the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade, Mr. Bidwell's letter of the 20th instant, transmitting copy of a despatch from Her Majesty's Consul at the Piræus, dated 20th September last*, containing information of the reduction of the quarantine of steamers from Greece to the port of Trieste to seven days, including the passage, and pointing out the advantage which the trade of Austria may probably derive from the relative strictness of the period of quarantine at Trieste, as compared with the ten days' quarantine in the lazaretto required at Malta; I am directed by the Lords of this Committee to request that the Earl of Aberdeen would be pleased to cause a letter to be addressed to Her Majesty's Consul at Trieste, inquiring whether the above-mentioned reduction of quarantine has worked satisfactorily, with a view to the future consideration of the expediency of adopting a similar proceeding at Malta.

I am, &c.,
(Signed) JOHN GEORGE SHAW LEFEVRE.

No. 28.

Mr. John Bidwell to Sir Thomas Sorell.

Sir, *Foreign Office, October 24, 1841.*

I AM directed by the Earl of Aberdeen to transmit to you the copy of a despatch from Her Majesty's Consul at the Piræus, announcing that the Board of Health at Trieste has reduced the quarantine between that port and Greece. I also transmit to you the copy of a letter on the same subject from the Board of Trade; and, in compliance with the request therein made, I am to instruct you to report the effect, as regards commerce, of this new regulation of the Board of Health at Trieste.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) JOHN BIDWELL.

No. 29.

Mr. Dobson to the Earl of Aberdeen.—(Received December 18.)

My Lord, *Lloyd's, December 16, 1841.*

I HAVE the honour to transmit to your Lordship, by direction of the Committee for managing the affairs of Lloyd's, the inclosed copy of a letter from Mr. Thomas Holme, the Agent for this establishment at Venice, stating the risk of total loss incurred by vessels stranded on that coast from the dilatoriness of the Health Office in giving pratique, and to beg that it may be sub-

* See Greece, No. 4.

mitted to the Earl of Aberdeen, the Committee thinking that his Lordship may deem it proper to take measures for remedying the evil complained of.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) W. DOBSON

Inclosure 1 in No. 29.

Mr. Holme to Mr. Dobson.

Sir, *Venice, November* 26, 1841.

WITH reference to my letter of the 24th instant, I have the satisfaction to inform you, that with the aid I sent out to the "Syren," William Newson, master, that vessel was got off without serious damage, and has since entered this port.

I think it proper to mention that the Health Office did not even send to give the vessel pratique, and kept all the people I sent out in quarantine till the arrival of the captain to make his formal deposition. The dilatoriness of the health officers in giving pratique to vessels when ashore in this quarter, adding to the risk of a total loss, is a serious evil, and can only be effectually cured by a representation through the Foreign Office to Vienna, and I recommend the subject to the attention of the Committee.

No. 30.

Mr. John Bidwell to Sir Thomas Sorell.

Sir, *Foreign Office, December* 18, 1841.

I AM directed by the Earl of Aberdeen to transmit to you copies of a letter and its inclosure from the Secretary to Lloyd's, representing the constant danger and peril in which vessels are placed when stranded on the Venetian coast, from the difficulty which is experienced in obtaining pratique from the Health Office, and I am to direct you to use your best endeavours to induce the Authorities at Venice to show more promptness in granting this permission to vessels which are stranded, or are otherwise in a distressed state, on the Venetian coast.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) JOHN BIDWELL.

No. 31.

Sir Thomas Sorell to Mr. John Bidwell.—(Received December 27.)

(Extract.) *Trieste, December* 8, 1841.

I HAVE the honour to request you will lay before Lord Aberdeen the following observations with reference to the inquiry you addressed to me, by his Lordship's desire, in your despatch of the 30th October, on the subject of the quarantine regulations in force at Malta and at this place.

It may be proper that, in the first instance, I should state the nature of the quarantines to which vessels arriving from the eastward are subjected in the Austrian ports on the Adriatic.

On vessels arriving direct from any port of the Turkish Empire, (Egypt included,)

With clean bills of health, vessel 16 days; susceptible goods, 21 days.
With suspicious ditto ditto 21 days; ditto ditto 25 days.
With foul ditto ditto 28 days; ditto ditto 31 days.

On vessels from Greece, or having touched at and received pratique at a reek port on the vessel seven days; but if with susceptible goods on board,

seven days after such goods shall have been discharged into the lazaretto, where the goods remain under quarantine fourteen days.

Steamers are subjected to a like quarantine of seven days; but should they have taken on board at Corfu, on their way up the Adriatic, an Austrian Health Officer, (which is always done by the regular packets, for whose special service officers of this description are stationed at the island,) the time they may have been at sea after embarking such officer is considered to form part of their seven days' quarantine. It can scarcely therefore occur that these packets can remain under restriction more than forty-eight hours after their arrival at Trieste, and the passengers are allowed to complete their quarantine on board.

The privilege just mentioned, was in the first instance granted exclusively to the packets belonging to the "Lloyd Austriace Company" established in this city, but it has very recently been extended to all steamers arriving from the Ionian States and Greece; principally, I have reason to believe, owing to my interference in favour of the Ionian Government steamer "Ionia," which vessel lately brought up Sir Howard Douglas and family, from Corfu.

Although these facilities may have the effect for which they were granted,——that of augmenting the number of passengers by the Austrian Steam Company's packets from the Levant,—they cannot, I think, be expected to have more extended influence, or in any material degree to affect the trade of Malta. The geographical lines on which that island and Trieste are placed, are too distinct and widely separated, to leave any option with the master of merchant-vessel coming from the eastward, in regard to the course he should pursue. This is a point which must be decided, not by a consideration of quarantine regulations, but of the port to which his cargo may be consigned.

It is no doubt desirable that quarantines should be placed on the lowest footing that may be consistent with a due regard to the public health, but on this point Governments cannot act with perfect independence, but must in a great measure be guided by the practice of the neighbouring States. This remark applies with peculiar force to Malta, on account of its geographical position. Should Malta reduce its sanatory precautions below what might be considered prudent by the countries with which the island has intercourse, quarantine restrictions would be established against Malta, and more especially there would be reason to expect by the Government of Naples, which has always shown great jealousy on this subject, and with whose territories it is, I believe, of great importance to Malta to preserve an open and unrestrained communication.

When Prince Metternich visited Trieste in 1838, he expressed himself strongly in favour of a general re-construction of the quarantine code, as regards the Mediterranean, but he justly observed that no system would work well which should not be established with the concurrence of all the Powers which have possessions either on or within that sea. The Prince told me that it had been in contemplation to hold a Congress to regulate this matter, but that the project went off in consequence of a difference of opinion as to the place of meeting.

No. 32.

Mr. John Bidwell to Mr. Shaw Lefevre.

Sir, *Foreign Office, January* 3, 1842.

WITH reference to your letter, dated the 25th of October last, requesting that Her Majesty's Consul-General at Trieste might be instructed to report upon the probable effect which the reduction of the quarantine, lately determined upon by the Health Office at Trieste, upon vessels arriving from Greece, would have, as compared with the ten days' quarantine in the lazaretto required at Malta, I am directed by the Earl of Aberdeen, to transmit to you, to be laid before the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade, a copy of the reply which has been received from Sir T. Sorell upon that subject.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) J. BIDWELL.

No. 33.

Sir Thomas Sorell to Mr. John Bidwell.—(*Received February* 4.)

Sir, *Trieste, January* 24, 1428.

ON receipt of your despatch of the 18th of last month, upon the subject of a complaint made by the Secretary to the Committee of Lloyd's, of a want of promptitude in the proceedings of the Health Department at Venice, in regard to the "Syren," a British vessel lately stranded on the neighbouring coast, I directed the Vice-Consul at Venice, as a preliminary measure, to send me a full report on the circumstances of the case. My inquiries here having led me to conclude that the accident was owing to a want of judgment in the master, who got amongst the flats and shoals which incumber the coast, in an attempt to enter the port through a channel open only to vessels of a light draught of water, in very moderate weather.

I particularly directed Mr. Tatam's attention to two points of inquiry, viz.:—

Whether, when the "Syren" had taken the ground, she was beyond the distance at which vessels entering the port are usually visited by the health boat?

And if so, whether, when it became known that the vessel was British, any appilcation was made to the Health Office, either from the Vice-Consulate or from Lloyd's Agency, to have a visiting officer sent on board, in order that if his report should prove satisfactory, the "Syren" might immediately receive pratique?

I have now the honour to transmit, for the information of Lord Aberdeen, the report I have received from Mr. Tatam.

The Boards of Health established at Trieste and at Venice act under very precise instructions from Vienna, from which the Local Governments have no power to authorize any departure; but I propose crossing over to Venice in a few days, and I will then use my best endeavours to induce greater promptitude and activity, as well in the Health Office in granting pratique to vessels in distress, as in the Marine Department in causing greater attention to be paid by the pilots to the signals of vessels approaching the port.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) THO. S. SORELL.

Inclosure in No. 33.

Mr. Vice-Consul Tatam to Sir Thomas Sorell.

(Extract.) *Venice, January* 22, 1842

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 18th instant, with inclosures from the Foreign Office, from the Secretary at Lloyd's, and from the Agent of that establishment at this port, relative to the stranding of the "Syren," and in which it is stated, "that the dilatoriness of the health officers in giving pratique to vessels when ashore in this quarter, adding to the risk of a total loss is a serious evil."

With reference to the particular case of the "Syren," this Consulate had early information that she had gone ashore at about three miles from the port of Lido, between Treporti and the mouth of the Piave, during the night of the 23rd November lost, and that Lloyd's Agent, to whom also the vessel was consigned, had taken steps to render her assistance; but I now learn that no application was made to any of the local authorities for a health officer to accompany the parties sent out to the vessel, nor for any permission to allow them to pass the guard-boat; and yet, notwithstanding this omission, they were permitted to go on board, and met with no impediment from the subordinate Health Office station situated near the place of stranding. A lighter was also allowed to go alongside and take out part of the cargo, which was ultimately the means of getting the vessel afloat.

Having ascertained these facts, I requested Lloyd's Agent to state to me

the precise object of his complaint, which he admits is directed against the sanatory laws of this country altogether, rather than in consequence of anything that occurred in the particular case of the "Syren;" and it appears to be his opinion, that the subordinate health stations on the coast ought to be empowered, in all cases of stranding, to give free and full pratique to the vessel, so soon as it shall be ascertained that she is from a healthy port, and not wait for instructions from the superior office at Venice, or detain in quarantine the persons sent to assist, until the master shall have made his formal declaration.

That this would afford great facility cannot be doubted, but it is to be feared that it will be found more than the sanatory system of this country will concede; and there would always remain the difficulty for the subordinate health officers, in the absence of an interpreter, to ascertain whether the vessel is or is not from a healthy port; added to which, ship-masters in general object to leaving their vessels and going on shore to make their declaration; while, however willing the health officers might be to go out of the vessel, they are, in the great majority of cases, prevented doing so by the state of the sea.

No. 34.

Viscount Canning to Mr. Dobson (Lloyd's).

Sir, *Lloyd's, February* 16, 1842.

WITH reference to your letter of the 16th of December last, requesting that a representation might be made to the Austrian authorities, respecting the danger to which British vessels were exposed, in consequence of delay on the part of the Austrian Health Office, in granting pratique to vessels when stranded off the coast, as instanced in the case of the "Syren," I am directed by the Earl of Aberdeen to transmit to you copies of a despatch and its inclosures, from Her Majesty's Consul-General at Trieste, to whom a copy of your letter was sent; and I am to request that you will lay the same before the chairman and Committee at Lloyd's.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) CANNING.

No. 35.

Mr. Dobson to Viscount Canning.—(Received February 25.)

My Lord, *Lloyd's, February* 24, 1842.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's letter, dated 16th instant, transmitting copies of a despatch from Her Majesty's Consul-General at Trieste, and its inclosure, with reference to my letter of the 16th December last, respecting the danger to which British vessels stranded in that quarter were exposed, in consequence of delay on the part of the Austrian Health Office at Venice, as instanced in the case of the "Syren," and to acquaint you that it has been laid before the Committee for managing the affairs of Lloyd's.

I am directed to beg that your Lordship will be pleased to express the Committee's best thanks to the Earl of Aberdeen for the very prompt and obliging attention paid to their representation, and their satisfaction at the steps taken in the matter by Her Majesty's Consul-General at Trieste, which they hope may operate beneficially on the recurrence of any similar case.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) W. DOBSON.

No. 36.

Baron Neumann to the Earl of Aberdeen.—(Received April 12.)

Londres, le 11 Avril, 1842.

EN se référant à la note que, relativement à de nouvelles mesures de quarantaine, le Baron de Koller, alors Chargé d'Affaires, a eu l'honneur d'adresser, le 4 Octobre, 1841, à son Excellence Monsieur le Comte d'Aberdeen, Principal Secrétaire d'Etat, ayant le Département des Affaires Etrangères de Sa Majesté Britannique, le Soussigné, Envoyé Extraordinaire et Ministre Plénipotentiaire près Sa Majesté Britannique, s'empresse de porter à sa connaissance, que les réglemens susdits viennent de recevoir, par suite d'une décision Impériale, une plus grande étendue en ce que le spoglio accordé jusqu'à présent aux voyageurs arrivant sur des bâtimens munis de la *Patente brutta*, devra aussi être applicable aux voyageurs arrivés sur des vaisseaux munis de la *Patente tocca* et *netta*, ainsi qu'aux capitaines et aux écrivains de ces navires; et en ce que le spoglio même devra avoir lieu dans les premières douze heures après que le vaisseau aura été déclaré être en contumace.

Le Soussigné, &c.,

(Signé) NEUMANN.

(Translation.)

REFERRING to the note relative to new quarantine measures, which the Baron de Koller, then Chargé d'Affaires, had the honour to address on the 4th of October, 1841, to his Excellency the Earl of Aberdeen, Principal Secretary of State, directing the department of Foreign Affairs of Her Britannic Majesty, the Undersigned, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at the Court of Her Britannic Majesty, hastens to inform his Excellency that the above-mentioned Regulations have, by Imperial decision, just received a much wider range, in as far as the spoglio, until now imposed on passengers arriving on board of vessels having a foul bill of health, will likewise be applicable to passengers on board of vessels with suspicious and clean bills, as well as to the Captain and clerks of such vessels, and that the spoglio itself must take place within the first twelve hours after the vessel shall have been declared under restriction.

The Undersigned, &c.,

(Signed) NEUMANN.

No. 37.

Sir Thomas Sorell to Mr. Bidwell.—(Received June 27.)

Sir, *Trieste, June 16*, 1842.

IN reply to the enquiry contained in your despatch of the 3rd instant, I beg to subjoin for the information of the Earl of Aberdeen, a statement of the Quarantine Regulations at present in force at the Austrian ports on the Adriatic, affecting vessels and merchandize, arriving from Constantinople, Asiatic Turkey, or Egypt: to which I have added the like Regulations as they stood prior to the 19th August, 1841, on which day the reduced scale of Quarantine, as pointed out, came into operation.

It does not appear that these alterations have given rise to any observation or restrictive measure towards Austria, in any of the neighbouring Italian States, it being understood that these States have also modified their sanitary laws as regards the Levant, in a corresponding manner.

It may further be observed, that it is not the practice of this Government to give any public notice of the changes it may think proper to make in its Quarantine regulations.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) THOS. S. SORELL.

THE Quarantine on Vessels and Merchandize coming from Constantinople or other Turkish ports (including Smyrna and Alexandria) has been shortened since the 19th August, 1841.

Ships with clean Bills of Health, are now subjected to a Quarantine of 16 days, and susceptible goods on board to 21 days.

With a suspicious Bill of Health, the ship 21 days, susceptible goods 25 days.

With a foul Bill of Health, the ship 28 days, susceptible goods 32 days, after a preliminary exposure to the air (sciorino) of 3 days.

Goods not susceptible are of course admitted at once without being subjected to any Quarantine, but Silk is deemed a susceptible article.

The Quarantine on ships commences in all cases from the time of the discharge into the Lazaretto, of such susceptible goods as they may have on board: where they have none, it is counted from the day of their arrival.

The date of Quarantine previous to the 19th of August, 1841, was as follows:—

With a clean Bill of Health, the ship 28 days, susceptible goods 32 days.

With a foul Bill, the ship 35 days, susceptible goods, 40 days.

No. 38.

Sir Thomas Sorell to Mr. Bidwell.—(Received March 24.)

Sir, *Trieste, March 7,* 1843.

I BEG to acquaint you, for the information of the Earl of Aberdeen, that I have just received from the Board of Health (Magistrato Centrale di Sanità) of this place, an official notification, that in conformity with instructions which have been received from Vienna, the Quarantines which are in future to be observed and enforced at the ports of the Austrian Monarchy, will be, as is shown in the inclosed Table.

On comparing the Rates of Quarantine now established with those hitherto in force, it will be perceived that the reductions are of a very decided character, and it is satisfactory to observe, that vessels and passengers coming from the Ionian States (as also from Greece and Algeria) will, if provided with clean Bills of Health, and the prescribed certificates, be admitted in future at once to free pratique.

I have, &c.

(Signed) THOS. S. SORELL.

Inclosure in No. 38.

Trieste, March 4, 1843.

New Rates of Quarantine established in the Austrian Ports, pursuant to a Decree from the Aulick Chancery at Vienna, dated 16 February, 1843.

	Length of Quarantine. Number of days.					
	Vessels, their Crews, and Passengers.	Susceptible goods after being landed in the Lazaretto.	Travellers, Masters, and Mates, on landing immediately on the arrival in the Lazaretto.	The same on passing the "Spoglio" twelve hours after the Quarantine has been ordered.	The same on passing the "Spoglio" at the end of the Quarantine.	Ships of War with susceptible Goods, the same being landed.
(A.) Foul Bill of Health. Wherever coming from ..	28	32	24	21	25	20
(B.) Suspected Bill of Health. Wherever coming from ..	18	22	16	13	15	15
(C.) Clean Bill of Health.						
I. From Turkey						
1st. Region—European Turkey, Asia Minor, and Turkish part of the Archipelago	11	17	9	6	8	8
2nd. Region—Syria, Tarsus, and Adana	14	20	12	9	11	12
3rd. Region—Egypt ..	16	21	14	11	13	15
II. From the Ionian Islands, Greece, and Algiers.						
With a Bill of Health corroborated by a Consular Certificate.	In free Pratique.					
But if the Cargo consists partly of Rags	7	7	—	—	—	—
III. From the Black Sea, the Sea of Azoff, and the mouths of Rivers which flow into the same.						
If documentary proof is given that the vessel sailed in free pratique from a Christian port and has not since communicated with any Turkish port	7	14	—	—	—	—
If the Vessel has not received free pratique at such Christport						
Having arrived there with a foul or suspected Bill of Health	18	25	—	—	—	—
Having arrived there with a clean Bill of Health.	10	17	—	—	—	—

IV. East and West Coast of Africa, South and East Coast of Asia, and Oceanea.
Considering that the climate of these countries is not apt either to generate or diffuse the Plague, for which reason they never were included in any provision for the performance of Quarantine, arrivals from the same will enjoy *free pratique*, provided their Bills of Health are granted by authorities established by and continuing to act under the jurisdiction of European Governments; otherwise, such Bills of Health being granted by a Native (not European) Authority, such arrivals will be subject to a Quarantine of *five days*, the susceptible part of the cargo being opened and aired on board.

The Quarantine established against the *Yellow Fever*, will be regulated in future as follows:—

Clean Bill of Health	Free Pratique.	
Suspected Bill of Health ..	5 days	
Foul Bill of Health	10 ditto	The susceptible articles being landed in the Lazaretto.
Aggravated Foul Bill of Health	15 ditto	

DENMARK.

No. 1.

Mr. Consul Macgregor to the Hon. W. Fox Strangways.—(Received October 7.)

Sir, *Elsinore, September* 19, 1837.

I HAVE the honour of transmitting, for the information of Viscount Palmerston, the inclosed Notice communicated to me by the Supreme Board of Health at Copenhagen, specifying the ports and places which are at present considered as infected by, or suspected of, the plague or other contagious distempers, to which you will please to give the publicity that may appear necessary for the guidance of the shipping frequenting the ports of Denmark.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) FRANCIS C. MACGREGOR.

Inclosure in No. 1.

Notice.

Copenhagen, September 18, 1837.

I.—THE countries, places, and islands which, according to the most recent reports received by this Board, are for the present to be considered as *infected by the plague*, are the following:—

1. *Havanna:* 2, *Tripolis:* 3, *Alexandria:* 4, *Damietta*: 5, *Constantinople:* 6, *Tunis*: 7, *Morocco:* 8, *Smyrna:* 9, *Island of Candia.*

II. As *suspected*, are regarded the following ports and places:

1, All ports of *Turkey* and *Greece*, with the exception of those above enumerated as infected: 2, the other ports and places of *West Barbary:* 3, *the West India Islands*: 4, the ports of *North America.*

All other ports and islands in and out of Europe are considered as unsuspected.

Remark. Ships arriving from the Danish West India Islands, and from the ports of North America, are not to be liable to quarantine on producing (independently of the bill of health) proper certificates of health, granted in the former case under the hand of the competent local authorities, and in the latter, by the Danish Consuls or Vice-Consuls.

(Signed) H. HOLSTEIN,
THONNING,
STEINMAN,
BRÆSTRUP.

SKIBSTED, *Secretary.*

No. 2.

Mr. Consul Macgregor to the Hon. W. Fox Strangways.—(*Received December* 20.)

Sir, *Elsinore, November* 26, 1837.

I BEG leave to report to you, for the information of Viscount Palmerston, the following occurrence in which the interests of our trade with the Baltic seem to be seriously involved.

It will be recollected that Denmark, with the concurrence of Russia, Sweden, and Prussia, has taken it upon herself to superintend the sanatory police in the Sound; in consequence of which no vessel arriving from the North Sea receives her clearance unless previously admitted to pratique by the Quarantine Commission at Elsinore. According to the Danish quarantine regulations of the 8th February, 1805, all ships without clean bills of health, having enumerated articles on board, and arriving from, or having touched at, places reported to be infected (a list of which places is published from time to time), are ordered, on their arrival in the Sound, to proceed to the station of Kyholm in the Cattegat, there to perform quarantine according to law.

But recently that measure has also been made to extend to certain of the enumerated articles, not derived direct from the places of their growth, but exported from other countries, notwithstanding these countries are known to possess efficient quarantine establishments.

Among others, the measure above adverted to has been applied to cotton, the produce of Egypt and New Orleans, laden in the British vessels whose names are in the margin*, and proceeding from Hull on their way to St. Petersburgh. On the arrival of these ships in the Sound, the cotton on board was removed by order of the Quarantine Commission, to be sent to the lazaretto at Kyholm, although the ships, with the rest of their cargoes, were suffered to proceed. The remonstrances of the shipmasters proving in vain, they had no other alternative but to submit: entering however a formal protest against the parties for all charges and detriments arising to their constituents from that unprecedented measure.

Under these circumstances I have judged it right to submit the case to Her Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires at Copenhagen, requesting him to make the proper representations to the Danish Government, in order that the grievance complained of may be speedily removed, in so far, that commodities which have once been admitted to entry in England, may not in future suffer any detention by the superintendent of quarantine on their arrival in the Sound.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) FRANCIS C. MACGREGOR.

No. 3.

Mr. Le Marchant to Mr. Backhouse.—(*Received January* 10.)

Office of Committee of Privy Council for Trade,

Sir, *Whitehall, January* 8, 1838.

I HAVE laid before the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade your letter of the 23rd December, transmitting copy of a despatch from Her Majesty's Consul at Elsinore respecting the detention by the Danish quarantine regulations of goods in certain British vessels bound from Hull to St. Petersburgh.

Their Lordships direct me to request that you will inform Lord Palmerston that they consider the case in question to be a great grievance to our trade, for which they see no pretence whatever. If the goods were direct from the places of their growth, the Danes would undoubtedly have a right to subject them to quarantine; but having been laden in England, and of course subjected to quarantine there, any interference with them is improper.

* "Thomas Hodgson," "Royal William," "Bravo," "William Lee."

Feeling also that the practice may be taken as a precedent if not protested against, their Lordships would recommend Lord Palmerston to instruct Her Majesty's Minister at Copenhagen to remonstrate against what has been done in this matter, and to declare that we shall hold the Danish Government responsible for the loss which this forced stoppage and disembarkation of the goods may cause to the owners.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) DENIS LE MARCHANT.

No. 4.

Mr. Consul Macgregor to the Hon. W. Fox Strangways.—(Received February 10.)

Sir, *Elsinore, December* 28, 1837.

WITH reference to my despatch of 26th November, on the subject of the cotton discharged from several British vessels by the direction of the Quarantine Commission here, I have farther to report, in regard to the particular case of the "Thomas Hodgson," that Messrs. Belfour and Co., of this place, have since claimed the release of the thirty bales of Egyptian cotton laden by that vessel, on the strength of a certificate of the superintendent of quarantine at Liverpool, attested by the Danish and Russian Consuls there, fully establishing the fact of the said cotton having performed quarantine according to law; but that the Board of Health has refused to comply, without assigning any particular reason for thus proceeding.

I have therefore been induced to transmit legalized copies of these documents to Her Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires at Copenhagen, requesting him to endeavour to obtain the release of the cotton, and, in case of a refusal, to ascertain the grounds on which it has been given, in order that it may serve for the future guidance of our merchants on forwarding goods through the Sound under similar circumstances.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) FRANCIS C. MACGREGOR.

No. 5.

Mr. Browne to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received February 9.)

(Extract.) *Copenhagen, January* 14, 1838.

I HAVE the honour of inclosing to your Lordship, copies of correspondence which has lately taken place between Mr. Macgregor, the Danish Minister, and myself, with respect to the quarantine regulations at the Sound.

Your Lordship will see by reference to an extract from the quarantine regulations which I inclose,* that cotton, or any of the enumerated articles, although coming from an English port, are precisely on the same footing, in the strictness of the law, as if proceeding direct from the place of growth, our quarantine establishments not being recognised in the Baltic.

The increase in strictness which has lately taken place has been caused by representations to this Government, notifying that quantities of cotton, according to information received, had been exported from New Orleans to England, at the time the cholera prevailed at the former place, and that the quarantine department were to be on the watch to prevent such from finding its way into the Baltic.

Your Lordship will notice Mr. Macgregor's letter to me, with respect to the "Elizabeth," my note to the Danish Minister, and his Excellency's reply.

I thought it right, when replying to Mr. Macgregor, to take a general view of this question, as well as to explain the particular cases. This done, and

* See Inclosure 9.

Mr. Krabbe's replies obtained (copies of which I have sent to our Consul at Elsinore), I am in hopes that we shall in future meet with no difficulties for want of a clear understanding of this question, and that unless your Lordship shall choose to moot it at St. Petersburgh, or endeavour to have our quarantine establishments generally assimilated to those of Malta and Port Mahon, I shall have succeeded for the present, at least, in setting this question at rest.

Inclosure 1 in No. 5.

Mr. Consul Macgregor to Mr. Browne.

Sir, *Elsinore, November* 13, 1837.

I AM induced to call your attention to the following occurrence, in which our trade is seriously interested.

During the last fortnight, three English vessels, proceeding from Hull and bound for St. Petersburgh, with a general cargo of merchandize, namely, the "Thomas Hodgson," Captain Barker; the "Royal William," Captain Simpson; and the "William Lee," Captain Shepherd, came to anchor in these roads to clear the Sound dues. Among the rest of the cargo, each vessel had laden a certain quantity of cotton, described in the margin, proceeding from Egypt and New Orleans, and such cotton, according to the existing quarantine regulations in this country, being liable to quarantine, the three parcels above mentioned were, by order of the Board of Health, taken out of the ship for the purpose of being sent to the station at Kyholm, there to undergo the process of expurgation according to law. The masters, as well as their agents, remonstrated in vain against a measure which occasioned both detention and expense to the persons interested, but it being of no avail, they had no alternative but to submit, which they did under protest, of which I transmit to you the one relating to Captain Shepherd's case, the others being to the same purport.

I also inclose an abstract from the Order in Council of the 19th of July, 1825, accompanying the Act 6 Geo. IV., cap. 78, for making provision for the effectual performance of quarantine in the ports of the United Kingdom, from which it would appear, that cotton, belonging to the first class of enumerated articles, is not allowed to be imported when arriving with a foul bill of health, unless duly expurgated in one of the lazarettos for a period not exceeding forty days; and it is thus shown, that every precautionary measure is adopted in England against the introduction of infectious diseases.

It is certainly commendable, that the Danish Government are strict in upholding their sanatory regulations, in order to prevent the recurrence of such a calamity in the Baltic countries: however, it strikes me that a distinction ought to be made between cotton arriving with a foul bill direct from the place of its growth, and the same article imported from a third country, possessing efficient quarantine establishments. In the latter case it is a great hardship that the vessel carrying such an article should be detained, and the owners of the goods be put to great expense, for the sake of a procedure, in the mode of which there seems even to be some inconsistency; because, if any infectious matter exists in the cotton, it may be expected to communicate itself to the other goods on board most susceptible of infection, and still the rest of the cargo is suffered to proceed with the ship.

I am led to hope, that upon your representing the matter in its proper point of view to the Danish Government, they may probably find themselves induced to modify the regulation above adverted to, in such manner as to combine safety in the preservation of public health with a decided advantage accruing to trade.

I am, &c.,

(Signed) FRANCIS C. MACGREGOR.

Inclosure 2 in No. 5.

Mr. Browne to M. Krabbe Carisius.

Sir, *Copenhagen, November* 29, 1837.

I HAVE the honour of inclosing to your Excellency a letter, lately written to me by Her Majesty's Consul at Elsinore, together with documents which accompanied it.

I am persuaded that no person can be more desirous than your Excellency to effect the removal of all impediments needlessly interfering with the freedom of commerce, and that no one will more object to the raising up against it any difficulties of a merely technical or vexatious character, and which, if credit can be attached to the inclosures, seem to have been lately employed by the Board of Quarantine at Elsinore.

I have therefore to request your Excellency's favourable interference with respect to the interruption of British commerce complained of by Her Majesty's Consul at Elsinore in the inclosed letter.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) PETER BROWNE.

Inclosure 3 in No. 5.

M. Krabbe Carisius to Mr. Browne.

Monsieur, *Copenhague, ce 7 Décembre*, 1837.

JE me suis empressé de me procurer les renseignemens que vous avez bien voulu me demander par votre office du 29 du passé, relativement au traitement sanitaire auquel ont été assujettis à Elseneur les trois navires Britanniques, le "Thomas Hodgson," Capitaine Barker; le "Royal William," Capitaine Simpson; et le "William Lee," Capitaine Shepherd; et j'ai maintenant l'honneur de vous faire parvenir à ce sujet les observations suivantes.

Les commissions sanitaires des ports de mer Danois, et particulièrement celle d'Elseneur, ne sont aucunement autorisées à faire subir contre leur gré un traitement sanitaire aux vaisseaux étrangers qui passent par le Sund, si ce n'est à ceux qui sont destinés pour quelque port Danois, et qui par conséquent sont tenus de se soumettre aux lois qui y sont en vigueur. Tous les vaisseaux ayant une autre destination quelconque, sont libres de se soumettre à un examen et à un traitement sanitaire, ou non, mais il faut qu'ils s'y soumettent, s'ils veulent obtenir un certificat de santé de la part ces autorités Danoises. Ces certificats ne sont accordés que conformément aux règles dont l'urgence et la haute prudence paraissent généralement reconnues. Les Autorités Danoises peuvent d'autant moins s'en départir, que les autres Puissances riveraines de la Baltique reçoivent et reconnaissent avec confiance leurs certificats. La Russie nommément s'en remet entièrement à ces certificats, et elle les exige de tout navire chargé d'objets suspects, particulièrement de coton d'Egypte, qui serait destiné à être introduit dans ses ports sur la Baltique. Or, tout navire ayant une pareille cargaison est averti à son entrée dans la Baltique, de la nécessité de se pourvoir d'un certificat de santé des autorités Danoises afin d'être admis dans les ports Russes. Si les navires ne veulent pas tenir compte de cet avertissement, ils peuvent continuer leur route, sans se soumettre à aucun examen ou traitement sanitaire; mais ce serait à leurs propres risques et périls, et on leur refuserait indubitablement l'entrée dans les ports Russes. Les choses en étant ainsi, vous conviendrez, j'en suis convaincu, Monsieur, de l'impossibilité dans laquelle se trouve le Dannemarc, de rien rabattre de la sévérité des réglemens existans, auxquels la Russie et les autres Puissances riveraines de la Baltique accordent leur confiance, surtout lorsque la nécessité ou la possibilité d'une modification n'est pas généralement admise, ce qui est bien loin d'être le cas à cette heure. Une diminution des rigueurs de ces réglemens ne serait pas même avantageuse à la navigation étrangère, car ce serait la priver des moyens de prouver d'une manière satisfaisante l'état sanitaire de ses cargaisons, et les navires qui ne

seraient munis que de certificats qui n'inspireraient aucune confiance aux Puissances riveraines de la Baltique, s'exposeraient par là au même traitement que s'ils avaient tout-à-fait négligé de s'en pourvoir. Les trois navires Anglais dont il est question, étaient chargés en partie de coton d'Egypte, marchandise dont la salubrité est presque toujours suspecte, et particulièrement à cette heure; et les certificats qu'ils produisirent pour prouver la désinfection du coton n'ont pas été jugés suffisans puisqu'ils n'attestaient pas qu'il avait été purifié à un établissement de quarantaine reconnu, tel que celui de Malte ou de Port Mahon, mais seulement qu'il a subi un traitement quelconque dans un port de mer Anglais, où il n'y a aucun établissement de ce genre reconnu par la Direction Royale des Quarantaines, qui jamais n'a reçu aucune notification à cet égard. Il a même été question de considérer la totalité de la cargaison de ces trois navires comme suspecte par suite de soupçon qui s'attachait au coton d'Egypte, mais l'on a jugé que le danger de l'infection qui pourrait être communiquée par l'emballage des marchandises suspectes, qui arrivent en dernier lieu d'un endroit non suspect, a été détruit par l'influence de l'air lorsqu'elles ont été embarquées, débarquées, et transbordées à plusieurs reprises.

Ces opérations ne pouvant en attendant agir que sur l'emballage des marchandises, celles-ci ont dû être désinfectées, avant que d'être livrées à la libre circulation, et comme les capitaines des trois navires ont consenti à renvoyer à cet effet leur coton soupçonné à une quarantaine de purification, on leur a permis de continuer leur route avec un certificat de santé après avoir fait subir des fumigations et un nouvel examen au reste de la cargaison.

Cette manière de procéder est permise et prescrite par les réglemens en vigueur, auxquels, ainsi que j'ai eu l'honneur de vous le dire, on ne saurait pour le moment apporter aucun changement, ni dans l'intérêt de la sécurité des rives de la Baltique, ni même dans celui de la navigation étrangère. En vous remettant sous ce pli les annexes jointes à votre office du 29 du passé, je saisis cette occasion, Monsieur, pour vous renouveler l'expression de ma considération très-distinguée.

(Signé) KRABBE CARISIUS.

(Translation.)

Sir, *Copenhagen, December* 4, 1837.

I HASTENED to obtain the information you required of me by your letter of the 29th of last month, with respect to the sanatory treatment to which the three British ships, the "Thomas Hodgson," Capt. Barker; the "Royal William," Captain Simpson; and the "William Lee," Captain Shepherd, have been subjected at Elsinore, and I have now the honour of submitting to you the following observations on the subject.

The sanatory boards of the ports of the Danish seas, and particularly that of Elsinore, are in no respect authorised to subject foreign vessels which pass the Sound to sanatory treatment against their will, excepting such as are destined for some Danish port, and consequently bound to submit to the laws which are in force. All vessels having any other destination whatsoever are at liberty to submit or not, according to their inclination, to examination and sanatory treatment; but it is necessary they should conform to it, if they wish to obtain a certificate of health from the Danish authorities. These certificates are granted conformably to rules, the extreme urgency and prudence of which appear to be necessary. The Danish authorities are the less able to depart from them, because the other Powers on the shores of the Baltic receive and recognise with confidence their certificates. Russia, particularly, relies entirely on these certificates, and requires them from every vessel laden with suspected goods, particularly Egyptian cotton, which is to be introduced into her ports on the Baltic. Consequently, every vessel with a cargo of this description is warned, on its entrance into the Baltic, of the necessity of being provided with a certificate of health from the Danish authorities, in order that it may be admitted into the Russian ports. If vessels wish to take no notice of this advertisement, they can continue their voyage without submitting to any examination or sanatory treatment; but this is at their own risk and peril, and they would undoubtedly be refused admission into the ports of Russia. This being the state of affairs, I am convinced you will agree with me, Sir, of the

impossibility, in which Denmark finds herself, of abating, in any respect, the severity of the existing regulations, in which Russia and the other Powers on the shores of the Baltic confide, particularly when the necessity or possibility of a modification is not generally acknowledged, which is far from being the case at present. A diminution of the stringency of these regulations would not even be advantageous to foreign navigation; for it would be depriving it of the means of proving, in a satisfactory manner, the sanatory state of their cargoes, and the ships being only provided with certificates, in which no confidence is placed by the Powers on the shores of the Baltic, will, on that account, be subjected to the same treatment as if they had neglected to provide themselves with any. The three English ships in question were partly laden with Egyptian cotton, merchandise, the healthy state of which is almost always doubted, and particularly at the present time; and the certificates which they produced to prove the disinfection of the cotton not having been considered sufficient because they did not certify that it had been purified at a recognised quarantine station, such as that of Malta or Port Mahon, but merely that it had undergone some treatment at an English sea-port in which no establishment of the kind existed, recognised by the Royal Directory of Quarantines, who have never received any notification on the subject. It was even under consideration whether the whole of the cargo of these three vessels, should not be considered suspected on account of the suspicion attached to the Egyptian cotton; but it was decided that the danger of infection, which might have been communicated by the packing of the suspected merchandise, arriving, in the last instance, from an unsuspected port, had been destroyed by the influence of the air, when they had been embarked, disembarked, and reladen several times.

But still these operations could only act upon the packages of merchandise, these must be disinfected before being delivered for free circulation; and as the captains of the three vessels consented to send their suspected cotton for this purpose to a quarantine of purification, they were allowed to continue their voyage with a certificate of health, after the rest of the cargo had been fumigated and submitted to a fresh examination.

This mode of proceeding is permitted and prescribed by the regulations now in force, in which, as I have had the honour of informing you, no change can be made at present, either as regarding the interest of the security of the shores of the Baltic, or even that of foreign navigation. In returning to you, under this cover, the inclosures to your letter of the 29th ultimo, I take occasion, Sir, to renew the expression, &c.

(Signed) KRABBE CARISIUS.

Inclosure 4 in No. 5.

Mr. Consul Macgregor to Mr. Browne.

Dear Sir, *Elsinore, December* 8, 1837.

WITH reference to my letters of the 13th and 26th November, I beg to inform you that the Russian vessel "Elizabeth," bound from Liverpool to St. Petersburgh, with a general cargo (amongst which are 164 bales of New Orleans cotton), arrived here the day before yesterday, and has been put under four days' observatory quarantine in the roads, after the expiration of which she will be allowed to proceed without being obliged to land a single bale of cotton. I am unable to explain this anomaly, unless it be indicative of a return to the former system, produced by the remonstrances you have made on the occcasion.

I am, &c.,

(Signed) FRANCIS C. MACGREGOR.

Inclosure 5 in No. 5.

Mr. Browne to Mr. Consul Macgregor.

Sir, *Copenhagen, December* 12, 1837.

I INCLOSE you Mr. Krabbe's letter in reply to my communication with his Excellency, on the subject of the quarantine regulations at the Sound.

You will find by that inclosure that there is no obligation upon vessels to take certificates of health, that if they disapprove of the requirements imposed, they may proceed where they like, liable however to be sent back from whatever Baltic port they may attempt to enter, for want of the usual certificates of health.

I have made most particular and attentive inquiries upon the question of the Sound quarantine, since your having brought it so pointedly under my notice, and with you I quite concur as to the necessity of coming to a clear understanding with this and the other Baltic countries upon it. The quarantine regulations, however, are not not, strictly speaking, those of Denmark, but those imposed by other countries, which she has bound herself either to have complied with, or else to refuse the certificate of health, which excludes from every Baltic port.

It appears to me, however, that it is for the interest of trade generally, and that of Great Britain particularly, so long as quarantine regulations exist, rather to have one general quarantine establishment at the entrance of the Sound, from whence with the proper certificates the navigators of the Baltic diverge to their different destinations, without further impediment, than by having one such establishment done away with, or inducing it to become lax in its requirements, in the one case to cause a number of lazarettoes to be established over the waters of the Baltic; or in the other by throwing discredit upon the Danish health certificates to induce the countries on its shores to subject our shipping to further delay, vexation, expense, and purification, before the cargoes are suffered to be discharged.

You state that if Denmark persists in her present course, it will cause the cotton to be sent to Hamburgh, viâ Lubeck, for Russia, by which it will escape the quarantine charges of 30 per cent. on the abstracted goods. This might be the case if cottons thus sent would be received into the various ports of the Baltic, without having been subjected to the same ordeal as had they passed the Sound; but as this would not be the case, and as precisely the same regulations would be imposed, your argument on this head falls to the ground; the result of such an attempt would be, for the first cargo to be sent back altogether, as no port throughout the Baltic would admit it; and before a second could be sent, it would be notified that a quarantine establishment must be formed, and regulated in all particulars as the Sound quarantine establishment at Kyholm, to ensure its admission into any of the above-named ports. Under these circumstances the difficulty to our trade consequent on quarantine regulations would be from every place the same precisely, neither more nor less than those now existing at the Sound.

The result of my inquiries has convinced me more than I had been before, that there is no disposition here to encumber the trade passing through the Sound with any unnecessary or vexatious trammels. On the contrary, that it is the desire of the Government as clearly as it is the interest of the country, to restrict it as little as possible. The fact is, that Denmark would be very glad to transfer the vexation and expense of quarantine from her own shoulders to those of the other nations for whom she has consented to become the argus of the Baltic, but she knows that they would loudly exclaim against such an act, if she were to deny to the Baltic nations, who contribute to the Sound Dues, the measure of protection which, they think, they at present obtain from her quarantine establishment.

I have thus argued the question on general grounds, and I now come to an examination of the particular points connected with it in your various late communications.

Egypt and New Orleans are amongst the "enumerated places" always "suspected," but from the prevalence of the plague at this moment (as well as for some time past) at the former place, and the prevalence of the yellow fever or cholera at the latter, they have been transferred from the designation of "suspected" to "infected." The various anomalies and inconsistencies to which you refer with respect to the different conduct of the quarantine depart ment to each of the four ships, as well as to the Russian brig "Elizabeth," lately arrived in the Sound, and which you state to have been subjected to but four days observatory quarantine, naturally arose from the different dates at which the cottons were exported from the two above-named places, and the comparatively satisfactory or unsatisfactory bills of health, which, in consequence, were

attached to the different parcels. An example of this you will find alluded to in Mr. Krabbe's despatch, where it is stated that thirty bales of Egyptian cotton were separated from a quantity of cotton twist, the former which were sent to Kyholm, to perform the usual quarantine and undergo the usual process of purification, whereas the vessel with the latter, after a slight fumigation here, procured her usual bill of health, and proceeded towards her destination of Cronstadt.

That Denmark was not overstrict in this case is quite evident from the fact which follows, of which you are probably uninformed. On the arrival of this very vessel at Cronstadt, and although under the protection of her Danish bill of health, she was put under observatory quarantine, and under which she will remain, until the return of an estafette from St. Petersburgh, who, after her arrival had been notified there, was despatched to the Russian Minister at Copenhagen, bearing instructions from his Government to institute the strictest piquiries into the cause of one part of her cargo having been sent to Kyholm for nurification, the other allowed to proceed to St. Petersburgh. The necessary explanations have been given, after eight days' delay, and which Baron Nicolay has despatched, but I nevertheless doubt whether they will be considered satisfactory by the Quarantine Depaatment at St. Petersburgh.

We may learn from this example what would be the result of Denmark relaxing in her strictness; nothing but to add difficulties in the way of our trade, to be met, too, in more inconvenient quarters, and a much greater distance from home.

British quarantine establishments are not recognised anywhere in the Baltic. The only establishment of that sort which we have, and which has been regularly notified and acknowledged at the Sound, is that of Malta: Levant cotton coming here with good bills of health from thence, proceeds without molestation from hence, such bills of health being certified here as good. There is but one of two ways to proceed in this case, either for England to assimilate her quarantine establishments to that of Malta, and to notify that assimilation, or to come to an understanding with Russia on the system of purification; Russia persuaded perhaps to diminish in some degree the severity of her system, while England might consent to increase somewhat the severity of hers, for the sake of producing a uniform system of quarantine regulation between herself and the north of Europe, an important desideratum for facilitating our commerce. Undoubtedly, the Quarantine Department at Elsinore should regularly communicate to the different Consuls any alterations which take place from time to time in their decisions, occasioned by an alteration in the salubrity of the suspected places producing or exporting the enumerated articles. But I have always understood, and I believe it to be invariably the case, that lists are regularly published once a month and sent to the Consuls at Elsinore.

I shall make inquiries as to the cause of the lenient treatment which the "Elizabeth" (laden with cotton lately arrived from New Orleans) experienced, as compared with the more rigid treatment to which the four others mentioned in your correspondence were subjected, and the result of my inquiries you shall have in due time. Danish vessels arriving under similar circumstances would have met with precisely similar treatment.

I shall write to Viscount Palmerston on the subject, and I hope before the re-opening of the navigation next spring, that his Lordship may devise some means of simplifying this complicated question of quarantine.

I remain, &c.,

(Signed) PETER BROWNE.

Inclosure 6 in No. 5.

Mr. Browne to Mr. Krabbe Carisius.

Sir, *Copenhagen, December* 18, 1837.

I HAVE the honour of inclosing to your Excellency a letter I have just received from Her Majesty's Consul at Elsinore, to which I shall thank you to

nable me to reply, by procuring for me from the Board of Quarantine at Elsinore, an explanation of the reasons which led them to treat the Russian ship "Elizabeth," which lately arrived there laden with cotton from New Orleans, with so much more leniency than the British ships named in the margin *, which had arrived in the Sound some few days before, apparently under similar circumstances.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) P. BROWNE.

Inclosure 7 in No. 5.

M. Krabbe Carisius to Mr. Browne.

Monsieur, *Copenhague, ce 25 Décembre*, 1837.

EN vous remettant ci-joint la lettre de Mr. Macgregor que vous avez bien voulu me communiquer par votre office du 14 du courant, j'ai l'honneur de vous prévenir, que je me suis adressé à la Direction Royale des Quarantaines, pour obtenir les renseignemens que vous désirez relativement aux raisons qui ont motivé la différence entre le traitement sanitaire appliqué par la Commission de Quarantaine à Elseneur aux trois navires Britanniques, le "Royal William," le "William Lee," et le "Thomas Hodgson," et au navire Russe, "Elisabeth."

Je dois d'abord vous faire observer, Monsieur, que la coincidence de plusieurs circonstances, en apparence peu importantes par elles-mêmes, peut motiver une grande différence dans le traitement sanitaire, par exemple l'intervalle d'un ou de deux jours entre le départ de deux bâtimens du même port; la forme plus ou moins authentique des certificats dont ils sont munis, un incident survenu en route, &c. C'est ainsi dans le cas actuel que les vaisseau x "Royal William" et le "William Lee," aussi bien que "l'Elisabeth," avaient chargé une certaine quantité de coton de la Nouvelle Orléans, mais d'après les certificats dont le dernier navire était muni, le coton à son bord avait été importé en Angleterre longtems avant l'époque où la Nouvelle Orléans, sur des rapports officiels, a été déclarée devoir être considérée comme un port infecté. Le coton importé par le "Royal William" et le "William Lee," avait été exporté de la Nouvelle Orléans après cette époque, et c'est pourquoi qu'une quarantaine plus sévère leur a été infligée qu'à "l'Elisabeth." Quant au traitement sanitaire du "Thomas Hodgson," il a été appliqué à cause du coton d'Egypte qu'il avait à son bord, et non pas à l'égard du coton d'Amérique.

J'ose espérer, Monsieur, que ces explications serviront à confirmer la confiance que notre administration sanitaire se flatte de mériter de votre part, ainsi que de celui de votre Gouvernement, et je saisis cette occasion pour vous réitérer l'expression de ma considération très distinguée.

(Signé) KRABBE CARISIUS.

(Translation.)

Copenhagen, December 25, 1837.

IN returning to you, herewith inclosed, the letter of Mr. Macgregor which you forwarded to me with your note of the 14th of this month, I have the honour to inform you that I applied to the Royal Directory of Quarantines to obtain the information you requested, as to the reasons which caused the distinction between the sanitary treatment applied by the Commission of Quarantine at Elsinore to three British ships, the "Royal William," the "William Lee," and the "Thomas Hodgson," and the Russian vessel "Elizabeth."

In the first place, Sir, I must request you to observe, that the coincidence of many circumstances, apparently of little importance in themselves, may cause a great difference in the sanitary treatment, for example,—the interval of one or two days between the departure of two ships from the same port, the greater or less authentic form of the certificates with which they are furnished, some incident occurring on the voyage, &c. Thus it is in the case before us, that the vessels, the "Royal William," and the "William Lee," as well as the "Elizabeth," were laden with a certain quantity of cotton at New Orleans, but according to

* "Thomas Hodgson," "Royal William," "William Lee," "Bravo."

the certificates with which this last vessel was provided, the cotton on board had been imported into England long before the time when, according to official documents, it had been declared that New Orleans must be considered an infected port. The cotton imported by the "Royal William," and the "William Lee," had been exported from New Orleans after this time, and on that account a more rigid quarantine was imposed on them than on the "Elizabeth." As to the sanitary treatment of the "Thomas Hodgson," it was applied on account of the Egyptian cotton it had on board, and not on account of the American cotton.

I hope, Sir, that these explanations will assist in confirming the confidence which our sanitary administration flatters itself it deserves from you, as well as from your Government, and I take this opportunity of repeating, &c.

(Signed) KRABBE CARISIUS.

Inclosure 8 in No. 5.

Mr. Consul Macgregor to Mr. Browne.

Sir, *Elsinore, December* 31, 1837.

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 12th instant, conveying a copy of his Excellency Monsieur de Krabbe's letter to you of the 7th, on the subject of the sanitory treatment in the Sound, experienced by several British vessels partly laden with cotton, and proceeding from Hull on their passage to St. Petersburgh.

It appears from the said letter as well as from your explanatory letter, that those vessels were not ordered at Elsinore to discharge the cotton, but consented to do so in order to obtain a bill of health; that they are alleged to have been treated according to the existing quarantine regulations by the local officers, but without their taking cognizance of the sanatory establishments of Great Britain; and that the Danish Government cannot for the present depart from the rules once established, owing to the engagements entered into by them with the States in the Baltic.

With regard to the first point, I find upon minute investigation that the four shipmasters on their arrival in Elsinore Roads, were not ordered (as they stated in their protests) to discharge the cotton to be expurgated at Kyholm, but consented to do so on being denied a bill of health, without which they well knew they would not be admitted at St. Petersburgh.

As regards the second point, I have attentively perused the several Danish laws relating to quarantine, and I feel satisfied, in so far as our sanatory establishments are not recognized in Denmark, that the second section of § 12 of the regulations of the 8th of February, 1805, admits of such an interpretation as apparently to sanction the procedure resorted to against our ships on the present occasion. I must however observe on the other hand that, from all the information I have been able to gather, there appears to be no precedent in the Sound of any ship, laden with cotton or any other of the enumerated articles (proved not to be of the growth of the countries in the Levant), and proceeding from European ports on this side of Cape Finisterre, having ever been directed to a quarantine station for expurgation; a fact which it must be left to the Danish Board of Health to disprove. It is however pretty evident that Denmark, with the concurrence of the States in the Baltic, has recently given a much stricter interpretation to her sanatory laws than before, and considering that it is merely from the casual circumstance of our vessels being liable by treaty to stop at Elsinore to pay the Sound dues, that she is at all able to exercise a sanatory control over our trade for the benefit of the countries on the Baltic, it seems but fair that her Government should give us notice the moment any important changes are contemplated either in the sanatory laws or in the mode of their application, to serve for the guidance of our merchants and of our numerous shipping frequenting the Sound. Such a notice having never been given, it becomes a question, which I must leave for your better judgment to decide: whether or not the Danish Government can be held to make good the loss our shipmasters are sustaining in consequence.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) FRANCIS C. MACGREGOR.

Inclosure 9 in No. 5.

Abstract from the Danish Quarantine Regulations of the 8th February, 1805.

§ 12.

Reciting the cases in which ships are liable to be sent to a Danish quarantine station, there to be discharged, and the goods on board to perform quarantine, according to law.

1. Where ships are laden with goods most liable to infection*, or with any other description of goods embaled in packages consisting wholly or in part of any of the enumerated articles, and proceeding from infected places, that is to say, from such places as on the part of the Supreme Board of Health have nominally been declared infected by the plague or other contagious distemper highly dangerous; even where such vessels are furnished with clean bills of health, which might have been granted either previous to or after the breaking out of such disease.

2. Where ships are laden with goods most liable to infection, or with any other description of goods embaled in packages, consisting wholly or in part of any of the enumerated articles, and proceeding from suspected countries, that is to say from such countries in which the places infected by such contagious distempers are situate, unless such vessels are furnished with proper bills of health, by which (as well as by the other ship's papers) it is sufficiently proved that no infectious distemper of a character highly dangerous, prevailed during the vessel's stay at the place whence she proceeds, nor in the vicinity, and that the whole of her cargo was shipped at ports where no such distemper prevailed at the time.

3. Where any such infectious distemper has manifested itself on board of ships during the voyage, or still prevails on their arrival in these parts.

4. Where ships, either at sea or off the land, have had intercourse with vessels infected by any such contagious distemper, or with infected places, or which have received on board passengers or goods from either.

§ 13.

In all other cases where no such infectious distemper has manifested itself, or is prevailing on board on the ship's arrival, it is provided that a probationary quarantine varying from four to fourteen days, according to circumstances, is to be performed, either at the Danish quarantine station, or at any of the sea-ports where a Board of Health is stationed.

No. 6.

Mr. Consul Macgregor to the Hon. W. Fox Strangways.—(*Received February* 10.)

Sir, *Elsinore, January* 6, 1838.

WITH reference to my despatches of the 26th November and 28th December, 1837, on the subject of the Hull vessels laden with cotton, I beg to submit the following report upon the explanations given by the Minister for Foreign Affairs, which latter Her Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires at Copenhagen will no doubt already have communicated to Viscount Palmerston. It appears from those communications, and I find it upon minute inquiry to be perfectly correct, that the British shipmasters in question on their arrival in Elsinore Roads were not ordered (as they stated in their protests), but that they consented to discharge the cotton to be expurgated at Kyholm, on being denied a

* These Articles are specified in the Danish Regulations of 1805, and they nearly correspond with our enumerated articles in the Order in Council of 19th July, 1825.

bill of health, without which they well knew they would not be admitted at St. Petersburgh.

It further appears, that the British quarantine establishments are not recognised in this country, and in how far the Danish Government are justified in affecting ignorance of the existence of institutions more ancient than their own, I do not presume to decide.

Having attentively examined the several Danish laws relating to quarantine, I feel satisfied, in so far as our sanatory establishments are ignored in Denmark, that the second section of § 12 of the Regulation of the 8th February, 1805, leaves sufficient latitude to the officers as to warrant the procedure resorted to against our ships on the present occasion.

But, according to the best of my knowledge, there is no precedent in the Sound of any ship laden with cotton or any other of the enumerated articles (proved not to be the growth of the Levant), and proceeding from an European port on this side of Cape Finisterre, having ever been directed to a quarantine station, a fact which must be left to the Danish Board of Health to disprove. It is therefore sufficiently clear that Denmark, with the concurrence of Russia and Prussia, has recently given a much stricter interpretation to her sanatory laws than before; and considering it to be merely from the casual circumstance of our vessels being liable by treaty to stop at Elsinore and pay the Sound dues, that she is at all enabled to act for the benefit of those countries by exercising a sanatory control over our trade, it seems but fair that her Government should have given us early notice of her intentions, for the guidance of our shipping.

The Danish Government having declined making any change in her present arrangements without the concurrence of the Baltic States, and it being highly desirable for the benefit of trade to come to an understanding with Denmark, and in particular with Russia and Prussia, on the subject of quarantine, it must be left to Her Majesty's Government, if it be judged expedient, to employ such means as may best tend to convince those Powers of the efficiency of the sanatory establishments of Great Britain, and thereby to induce them to recognise the same in so far as it may be deemed consistent with the more weighty consideration of public health.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) FRANCIS C. MACGREGOR.

No. 7.

Viscount Palmerston to Mr. Browne.

Sir, *Foreign Office, January* 16, 1838.

Her Majesty's Consul-General at Elsinore having reported to this department the proceeding of the quarantine authorities of that port, in requiring that a quantity of cotton, shipped at the port of Hull, and forming part of the cargoes of the "Thomas Hodgson," the "Royal William," the "Bravo," and the "William Lee," of Hull, should be taken out of those vessels in the course of their voyage into the Baltic, and be sent to the lazaretto of Kyholm; I have to desire that you will forthwith remonstrate with the Danish Government upon this proceeding.

You will observe to the Danish Minister, that if the cotton in question had been exported to the Baltic direct from the place of its growth, the Danish Government would, of course, have been justified in subjecting it to such a quarantine as the state of the public health at the place from whence it came would seem to render necessary. But the cotton having been landed and reshipped in England, after having been subjected to all the precautionary measures prescribed by the British laws of quarantine, Her Majesty's Government cannot but consider the steps taken by the Danish authorities to be as uncalled for as they are injurious to the trade of Great Britain.

I am, &c.,
(Signed) PALMERSTON.

No. 8.

Mr. Browne to Viscount Palmerston.—(*Received February* 16.)

My Lord, *Copenhagen, February* 6, 1838.

I AM instructed in your Lordship's despatch of January 16, to remonstrate with the Danish Government for their proceeding with reference to the vessels, "Thomas Hodgson," the "Royal William," the "Bravo," and the "William Lee," which vessels, laden in part with cotton, had been required to discharge it, and send it to the lazaretto at Kyholm to be purified

As I have, in my despatch of January 14, placed this matter before your Lordship in all its bearings, it is unnecessary to treat it here; and I have merely to say, that I am persuaded your Lordship will not accuse me of an exercise of improper discretion, in deferring to comply with your Lordship's directions until I shall have received further instructions, thinking it more than probable that your Lordship may be led to view the conduct of the Danish Government in a different point of view after the receipt of my explanations.

Had there been a "forced stoppage and disembarkation," your Lordship may be assured that I would not have waited for orders "to remonstrate." I should have badly discharged my duty, had I not immediately, and in the most strenuous manner, protested against a proceeding so unwarrantable in any point of view regarded.

It is to be recollected that our sanatory laws are not the same as those of Denmark, and that those of the other Baltic countries, especially those of Russia, are still more strict; and that these last, the most severe, are what regulate the health certificates given to vessels passing through the Sound into the Baltic.

Russia must therefore be the country treated with, if we desire to procure any modification of quarantine regulations at the Sound. Denmark will be easily persuaded to fall into any arrangement which will satisfy the other nations of the Baltic.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) PETER BROWNE.

No. 9.

Sir H. W. W. Wynn to Viscount Palmerston.—(*Received June* 16.)

My Lord, *Copenhagen, June* 11, 1838

I HAVE the honour to transmit to your Lordship copy of a letter from Mr. Consul Macgregor, reporting to me a case of great hardship under the present quarantine regulations at Elsinore, to which the master of a vessel bound to St. Petersburgh has been obliged to submit.

Though Mr. Macgregor was quite correct in his opinion that no immediate beneficial result could be expected from any further remonstrances to the Danish Government, and though I was prepared for M. de Krabbe's answer, that the regulations were not theirs, but those of the Russian Government, which, as far as they were concerned, the captains were at liberty to attend to or not, yet, as the case appeared so extreme, I thought it my duty to lay it before M. de Krabbe. He admitted in the fullest manner the injustice and futility, as far as danger of infection went, of landing part of the cargo with which the rest had been in contact; but said, that as the regulations now exist, the officers at Elsinore could not have acted otherwise. Although he considered that the recognition of a quarantine establishment in the port of London is more properly a matter of negotiation between Her Majesty's and the Russian Government, yet, as he had instructed the Danish Chargé d'Affaires at Petersburgh to make representations against the existing regulations, founded on the general complaints of their severity, he requested me to send him a copy of Mr. Macgregor's letter.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) H. W. WILLIAMS WYNN

Inclosure in No. 9.

Mr. Consul Macgregor to Sir H. W. W. Wynn.

Sir, *Elsinore, June 5*, 1838.

I HAVE the honour of reporting to you, that the British vessel, "Houghton-le-Spring," of Sunderland, arrived in Elsinore Roads a few days ago from London, with a general cargo, bound from St. Petersburgh. It appears from the ship's protest, made before me, that the master having reported his arrival at the quarantine office as usual, the officer on duty found, on investigation of the ship's papers, that amongst the cargo there was a parcel of forty-six bales of Smyrna cotton, marked G. B. to a. 46, which parcel was accompanied by a certificate from the proper officer of the Customs of London, that thirty-four bales were entered on the 5th of July, 1836, and twelve bales on the 4th of October, 1837, and that such cotton was entered, landed, and warehoused in strict conformity with the quarantine laws of Great Britain. Although the one parcel had been warehoused nearly two years, and the other eight months, before they were re-exported, still the Quarantine Commission here smelt infection, and refused to grant a bill of health to the master, unless he consented to discharge those cottons, to perform quarantine at Kyholm, with which he complied, in order not to be obliged to go there himself with the ship, and he then received his clearance.

To make further remonstrances to this Government on the subject of the sanatory restrictions in the Sound would be a vain attempt; but I leave it to your superior judgment to decide whether a communication of the above facts to the Government at home would not tend to place in a strong light the effects of similar proceedings to our trade, and the necessity of obtaining, if possible, the recognition of our quarantine establishments by the different Baltic Powers with whom we stand in commercial relation.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) F. C. MACGREGOR.

No. 10.

The Hon. W. Fox Strangways to Mr. Le Marchant.

(Extract.) *Foreign Office, July 2*, 1838.

WITH reference to your letter of the 8th January last, on the subject of the quarantine regulations established by the Danish Government at Elsinore, I am directed by Viscount Palmerston to transmit herewith to you, copies of several despatches upon this subject which have been received from Her Majesty's Mission at Copenhagen, and from Her Majesty's Consul at Elsinore. I am further directed to inform you that Sir Henry Wynn will receive instructions upon this subject.

I am to request that you will lay the same before the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade, and that you will move their Lordships to favour Viscount Palmerston with their opinion, whether it would be advisable that Her Majesty's Government should make at Berlin and St. Petersburgh, representations, with a view to obtain some modification of the quarantine regulations in question.

No. 11.

Viscount Palmerston to Sir H. W. W. Wynn.

Sir, *Foreign Office, July 3*, 1838.

WITH reference to Mr. Browne's despatches of 14th January and 6th February, and to your despatch of the 11th of June of this year, I have to acquaint you, that the question of the quarantine established by the Danish Government at Elsinore, has been considered by Her Majesty's Government.

Her Majesty's Government would not be justified in remonstrating against the exercise by Denmark of the sanatory regulations in question; and I have to instruct you to communicate this decision to Her Majesty's Consul at Elsinore.

I have only further to inform you, that the expediency of bringing this matter before the Russian Government is under the consideration of Her Majesty's Government.

I am, &c.,
(Signed) PALMERSTON.

No. 12.

Sir H. W. W. Wynn to Viscount Palmerston.—(*Received July* 13.)

My Lord, *Copenhagen, July* 9, 1838.

IN reference to my despatch on the subject of the quarantine regulations to which the master of an English vessel had been obliged to submit at Elsinore, I have the honour to inclose the copy of a note I have received from M. de Krabbe, in answer to my representations on the subject.

M. de Krabbe's answer is of the nature I anticipated, stating, that as the cotton had not been purified in any recognised quarantine establishment, a clean patent could not be delivered to the captain, as long as it was on board the vessel.

Your Lordship will also observe that M. de Krabbe states that it is in the power of Her Majesty's Government to prevent the occurrence of any such detention of British ships, by having, in England, a quarantine establishment, similar to that at Malta, and making an official communication to this Government of the principles on which it is established, and the nature of the precautions taken for the purification of merchandise arriving from infected and suspected ports.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) H. W. WILLIAMS WYNN

Inclosure in No. 12.

M. Krabbe Carisius to Sir H. W. W. Wynn.

Monsieur le Chevalier,

JE me suis empressé d'abord après avoir reçu l'office que vous avez bien voulu m'adresser en date du 13 du courant, d'inviter la Direction Royale des Quarantaines à me fournir des informations au sujet du traitement sanitaire appliqué par la Commission de Santé d'Elseneur, au navire Britannique "Houghton-le-Spring," de Sunderland. Je suis maintenant à même de vous annoncer, Monsieur le Chevalier, que le dit navire ayant eu du coton du Levant à son bord sans aucune preuve que ce coton eût été dûment purifié dans une quarantaine reconnue, on n'a pu lui délivrer une patente nette que lorsqu'il avait débarqué ce coton pour subir une purification. J'ai déjà prévenu Monsieur Browne par mon office du 7 Décembre dernier, des motifs qui rendent impossible à l'administration des quarantaines Danoises, même dans l'intérêt de la navigation Britannique, de se départir des règles établies à l'égard du coton infecté ou so upçonné, puisque, si l'on accordait des patentes nettes à des navires chargés d'une telle cargaison, il en résulterait que les certificats de santé des autorités Dano ses perdraient le crédit que les Puissances riveraines de la Baltique leur accordent. Encore, ainsi que je l'ai fait observer précédemment, aucun navire destiné pour un port étranger sur la Baltique n'est-il jamais forcé à prendre un certificat de santé à Elseneur; mais s'il en prend un, il faut que les règles établies à cet égard soient suivies. Je crois en attendant devoir de nouveau fixer votre attention, Monsieur le Chevalier, sur la circonstance que l'administration des quarantaines Danoises ne saurait reconnaître les établissemens de quarantaine Anglais, tant qu'elle n'a reçu aucune communication officielle des principes qui y sont suivis, et des mesures de purification qu'on y employe. Une telle communication mettrait les quarantaines Danoises à même d'avoir

égard au traitement sanitaire appliqué en Angleterre aux bâtimens et aux marchandises, et de diminuer en conséquence ou de remettre entièrement tout traitement ultérieur, lorsque des vaisseaux munis de certificats d'un établissement de quarantaine Anglais voudraient à leur entrée dans la Baltique se munir d'une patente Danoise.

Agréez, &c.,
(Signé) KRABBE CARISIUS.

(Translation.)

I LOST no time after having received the letter you addressed to me, dated the 13th of the present month, to request the Royal Directory of Quarantine to furnish me with particulars regarding the sanitary treatment applied by the Commission of Health at Elsinore to the British ship "Houghton-le-Spring," of Sunderland. I am now able to inform you, Sir, that the said ship having cotton on board from the Levant, without any proof that that cotton had been properly purified in a recognized quarantine establishment, a clean bill of health could not be delivered to her until the cotton had been landed to undergo the process of purification. I have already informed Mr. Browne, by my letter of the 7th of December, of the causes which rendered it impossible for the administration of the Danish quarantines, even for the interests of British navigation, to depart from the established regulations in the case of infected or suspected cotton; because if clean bills of health were granted to vessels laden with a cargo of that description, the result would be, that the certificates of health from the Danish authorities would lose that credit which they receive from the Powers on the shores of the Baltic. Besides, as before observed, no vessel bound for a foreign port in the Baltic is ever obliged to take a certificate of health at Elsinore, but if she does, the regulations established in that respect must be observed. In the meantime, I must again draw your attention, Sir, to the circumstance that the Danish quarantine cannot recognise the English quarantine establishments, since they have received no official communication of the principles which are there acted on, and the modes of purification resorted to. A communication of this nature would enable the Danish quarantine to estimate the sanitary principles applied in England to ships and merchandise, and in consequence to shorten, or entirely abolish any further treatment, when vessels provided with certificates from an English quarantine establishment should wish to protect themselves with a Danish bill of health on entering the Baltic.

(Signed) KRABBE CARISIUS.

No. 13.

Mr. Consul Macgregor to the Hon. W. Fox Strangways.—(Received July 23.)

Sir, *Elsinore, July 11, 1838.*

I BEG to transmit to you inclosed the translation of a paper communicated to me by the Russian Consul, containing the regulations of his Government on the subject of cotton destined for the Russian ports in the Baltic. It appears from that document, that every vessel bound for those ports, and laden with cotton, must, on arrival, produce a certificate from the Danish quarantine establishments, of having undergone the formalities required by the laws, in default of which such vessel is to be sent back to Elsinore, without having been allowed to discharge her cargo. The said paper distinctly stating the nature of the documents with which such vessel must be provided at the port of shipment, I have to request that you will be pleased to cause publicity to be given to it, for the information of the merchants and shipowners trading to the Baltic.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) FRANCIS C. MACGREGOR.

Inclosure in No. 13.

Circular of the Russian Government.

THE doubts that were raised last year with regard to cotton imported into our Baltic ports, have shown the necessity to the Imperial Government of establishing new regulations for the admission into these ports of vessels laden with that article.

Regulation for the admission of merchant vessels laden with cotton into the Russian ports of the Baltic.

I. Of the passage of vessels through the Seas of Denmark.

§ 1. Vessels laden with cotton destined for the Russian ports of the Baltic, passing through the Sound, the two Belts, or the Sleswick-Holstein Canal, on arriving from a place not considered as healthy by the Ukase of the 22nd May, 1828, are bound before entering the Baltic, to produce a certificate in due form, granted by the Danish quarantine establishment, declaratory of their purification or the satisfactory state of their health, according to the Regulation of the 25th May, 1816.

§ 2. Every vessel laden with cotton, and arriving in any of the Russian ports of the Baltic from a place recognised by the Ukase of the 22nd May, 1828, to be perfectly healthy, must exhibit, on passing through the Seas of Denmark, separate proofs of the satisfactory state of the cotton.

§ 3. As proofs of the satisfactory state of the cotton, are considered:—
(a) Passports granted by the Customs in unsuspected ports, specifying at the same time the quantity and origin of the cotton shipped in the said ports.
(b) Certificates of the same tenor granted by our Consuls or the Consuls of those nations to which the vessels belong, provided such documents have been granted in those ports where the cotton has been shipped.

§ 4. All ships, the cargoes of which consist partly or wholly of cotton, must absolutely provide themselves with the certificate required, and in due form, from the Danish quarantine establishments, without which they will not be admitted into our ports.

§ 5. In all cases where vessels are not provided with a passport from the Customs, nor with a Consular certificate, stating the quantity of cotton and its proceeding from a place non-suspected, or its purification at a quarantine station; and where these vessels do not even have quarantine certificates, they will be bound (on proceeding with such cotton from a place perfectly healthy to a Russian port), to perform quarantine in Denmark, and there to provide themselves with the certificates required, and in due form, without which they will not be allowed to continue their voyage, since they will not be received into the ports of Russia.

§ 6. Where the cargo of a vessel in part consists of cotton proceeding from Egypt or any other suspected place, and where the Danish Government shall consider the same liable to undergo the process of expurgation, and to be discharged to that effect; the remainder of the ship's cargo is no more to be regarded as unsuspected, but must undergo purification as regards the exterior of the envelopes or wrappers of the commodities. The vessel herself is to be subject to purification, according to the quarantine regulations, and the crew to be submitted to a quarantine of 14 days, to commence from the day of the purification of the goods. This having been effected, the Board of the place will provide them with the certificate required, without which such vessels will not be admitted into the ports of Russia.

II. Of the admission of vessels into the ports of Russia.

§ 7. In consequence of the preceding regulations, only such vessels laden with cotton will be admitted into Russian ports and allowed to discharge, which do exhibit a certificate from one of the Danish Quarantine Establishments, stating the fact of the suspected cotton having been duly purified, and of the

ship and the remainder of the cargo on board having been purified also, and of the crew having undergone an observatory quarantine during the term required.

§ 8. Simple acquittances of the payment of Sound dues without the above-mentioned signatures will not be recognized as sufficient when produced by vessels laden with cotton, and these vessels will be treated like all those which are not provided with sufficient certificates relating their sanatory state, that is to say, they will be sent back to Elsinore. The same will be done with respect to those vessels, which, having left the suspected cotton at Elsinore, there to be purified, obtain permission to leave that place, without having been purified in conformity to the dispositions of § 6.

(Signed) D. BLONDOFF,
The Minister of the Interior, Secretary of State.

A true translation from the French printed copy,
FRANCIS C. MACGREGOR,
Her Majesty's Consul in Denmark.

No. 14.

Sir H. W. W. Wynn to Viscount Palmerston.—(*Received July* 23.)

My Lord, *Copenhagen, July* 15, 1838.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's despatch of the 3rd instant, on the subject of the quarantine regulations enforced at Elsinore.

In reference to it I have the honour to inclose a copy of a circular which has lately been sent out by the Russian Consulate at Elsinore.

By this your Lordship will observe, that while the British ship-owners are complaining of over-severity, the Russian Government are of opinion that the regulations have not been sufficiently observed, and that in future no ship, though she may have discharged the articles of a suspected nature, will be allowed to enter a Russian port, without having performed quarantine.

I have informed Monsieur de Krabbe that the matter will be brought before the Russian Government, and I have claimed his promise that representations should be made from hence.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) H. W. WILLIAMS WYNN.

Inclosure in No. 14.

CIRCULAIRE (see Inclosure in No. 13.)

No. 15.

Mr. Le Marchant to the Hon. W. Fox Strangways.—(*Received July* 31.)

Office of Committee of Privy Council for Trade,
Sir, *Whitehall, July* 28, 1838.

I AM directed by the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade to acquaint you, for the information of Lord Palmerston, that their Lordships have had under their consideration your letters of the 2nd and 18th instant, together with their several inclosures, from Her Majesty's Minister at Copenhagen, on the subject of certain complaints which have been made to him by the trade in the Baltic, in consequence of the recent increased severity of the quarantine laws at Elsinore, and in the Baltic generally.

With regard to that part of M. de Krabbe's note to Sir W. W. Wynn, wherein he observes,—That the Danish Board of Health cannot recognise the

English quarantine establishments until they are acquainted with the principles which regulate them, and the means employed for the purification of the goods; and that such a communication would enable the Danish quarantine establishments to consider the sanatory treatment pursued in England, both as to vessels and goods, and to diminish in consequence, or to do away with all further proceedings when vessels, furnished with certificates from an English quarantine establishment are desirous, on their entry into the Baltic, of procuring a Danish bill of health." I am instructed to inclose, for the information of the Danish Government, a copy of the Order in Council by which the quarantine in England is regulated; and also copies of the English laws and regulations on the subject, which are assimilated as nearly as possible with those of Malta, and which are in consequence equally recognised and respected by all the Powers of Europe excepting Denmark.

I am directed to request that M. de Krabbe's attention should be specially called to page 76 of the Order.

It is desirable, likewise, that the Danish Government should be informed that ten sail of the line and seven frigates, with a regular establishment of officers and men, are constantly employed as lazarets in England for the purification of all goods arriving in vessels from suspected places; and that the whole of the department is under the superintendence of an officer who was formerly at the head of the quarantine establishment at Malta.

As, however, it appears, from a careful perusal of the papers, that, willing as Denmark may be to come to an arrangement with Great Britain in the matter, she has not herself the power to relax in her present system, without the consent of Russia and the other States bordering on the Baltic, it should be the duty of Her Majesty's Minister at Copenhagen, when he brings these papers and the subject generally under M. de Krabbe's attention, to request that his Excellency will draw the attention likewise of the other Powers for whom Denmark keeps a kind of sanatory police at the Sound, to their benefit, and use his endeavours to satisfy them of the efficiency of the English quarantine, in order that the Danish Government may be sanctioned in respecting it, as regards ships passing up, and a repetition of the inconvenience lately experienced may be avoided.

Their Lordships also beg you will draw Lord Palmerston's attention to their further letter* of this day's date, on the subject of quarantine in the Mediterranean, for the plan which they would suggest to his Lordship as most likely to lead to a satisfactory arrangement of the question.

I am, &c.,
(Signed) DENIS LE MARCHANT.

No. 16.

Viscount Palmerston to Sir H. W. W. Wynn.

Sir, *Foreign Office, August* 3, 1838.

I TRANSMIT to you herewith a copy of a letter which has been received from the Board of Trade, upon the subject of the quarantine established at Elsinore, and I have to instruct you to submit to the Danish Government the printed papers inclosed in the Board of Trade letter, together with the observations contained therein.

I am, &c.,
(Signed) PALMERSTON.

No. 17.

Mr. Consul Macgregor to the Hon. W. Fox Strangways.—(Received August 18.)

Sir, *Elsinore, August* 11, 1838.

I HAVE the honour of inclosing to you a notice which has just been issued by the Supreme Board of Health at Copenhagen, from which you will

* See France, No. 14.

observe, that the port of Havanna has been declared infected with the yellow fever; in consequence of which all ships arriving from thence in the Sound, bound for the Baltic, and not provided with clean bills of health, will be made liable to the performance of quarantine, according to the existing regulations.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) FRANCIS C. MACGREGOR.

Inclosure in No. 17.

NOTICE.

Copenhagen, August 10, 1838.

I. THE countries, places, and islands which, according to the most recent reports received by this Board, are for the present to be considered as infected by the plague and other infectious disease, are the following:—

1. Havanna; 2. Tripolis; 3. Alexandria; 4. Damietta; 5. Constantinople; 6. Tunis; 7. Morocco; 8. Smyrna; 9. Island of Candia.

II. As suspected, are regarded the following ports and places:—

1. All ports of Turkey and Greece, with the exception of those above enumerated; 2. The other ports and places in West Barbary; 3. The West India islands; 4. The ports of North America.

All other ports and islands in and out of Europe are considered as unsuspected.

Remark.—Ships arriving from the Danish West India islands, and from the ports of North America, are not to be made liable to quarantine, on producing, independently of the bill of health, proper certificates granted, in the former case, by the competent local authorities; and in the latter, by the Danish Consuls or Vice-Consuls.

(Signed) H. HOLSTEN. THONNING.
STAINNANN. BRÆSTRUP.
SKIBSTEDT, *Secretary.*

No. 18.

Sir H. W. W. Wynn to Viscount Palmerston.—(*Received August* 25.)

My Lord, *Copenhagen, August* 20, 1838.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's despatch, on the subject of the quarantine regulations at Elsinore; and, in compliance with the instructions therein contained, I have delivered the note, of which a copy is inclosed, to the Danish Minister. He has promised to communicate the English quarantine regulations to the Chamber of Commerce, (to whose department that branch of the service belongs,) and he had no doubt that, as far as Denmark is concerned, they will be considered as perfectly satisfactory. He also promised to send them to the Danish Chargé d'Affaires at Petersburgh. I have since had a conversation with Baron Nicolay, and as he told me that he was writing to Petersburgh on the subject of the quarantine, I have furnished him with a copy of the letter from the Board of Trade.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) H. W. WILLIAMS WYNN.

Inclosure in No. 18.

Sir H. W. W. Wynn to M. Krabbe Carisius.

Copenhagen, August 14, 1838.

THE Undersigned, Her Britannic Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, did not fail to transmit, for the information of Her

Majesty's Government, the note which he had the honour of receiving from his Excellency M. de Krabbe, on the subject of the quarantine regulations at Elsinore. That paper having been submitted to the Lords of the Committee of the Privy Council for Trade, the Undersigned has now received instructions to communicate the inclosed answer to M. de Krabbe, and to call his Excellency's attention to the English laws and regulations on the subject of quarantine, a copy of which accompanies the letter. They are assimilated as nearly as possible with those of Malta, and are in consequence recognised by all the Powers of Europe, excepting those of the Baltic.

Her Majesty's Government hopes that they will be considered as satisfactory by that of Denmark, and that they will be so represented by them to the Powers for whom a kind of sanatory police is maintained at the Sound.

The Undersigned, &c.,

(Signed) H. W. WILLIAMS WYNN.

No. 19.

Sir H. W. W. Wynn to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received September 8.)

My Lord, *Copenhagen, September* 3, 1838.

I AM as yet without any answer from M. de Krabbe on the main question of quarantine, as to the acknowledgment of English certificates; but, in the mean time, I have received the enclosed note from him, informing me that a reduction of two-thirds will, from the 1st of October, take place in the quarantine charges at Elsinore, and that instead of two dollars (or 4*s.* 5*d.*) only four marks (or 1*s.* 6*d.*) will be to be paid for every individual on board of a ship coming from beyond Cape Finisterre, and half that some for those on board ships coming from nearer ports.

M. de Krabbe also informs me, that, in consequence of my representations, the number of persons employed at the Elsinore Custom-house has been augmented, so as to accelerate the clearing of vessels.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) H. W. WILLIAMS WYNN

Inclosure in No. 19.

M. Krabbe Carisius to Sir H. W. W. Wynn.

Monsieur le Chevalier, *Copenhague, ce* 31 *Août*, 1838.

IL m'est bien agréable d'avoir l'honneur de vous prévenir, qu'en vertu d'une haute résolution Royale, le taux des certificats de santé va être réduit à un tiers du montant actuel de cette charge; de manière qu'à compter du 1er Octobre prochain, il ne sera payé que quatre rb. marc par individu au lieu de deux rb. daler, et deux rb. marc au lieu d'un rb. daler, selon que les bâtimens arrivent d'au delà ou d'en deça du Cap Finisterre. Simultanément avec cette disposition il a été ordonné d'augmenter le nombre des employés au bureau des quarantaines à Elseneur pour accélérer l'expédition des navires, et favoriser, sous ce rapport aussi, la navigation, en conformité des observations que vous m'avez faites à ce sujet.

En vous invitant, Monsieur le Chevalier, à vouloir bien faire part au Gouvernement Britannique de ces mesures prises avec le désir de lui complaire, j'aime à me persuader, qu'il y verra une nouvelle preuve de la sollicitude invariable du Roi pour concilier l'intérêt du commerce avec les dépenses qu'exige l'entretien de ses établissemens de quarantaine, et je saisis, &c.

(Signé) KRABBE CARISIUS.

(Translation.)

Copenhagen, August 31, 1838.

I HAVE great pleasure in having the honour to inform you that in consequence of a Supreme Royal decree, the charge for certificates of health will be

reduced to one-third of the existing amount; so that from the 1st of next October four rb. mark only will be paid for each person, instead of two rb. dollar, and two rb mark, instead of one rb. dollar, according to the vessels arriving from this side of, or beyond, Cape Finisterre. Simultaneously with this arrangement it has been ordered that the number of persons employed shall be augmented at the quarantines at Elsinore, to hasten the dispatch of vessels, and to favour navigation in this manner also, in accordance with the observations you have made tome on this subject.

In requesting you, Sir, to inform the British Government of these measures which have been taken from a wish to gratify it, I am willing to persuade myself, that it will perceive in them a fresh proof of the invariable solicitude of the King to reconcile the interests of commerce with the expenses demanded for the support of quarantine establishments.

I seize, &c.,
(Signed) KRABBE CARISIUS.

No. 20.

Mr. Consul Macgregor to the Hon. W. Fox Strangways.—(*Received November* 13.)

Sir, *Elsinore, October* 14, 1838.

I HAVE the honour of transmitting to you inclosed, for the information of Viscount Palmerston, a notice issued by the Supreme Board of Health at Copenhagen, on the 12th instant, from which it appears that the port of Charleston, in South Carolina, has been declared infected by contagious distemper, in consequence of which, all ships arriving from thence in the Sound, bound to the Baltic, and not provided with clean bills of health, will be made liable to the performance of quarantine according to the existing regulations.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) FRANCIS C. MACGREGOR.

Inclosure in No. 20.

NOTICE.

I. The countries, places, and islands, which, according to the most recent reports received by this Board, are, for the present, to be considered as infected by the plague, or other contagious disease, are the following:—

1. Charleston in South Carolina. 2. Tripolis. 3. Alexandria. 4. Damietta. 5. Constantinople. 6. Tunis. 7. Morocco. 8. Smyrna. 9. The Island of Candia.

II. As suspected, are to be regarded the following ports and places:—

I. All the ports of Turkey and Greece, with the exception of those considered as infected. 2. The other ports and places of West Barbary. 3. The West India Islands. 4. The ports of North America.

Remarks.—Ships arriving from the Danish West India Islands, and from the ports of North America, are not to be made liable to quarantine, on producing, independently of the bill of health, proper certificates of health, granted, in the former case, by the competent local authorities, and, in the latter, by the Danish Consuls or Vice-Consuls.

All other ports and islands, in and out of Europe, are considered as unsuspected.

The Supreme Board of Health.
(Signed) H. HOLSTEN.
THONNING.
STEINMAN.
BRÆSTRUP.
SKIPSTED.
DAHL, *Secretary.*

Copenhagen, October 12, 1838.

No. 21.

Mr. Consul Macgregor to the Hon. W. Fox Strangways.—(*Received November* 13.)

Sir, *Elsinore, November* 4, 1838.

WITH reference to my despatch of the 14th October, by which I transmitted a list of the ports and places which are for the present to be considered as infected by contagious distemper, I have now the honour to inform you, that in addition to the places therein enumerated, the ports of New Orleans, in Louisiana, and Mobile, in Alabama, have been placed upon that list, according to a notice issued by the Supreme Board of Health at Copenhagen, under date of the 2d November; in consequence of which, all vessels arriving from thence in the Sound, and bound for ports of the Baltic, will be made liable to the restrictions of the existing quarantine laws.

The British quarantine establishments not being recognized by Denmark, cotton and other enumerated articles, being the produce of, or proceeding from, the above-mentioned places, and exported to the Baltic from any of the ports of the United Kingdom, are made subject to the same sanatory treatment in the Sound as if they had arrived from the said places direct.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) FRANCIS C. MACGREGOR.

No. 22.

Sir H. W. W. Wynn to Viscount Palmerston.—(*Received November* 18.)

(Extract.) *Copenhagen, November,* 10, 1838.

THE Prussian Minister has communicated to this Government a note which had been addressed to that of Prussia by Her Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires at Berlin, on the subject of the quarantine at Elsineur. It appears that Sir George Hamilton, having complained of measures of additional severity adopted by the Danish authorities, the Prussian Government not being acquainted with them, directed Baron Schultz to inquire what they were. This gave M. de Krabbe an opportunity of repeating, what he has so often stated to me, that the measures did not originate with the Danish authorities, nor had they any thing to do with them, further than informing the captain what was required by the Russian Government, and that so far from additional severity, the charges had been lately reduced, and time saved in clearing the vessels.

No. 23.

Sir H. W. W. Wynn to Viscount Palmerston.—(*Received April* 15.)

My Lord, *Copenhagen, April* 10, 1839.

IN reference to your Lordship's despatch, of the 3rd of August of last year, on the subject of the quarantine regulations in this country, I have the honour to inclose a copy of a note I have received from the Danish Minister, informing me, that as far as relates to the introduction of merchandize into Danish ports, it has been determined to consider the certificates granted at the three English quarantine establishments of Standgate Creek, Milford Haven, and Mother Bank, as sufficient evidence of articles liable to carry infection, having undergone every necessary process of purification.

This new regulation has not yet been published, as it was wished previously to communicate it to the Russian and Prussian Governments, in the hopes of being at the same time able to announce that these certificates will also be respected in the other ports of the Baltic.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) H. W. WILLIAMS WYNN.

Inclosure in No. 23.

M. Krabbe Carisius to Sir H. W. W. Wynn.

M. le Chevalier, *Copenhague, ce 9 Avril*, 1839.

JE n'ai pas manqué de transmettre en son temps à la Direction Royale des Quarantaines les différens renseignemens que vous avez bien voulu me communiquer par votre office du 14 Août dernier, au sujet des établissemens de quarantaine Britanniques. Je suis maintenant à même, M. le Chevalier, de vous annoncer préalablement, que ladite direction a acquis par un examén scrupuleux de ces pièces la conviction que les procédés de désinfection adoptés par les trois établissemens de quarantine à Standgate Creek, à Milford Haven, et à Motherbank, près de Portsmouth, sont tout-à-fait satisfaisans, et offrent la même garantie que les procédés suivis dans les meilleurs établissemens de quarantaine connus. Il a par conséquent été résolu d'admettre en tout se qui concerne l'entrée dans les ports Danois les certificats de désinfection des dits trois établissement de quarantaine Britanniques, comme faisant foi et comme dispensant les marchandises et effets munis de ces certificats d'être désinfectés de nouveau dans une quarantaine Danoise. La publication de cette résolution n'a cependant pas pu avoir lieu encore, mais je m'empresserai de vous en faire part, aussitôt qu'elle paraîtra.

Agréez, &c.,
(Signé) KRABBE CARISIUS.

(Translation.)

Sir, *Copenhagen, April* 9, 1839.

I HAVE not omitted, in due course, to transmit to the Royal Directors of Quarantine, the various particulars you wished me to communicate in your note of the 14th of last August, with respect to the British quarantaine establishments. I have now, Sir, to inform you in the first place, that the aforesaid Directors are satisfied, by a scrupulous examination, that the processes of disinfection adopted at three quarantaine establishments at Standgate Creek, Milford Haven, and Mother Bank near Portsmouth, are perfectly satisfactory, and afford the same guarantee as the processes adopted in the best known quarantine establishments. It has, in consequence, been resolved to admit, in all that concerns the entry into Danish ports, the certificates of disinfection of the said three British quarantine establishments, as giving confidence to dispense with the necessity of the merchandize and goods furnished with these certificates, being again disinfected in a Danish quarantaine. The publication of this resolution cannot, however, take place at present, but I will lose no time in informing you of it as soon as it shall appear.

Accept, &c.,
(Signed) KRABBE CARISIUS.

No. 24.

Mr. Le Marchant to Mr. Backhouse.

Office of Committee of Privy Council for Trade.
Sir, *Whitehall, May* 4, 1839.

I HAVE laid before the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade, your letter of the 23rd ultimo, with its inclosures from Her Majesty's Minister at Copenhagen, on the subject of quarantine.

Their Lordships direct me to request that you will inform Lord Palmerston that copies of the above-mentioned inclosures ought, in their opinion, to be

transmitted to Her Majesty's Ambassador at St. Petersburgh*, with instructions to his Excellency (should his interference be necessary) to press on the Russian Government the acknowledgment of the medical certificates given at Standgate, Milford Haven, and the Mother Bank, as sufficient evidence of purification, in like manner as has been done in Denmark.

I am, &c.,
(Signed) DENIS LE MARCHANT.

No. 25.

Sir H. W. W. Wynn to Viscount Palmerston.—(*Received June* 10.)

My Lord, *Copenhagen, June* 6, 1839.

THE Russian Minister has officially notified to this Government, that ships furnished with Danish certificates, on those granted by the English quarantine establishments, will be admitted to *pratique* in Russian ports, and that such certificates will be considered as sufficient evidence of cotton, and other articles liable to infection, having been properly purified.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) H. W. WILLIAMS WYNN.

No. 26.

Sir H. W. W. Wynn to Viscount Palmerston.—(*Received June* 14.)

My Lord, *Copenhagen, June* 11, 1839.

IN reference to the subject of my last despatch, I have the honour to inclose a copy of a note from M. de Krabbe, in which his Excellency, after informing me of the determination of the Russian Government to concur in the recognition of the certificates of health granted by the three English quarantine establishments, requests to be furnished with some blank form of certificate, in order to ascertain that those produced by the captains are genuine and in due form.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) H. W. WILLIAMS WYNN.

Inclosure in No. 26.

M. Krabbe Carisius to Sir H. W. W. Wynn.

Monsieur le Chevalier,

EN me référant à l'office que j'ai eu l'honneur de vous adresser, en date du 9 Avril dernier, j'ai celui aujourd'hui de vous annoncer que la Direction Royale des Quarantaines vient de reconnaître définitivement la validité des certificats de purification, et de désinfection, des trois établissemens de quarantaine à Standgate Creek, à Milford Haven, et à Motherbank, près de Portsmouth. Je dois ajouter, que le Gouvernement Russe a pris une pareille détermination, en décrétant, "Que tous les vaisseaux avec des marchandises suspectes, destinés pour les ports Russes de la Baltique, et purifiées dans les susdites quarantaines Anglaises, dont ils auraient des certificats en règle, seront admis, sans avoir besoin d'une seconde désinfection dans les quarantaines Danoises."

D'après cela la production de certificats de désinfection des dites trois quarantaines Britanniques suffira aux quarantaines Danoises dans tous les cas où il s'agit d'accorder des patentes nettes aux vaisseaux, à leur entrée dans la Baltique.

* See Russia, No. 12.

La Direction Royale des Quarantaines m'a en attendant demandé plusieurs exemplaires en blanc, au moins six de chaque sorte, des certificats de désinfection ou de santé, émis par les dites quarantaines, afin de pouvoir s'assurer si les certificats produits par les vaisseaux, à leur entrée dans la Baltique, sont réellement en règle.

J'ai en conséquence, à vous prier, Monsieur le Chevalier, d'avoir l'obligeance de me procurer ces exemplaires en blanc, et je saisis avec empressement cette occasion pour vous réitérer l'assurance de ma haute considération.

(Signé) KRABBE CARISIUS.

(Translation.)

IN referring to the letter I had the honour of addressing to you, dated the 9th of last April, I have to-day to announce to you, that the Royal Directory of Quarantine have definitely recognised the validity of the certificates of purification and disinfection, of the three quarantine establishments at Standgate Creek, Milford Haven, and Mother Bank near Portsmouth. I must add, that the Russian Government have come to the same decision in decreeing, "That all vessels with suspected merchandise, bound to the Russian ports in the Baltic, and purified in the above-named English quarantaines, having their regular certificates, shall be admitted without the necessity of a second disinfection in the Danish quarantines.

For the future the production of the certificates of disinfection of the said three British quarantines, will be sufficient at the Danish quarantines, in all cases where vessels require clean bills of health, on their entrance into the Baltic.

The Royal Directory of Quarantine have in the mean time required of me several blank copies, at least six of each sort, of the certificates of disinfection or of health, given by the said quarantines, in order that it may be able to satisfy itself that the certificates produced by the vessels on their entry into the Baltic are really correct.

I have, in consequence, to beg of you, Sir, to be so obliging as to procure me these blank copies, and I take advantage of this opportunity, &c.

(Signed) KRABBE CARISIUS.

No. 27.

Viscount Palmerston to Sir H. W. W. Wynn.

(Extract.) *Foreign Office, August* 16, 1839.

WITH reference to the request contained in your despatches of the 11th June and 29th July, I transmit to you herewith, for the use of the Danish Government, some blank forms of quarantine certificates.

No. 28.

Sir H. W. W. Wynn to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received September 27.)

My Lord, *Copenhagen, September* 22, 1839.

THE necessary orders have been given for admitting to immediate *pratique*, ships furnished with certificates furnished from the quarantine establishments at Sandgate Creek and Milford Haven.

Some delay must occur respecting the certificates issued at the Mother Bank, as among the blank forms I had the honour of receiving from your Lordship those belonging to that establishment were omitted, and those of Brombro Pool (Liverpool) sent in their place. I have therefore to request your Lordship to order this omission to be corrected.

The Danish Government have not been furnished with any information

respecting Brombor' Pool, but M. de Krabbe has expressed to me their readiness to respect those certificates if the same regulations are enforced there, as at the other three establishments.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) H. W. WILLIAMS WYNN.

No. 29.

The Hon. W. Bathurst to the Hon. W. Fox Strangways.—(Received October 5.)

Sir, *Council Office, Whitehall, October 5.*

WITH reference to your letter of the 30th ultimo, inclosing copy of one from Sir Henry Wynn, Her Majesty's Minister at Copenhagen, relative to certificates furnished from the quarantine establishments in this country, in which he states that he had received copies of the required certificates from the stations of Standgate Creek and Milford Haven, and that the certificates from the Mother Bank had been omitted, and those of Brombro' Pool (near Liverpool) substituted; I am directed by the Lords of the Council to state to you, for the information of Viscount Palmerston, that there are only three regular Lazaret quarantine stations, viz:—Standgate Creek near Sheerness; Milford Haven in Wales; and Brombro' Pool near Liverpool; that the Motherbank (not being a Lazaret quarantine station) must have been inserted by mistake, *vice* Liverpool, so that Sir Henry Wynn is already in possession of the necessary certificates from the three stations.

I am, &c.,
(Signed) W. L. BATHURST.

No. 30.

Mr. Consul Macgregor to the Hon. W. Fox Strangways.—(Received October 21.)

Sir, *Elsinore, October 5, 1839.*

I HAVE the honour of reporting to you, for the information of Viscount Palmerston, that the Board of Quarantine at this place has received orders from the Supreme Board of Health, according to which vessels bound from Great Britain to Danish ports, and conveying (in certain cases) proper certificates from the Superintendents of the quarantine establishments at Standgate Creek and Milford Haven, are for the present to be treated on the same footing as ships proceeding from places where there are regular establishments for the performance of quarantine, recognised by the sanatory laws of Denmark. Although both Russia and Prussia have acceded to the above arrangement, so far as the trade to their ports is concerned, yet the former has done so with the modification, that ships arriving from Great Britain in the Baltic ports of Russia, with cargoes of cotton or other enumerated or suspected articles, are to be admitted on its being made to appear by the certificates from the proper officers at Standgate Creek or Milford Haven, that such goods have been purified at one of the above-mentioned stations, provided, however, that a separate attestation to that effect on the quarantine pass is produced from the Danish Quarantine Board, without which British certificates will not be respected in the Russian ports.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) FRANCIS C. MACGREGOR.

No. 31.

Viscount Palmerston to Sir H. W. W. Wynn.

Sir, *Foreign Office, October 14, 1839.*

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch of the 22nd ultimo, stating that blank forms of the quarantine certificates issued at the Motherbank

had been omitted in my despatch of the 16th August, and requesting that some copies might be sent to you for the use of the Danish Government.

I have to acquaint you, in reply, that there are only three regular lazaret quarantine stations in this country, namely, Standgate Creek, near Sheerness; Milford Haven, in Wales; and Brombro' Pool, near Liverpool. Blank forms of the certificates which are used at these three stations have been already transmitted to you, and should the Motherbank have been mentioned as a lazaret quarantine station, in any of the papers supplied by the Council Office, it must have been done by mistake, that station having been abolished.

I am, &c.,
(Signed) PALMERSTON.

No. 32.

Sir H. W. W. Wynn to Viscount Palmerston.— (*Received November* 9.)

My Lord, *Copenhagen, November* 2, 1 839

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's despatch of October 14, relating to the Motherbank having been by mistake mentioned as a lazaret quarantine station. I have made the proper explanations to M. de Krabbe, and he has now received the blank certificates of Brombro' Pool (which he had returned to me), and they will now be respected as those of the other two quarantine establishments.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) H. W. WILLIAMS WYNN.

No. 33.

Mr. Le Marchant to the Hon. W. Fox Strangways.—(*Received February* 14.)

Office of Committee of Privy Council for Trade,
(Extract.) *Whitehall, February* 13, 1840.

I HAVE laid before the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade your letter of the 7th instant, with the inclosed papers from Her Majesty's Consul at Elsinore, respecting the Danish quarantine regulations.

Their Lordships direct me, in reply, to request that you will inform Lord Palmerston, that the observations of Mr. Macgregor, in his above-mentioned despatch, upon the conduct of the Danish quarantine Authorities, appear to this Board to be well founded; and to prevent further misunderstanding, their Lordships would recommend Lord Palmerston to instruct Her Majesty's Ambassadors at Copenhagen and St. Petersburgh, to represent to those Courts, that, without some modification of their quarantine regulations, the enlightened policy upon which they have recently proceeded in this matter will be entirely defeated. The distinction between cotton the growth of the Levant and other countries subject to the plague, and cotton the product of the American States, which are only at times subject to yellow fever, should be clearly recognised; and their Lordships hope that the opinion now so generally entertained by medical men, that the latter disorder is only a description of typhus, will be sufficient to satisfy the Governments in question that any precaution against it is unnecessary beyond the production of a certificate from the Clerk of the Bill of Entry Office at the shipping port, attested by the Danish and Russian Consuls, to prove that the cotton on board was imported into England from a port or place of the Continent of America (to be specified), and that it was landed in strict conformity with the quarantine laws of Great Britain.

The regulations of the quarantine establishment in this country preclude giving the certificates to shipments of American cotton required by Denmark and Russia under the present regulations; and if the latter continue to be enforced, their Lordships are afraid that the obstacles to British trade from quarantine in the Baltic, which have so long been a subject of controversy between this country and the Northern Courts, will, as far as concerns one most important branch of commerce,—the shipment of cotton,—remain in full force.

Their Lordships feel it almost unnecessary to state that the British quarantine regulations are the result of the most extensive experience and inquiry; and in no one instance, as far as their Lordships can learn, has the general exemption of American cotton from expurgation been attended by injury to the public health, the Quarantine Department being, of course, always ready to institute the strictest scrutiny into special cases, and to take the most vigorous measures for purifying, and even for destroying, if necessary, any goods from the diffusion of which danger is to be apprehended.

Under these circumstances, their Lordships trust that the Court of St. Petersburgh will be prevailed upon to direct, without delay, the Danish Quarantine Board to admit the certificates above mentioned in shipments for Russia of American cotton for England, and that the Court of Denmark will direct such certificates to be received, without any supplementary conditions, such as reference to the time of shipment of the cargo.

Their Lordships would also recommend, that the Courts of St, Petersburgh and Denmark should, at the same time, be requested to place certificates from the quarantine station at Liverpool, on the same footing with certificates from the stations at Standgate Creek, and Milford Haven, there being no distinction between these establishments.

No. 34.

Viscount Palmerston to Sir H. W. W. Wynn.

Sir, *Foreign Office, March* 10, 1840.

I HAVE to instruct you to bring the subject of the Danish and Russian Quarantine Law again under the consideration of the Danish Government, and to point out to that Government, that unless some modification of those laws be adopted, the good effects of the concession lately made by Denmark and Russia, with respect to the recognition of British quarantine certificates, will be entirely defeated.

The annoyances of which Her Majesty's subjects now complain have their origin in a difference of opinion between the quarantine authorities of Russia and Denmark on the one hand, and those of Great Britain on the other, as to the degree of precaution necessary to prevent the introduction of certain diseases, and especially of the yellow fever.

By the Russian and Danish quarantine laws, cotton, the growth of such of the American States as are occasionally liable to the yellow fever, is subjected to a process of expurgation similar to that to which cotton, the produce of countries liable to the plague, is subjected.

Such American cotton is therefore not admitted to free *pratique* on its arrival at Elsinore, unless on the production, either of a certificate showing that it was shipped from America at a period when the yellow fever did not prevail, or a certificate showing that the cotton had already undergone the required expurgation at one of our quarantine stations.

But by the British Health laws, cotton, the produce of America, is not subject to these precautions, and consequently it is not in the power of the British authorities to grant such certificates as those required by Denmark and Russia.

It is hardly necessary to observe that the British quarantine laws are the result of the most extensive experience and of the strictest inquiry; and in no instance, as far as Her Majesty's Government can learn, has the practice followed with respect to the admission of American cotton into the United Kingdom been attended with injury to the public health.

I have accordingly to instruct you to use your best endeavours to induce the Danish Government to reconsider the quarantine laws at present in force in Denmark, and to adopt such modifications of those laws as may put an end to the inconveniences now complained of by the trade of Great Britain.

Her Majesty's Government are of opinion that it will be unnecessary for the Danish Government to take any other precaution with respect to the introduction of American cotton in British ships, than to require the production of a certificate from the Clerk of the Bill of Entry Office at the shipping port, attested

by the Danish and Russian Consuls, proving that such cotton was imported into England from a port of the Continent of America (to be specified), and that it was landed in Great Britain, in strict conformity with the British quarantine laws.

On the other hand, you are instructed to assure the Danish Government that Her Majesty's Government will always be ready to institute the strictest inquiry into any special case which may occur, and to take the most vigorous measures for purifying, and even for destroying, if necessary, any goods from which any danger of infection can be apprehended.

A despatch similar to this will be addressed to Her Majesty's Ambassador at St. Petersburgh*.

I am, &c.,
(Signed) PALMERSTON.

No. 35.

Mr. Consul Macgregor to the Hon. W. Fox Strangways.—(*Received March* 24.)

Sir, *Elsinore, March* 16, 1840.

WITH reference to my despatches, of last year, I have the honour to inform you, that according to a notice communicated to me by the Board of Quarantine, dated 13th March, the following places in the Levant, viz., Alexandria, Damietta, Constantinople, Smyrna, the Island of Candia, along with Tunis, Tripolis, and Morocco; and the following places in the United States, viz., New Orleans, Pensacola, and Mobile, have been declared infected by the plague or other contagious disease, in consequence of which, wool and other enumerated articles, the growth of those places, arriving from England, will be made subject to the performance of quarantine, unless accompanied by certificates from the proper officers, made out in the prescribed form.

I request that you will be pleased to cause the above notice to be communicated to the merchants trading to the Baltic, in order if possible to prevent any delay in the Sound to British vessels, laden with the articles before mentioned, and destined for the Baltic ports of Russia.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) FRANCIS C. MACGREGOR.

No. 36.

Sir H. W. W. Wynn to Viscount Palmerston.—(*Received March* 30.)

My Lord, *Copenhagen, March* 24, 1840.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's despatch of the 10th instant, on the subject of the quarantine regulations in this country and in Russia, affecting the free importation of American cotton. I lost no time in sending a note to M. de Krabbe, conveying the substance of your Lordship's despatch, but I have not yet had an opportunity of conversing with him on the subject.

I have in the mean time seen Admiral Holsteen, with whom, as President of the Quarantine Commission, the matter, as far as this country is concerned, chiefly rests. I was glad to find him most favourably disposed to an assimilation of the quarantine law to that of England, as he was convinced that in these high latitudes there could be no apprehensions from the yellow fever, which had never shown itself to the north of Malaga. He however very justly remarked, that little or nothing would be gained to British commerce by the relaxation of the regulation affecting the importation of American cotton into this country, as the Russian Baltic ports would not thereby be opened to it, and they could not grant certificates till authorized to do so by the Russian Government.

As several cargoes of cotton are expected at Elsinore, it is important that no time should be lost, if any relaxation can be obtained at St. Petersburgh;

* See Russia, No. 14.

and I have informed Her Majesty's Ambassador of the favourable disposition which I have reason to believe exists here on the subject.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) H. W. W. WYNN.

No. 37.

Mr. Le Marchant to Lord Leveson.—(Received April 10.)

Office of Committee of Privy Council for Trade,
My Lord, *Whitehall, April 9, 1840.*

WITH reference to your Lordship's letter of the 31st March, transmitting, for the information of this Board, copy of a despatch from Her Majesty's Minister at Copenhagen, respecting the Danish quarantine regulations; I am directed to request that you will communicate to Lord Palmerston the wish of this Board that Her Majesty's Ambassador at St. Petersburgh should be instructed to lose no opportunity of pressing that Court to acquiesce in the modification lately made by Denmark in her quarantine regulations, the same being now so much improved as virtually to throw upon Russia the sole responsibility of the restrictions that continue to be unnecessarily imposed on the British trade.

I am, &c.,
(Signed) DENIS LE MARCHANT.

No. 38.

Sir H. W. W. Wynn to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received April 17.)

My Lord, *Copenhagen, April 11, 1840.*

I HAVE the honour to transmit to your Lordship M. de Krabbe's answer to the representations which I was instructed to make on the subject of the quarantine laws. I am happy to say that the same view is taken as in the English quarantine establishments, of the inutility of precautions against infection from yellow fever, and that this opinion will be strongly expressed at St. Petersburgh, in the hopes that some relaxation will be admitted in the certificates of purification which are now required.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) H. W. WILLIAMS WYNN.

Inclosure in No. 38.

M. Krabbe Carisius to Sir H. W. W. Wynn.

Monsieur le Chevalier, *Copenhague, ce 4 Avril, 1840.*

JE me suis empressé de recommander très particulièrement à l'attention de la Direction Royale des Quarantaines, le contenu de l'office que vous avez bien voulu m'adresser en date du 23 du passé, au sujet des modifications des lois sanitaires en vigueur que le Gouvernement de Sa Majesté Britannique désire voir ajoutées par les quarantaines Danoises, qui traitent comme suspect et capable d'introduire la contagion le coton non désinfecté venant des ports des Etats Unis d'Amérique où règne la fièvre jaune. La dite Direction, après avoir maturement pesé cette question, juge que le système actuellement suivi par les quarantaines Danoises est susceptible de modifications sous plusieurs rapports, et elle est disposée, ainsi que le désire le Gouvernement Britannique, à introduire les changemens en faveur du commerce que permet le soin de la santé publique; mais avant que de pouvoir les adopter, il devient nécessaire d'obtenir l'adhésion des autres Puissances riveraines de la Baltique qui s'en rapportent à la surveillance des quarantaines Danoises.

En ayant l'honneur, Monsieur le Chevalier, de vous informer préalablement de ces dispositions favorables de la susdite Direction, je dois ajouter que les

démarches seront incessamment faites auprès des Gouvernemens des Puissances intéressées, pour obtenir leur consentement aux modifications que souhaite votre Gouvernement, et dont je ne manquerai point de vous faire part aussitôt qu'elles pourront être introduites.

Recevez, Monsieur le Chevalier, l'assurance réitérée de ma haute considération.

(Signé) KRABBE CARISIUS.

(Translation.)

Sir, *Copenhagen, April* 4, 1840.

I LOST no time in particularly recommending to the attention of the Royal Directory of Quarantine the contents of the note you addressed to me, dated the 23rd of last month, respecting the modifications of the sanatory laws now in force, which the Government of Her Britannic Majesty wishes to see adopted by the Danish quarantine establishments, which treat the cotton, not disinfected, coming from the ports of the United States of America where the yellow fever exists, as suspected and capable of introducing contagion. The said Directory, after having maturely weighed this question, considers that the system at present practised by the Danish quarantine is susceptible of modification in many respects; and it is disposed, according to the wish of the British Government, to introduce such changes in favour of commerce, as care for the public health will permit; but before being able to adopt them, it will be necessary to obtain the consent of the other Powers on the shores of the Baltic, who rely on the watchfulness of the Danish quarantine.

In having the honour, Sir, of informing you, in the first place, of these favourable dispositions of the aforesaid Directory, I must add that steps will be immediately taken with the Governments of the Powers interested, to obtain their consent to the modifications your Government desire, of which I will not fail to make you acquainted as soon as they are introduced.

Receive, Sir, &c.,

(Signed) KRABBE CARISIUS.

No. 39.

Viscount Palmerston to Sir H. W. W. Wynn.

Sir, *Foreign Office, April* 28, 1840.

I TRANSMIT herewith to you, for your information, an extract from a despatch* dated the 7th instant, upon the subject of the Baltic quarantine regulations, which has been received from Her Majesty's Ambassador at St. Petersburgh.

I am, &c.,

(Signed) PALMERSTON.

* See Russia, No. 16.

FRANCE.

No. 1.

Viscount Palmerston to Earl Granville.

My Lord, *Foreign Office, November* 15, 1836.

I HEREWITH transmit to your Excellency copies of a letter and its inclosures, from the Admiralty, relative to a claim which has been preferred by the Board of Health at Bordeaux, through His Majesty's Consul at that port, for the payment of sanatory dues by His Majesty's ships of war, and other vessels resorting there.

As it is stated by Mr. Consul Scott that the claim in question is unprecedented at Bordeaux, and is even forbidden by treaty, I have to instruct your Excellency to inquire of the French Government, upon what grounds this charge is now imposed.

I am, &c.,
(Signed) PALMERSTON.

Inclosure 1 in No. 1.

Sir John Barrow to Mr. Backhouse.

Sir, *Admiralty, November* 7, 1836.

I AM commanded by the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to request you will lay before Viscount Palmerston, the inclosed copies of a letter and its inclosure received from His Majesty's Consul at Bordeaux, relative to a claim by the Board of Health at that port to the payment of sanatory dues by His Majesty's and other vessels resorting there, and I am to request you will move Lord Palmerston to apprize their Lordships of his opinion on the subject.

I am, &c.,
(Signed) JOHN BARROW.

Inclosure 2 in No. 1.

Mr. Consul Scott to the Secretary of the Admiralty.

Sir, *His Majesty's Consulate, Bordeaux, October* 28, 1836.

I HAVE the honour to inclose to you, for the consideration of the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, a translation of a letter which I have received from the Board of Health of this city.

The nature of the claim made by that Board being unprecedented here, I beg leave to request their Lordships to give me such instructions as their Lordships may consider necessary for my guidance in the present case and others of the same nature which may occur hereafter.

I beg to observe that on my application to the Commissary-General of Marine at this port, he has informed me that French men-of-war were subject to the Lazaretto dues which are now claimed by the Boaad of Health from the vessels mentioned in their letter.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) G. B. G. SCOTT.

Inclosure 3 in No. 1.

The President of the Board of Health at Bordeaux to Mr. Consul Scott.

Sir, *Board of Health, Bordeaux, October* 25, 1836.

SEVERAL Captains, either of British men-of-war or yachts, having, on their arrival at the Lazaretto of Trompeloup claimed exemption from payment of sanatory dues, in virtue of treaties existing between France and Great Britain, we have written for instructions on that point to the Minister of Commerce, and it appears from the Minister's answer, that there exists no conditions of the nature of those alluded to by those officers.

They being, therefore, under the obligation of paying the dues due by them, we beg now of you, Sir, to have the goodness to take such measures as will cause such dues to be paid into the hands of the Treasurer of the Lazaretto of Trompeloup.

The officers alluded to are,—	frs.	c.
Mr. Smith, Commander of the "Meteor," man-of-war, who visited this port in August, 1835. The dues for her care are	84	00
Mr. Moore, Commander of the "Reindeer," yacht, from Cowes, who came to the Lazaretto on the 26th of May last; her dues are	25	60
Mr. Greenhill, Commander of the "Morning Star," yacht, from Falmouth; her dues are	21	60
Amount of the sum to be paid	131	20

We shall feel much obliged to you by your having the goodness to acquaint us with the result of the steps you may take respecting our application.

Receive, Sir, &c.,

For the Board of Health,
The Weekly President,
(Signed) BIGNON ST. ROCH.

No. 2.

Mr. Aston to Mr. Backhouse.—(Received November 21.)

Sir, *Paris, November* 18, 1836.

LORD GRANVILLE has requested me to state to you, with reference to Viscount Palmerston's despatch of the 15th instant, directing Lord Granville to inquire of the French Government upon what grounds the payment of sanatory dues by His Majesty's ships of war and other vessels resorting to the port of Bordeaux, is founded, that, as it appears upon referring to the 1st Article of the Treaty concluded between Great Britain and France on the 26th of January, 1826, the payment of similar duties is admitted, provided French vessels are also subject to the same: and as Mr. Consul Scott states that the French Commissary of Marine had informed him that French vessels of war were obliged to pay the quarantine dues,—Lord Granville conceives it best to suspend carrying

into effect Viscount Palmerston's instructions until further orders; Lord Granville being of opinion that, if the statement of the French Commissary of Marine respecting French national vessels of war be correct, (which he has reason to believe it is,) the answer of the French Government would be founded upon the right which the Treaty seems to give them, to exact such dues from British vessels.

Lord Granville would therefore be much obliged to you to have the goodness to submit this view of the subject to Lord Palmerston's consideration.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) ARTHUR ASTON.

No. 3.

Viscount Palmerston to Earl Granville.

My Lord, *Foreign Office, January* 26, 1837.

WITH reference to my instruction of the 15th of November last, and to Mr. Aston's letter to Mr. Backhouse of the 18th of the same month, stating the reasons which had induced your Excellency to suspend the execution of those instructions until you should hear further from me, I have now to inform your Excellency that I learn, upon inquiry, that French ships of war are not subject to the payment of any quarantine dues in British ports.

The only fee chargeable on vessels released from quarantine is a medical fee of one guinea, which is considered applicable to merchant-vessels only, and would not be charged on ships of war belonging either to France or to any other nation.

Your Excellency will therefore state this fact to the French Government, with reference to the proceedings of the Board of Health at Bordeaux, referred to in my instructions above mentioned; and you will express the hope of His Majesty's Government, that British ships of war may be placed on a reciprocal footing in French ports.

I am, &c.,
(Signed) PALMERSTON.

No. 4.

Earl Granville to Viscount Palmerston.—(*Received March* 5.)

My Lord, *Paris, March* 3, 1837.

WITH reference to your Lordship's despatch instructing me to make a representation to the French Government upon the levy of quarantine dues which had been made at Bordeaux upon certain British ships of war, I immediately addressed a note to Count Molé upon the subject, urging that His Majesty's ships should be placed on a reciprocal footing with those of France in the ports of Great Britain.

In the French Minister's note of reply, your Lordship will find an inclosure addressed to him by the Minister of Commerce and Public Works (both of which I have the honour to inclose). M. Martin du Nord therein asserts, that sanitary dues are levied upon French vessels of war, and that, therefore, foreign ships of war cannot be treated more favourably than those in the ports of France. He is aware of the exemption from those duties in the ports of Great Britain granted to ships of war of every nation, but does not conceive that France is bound by treaty to reciprocate in that respect with England. M. Martin, however, adds, that the Sanitary Regulations are under his revision at this moment, with the intention of reducing those duties which may appear too high.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) GRANVILLE.

Inclosure in No. 4.

Count Molé to Earl Granville.

Monsieur l'Ambassadeur, *Paris, le* 28 *Février*, 1837.

JE me suis empressé de transmettre à M. le Ministre du Commerce et des Travaux Publics, la réclamation que votre Excellence m'a fait l'honneur de m'adresser relativement à des droits qui viennent d'être imposés par l'Intendance Sanitaire de Bordeaux à des bâtimens de guerre Anglais entrant dans ce port. J'ai l'honneur de vous communiquer la réponse que j'ai reçue, à ce sujet, de M. le Ministre du Commerce. Votre Excellence verra, en prenant lecture, qu'il pense que l'Intendance Sanitaire de Bordeaux n'a encouru aucun reproche, si elle n'a fait qu'exiger des bâtimens de guerre Anglais, les droits sanitaires déterminés par son tarif, et qui sont réglés par le tonnage des bâtimens, quelle que soit, d'ailleurs, leur nature et la nation à laquelle ils appartiennent. M. Martin ajoute, qu'il s'occupe de la révision des réglemens relatifs aux droits sanitaires, et qu'il se propose d'examiner s'il n'y aurait pas lieu de réduire ceux de ces droits qui peuvent paraître trop élevés.

(Signé) MOLE.

(Translation.)

Monsieur l'Ambassadeur, *Paris, February* 28, 1837.

I LOST no time in transmitting to the Minister of Commerce and Public Works, the representation your Excellency did me the honour of addressing to me, respecting the dues which were imposed by the Board of Health of Bordeaux on English ships of war entering that port. I have the honour of communicating to you the answer I have received on the subject from the Minister of Commerce. Your Excellency will perceive, on reading it, that he considers the Board of Health at Bordeaux has not been to blame, if it has only exacted from English ships of war the sanitory dues established by its tariff, and which are regulated by the tonnage of the vessels, whatever in other respects may be their nature, or to whatever nation they may belong. M. Martin adds that he is engaged on a revision of the regulations respecting sanitory dues, and that he proposes to ascertain if there may not be room to reduce those dues which may appear too high.

(Signed) MOLE.

Sub-Inclosure in No. 4.

M. Martin du Nord to Count Molé.

Monsieur le Comte, *Paris, le* 20 *Février*, 1837.

VOUS m'avez fait l'honneur de me communiquer, sous la date du 10 de ce mois, une lettre qui vous a été adressée par l'Ambassadeur d'Angleterre, au nom de son Gouvernement, relativement à des droits qui viennent d'être imposés par l'Intendance Sanitaire de Bordeaux à des bâtimens de guerre Anglais entrant dans ce port. L'Intendance Sanitaire de Bordeaux m'avait consulté il y a quelques mois, sur l'application de son tarif, non pas précisément à des bâtimens de guerre étrangers, mais à des bâtimens d'un assez fort tonnage, désignés sous le nom de bâtimens de plaisir, qui m'ont paru de nature à être assimilés aux bâtimens de guerre. J'ai fait observer à l'Intendance que, d'après la Convention de Navigation qui a été conclue entre la France et l'Angleterre, le 26 Janvier, 1826, les bâtimens Anglais ne devaient pas être assujettis dans les ports Français à des droits de tonnage et de quarantaine plus élevés que ceux que payent dans les mêmes ports, les bâtimens Français. Or, le tarif des droits sanitaires établi pour la visite et la reconnaissance des bâtimens avant leur entrée dans le port de Bordeaux, n'établit aucune distinction entre les bâtimens de guerre et les bâtimens de commerce.

Si cette distinction n'existe pas pour les bâtimens Français, elle ne peut pas non plus exister pour les bâtimens étrangers; puisqu'il serait contre toute raison d'admettre que les étrangers fussent traités plus favorablement que les nationaux dans nos propres ports. Je n'ignore pas qu'en Angleterre les bâtimens de com-

merce ne sont soumis qu'à un droit fixe de quarantaine dont paraissent être exempts les bâtimens de guerre étrangers ou nationaux; mais aucun traité ne nous impose à cet égard la réciprocité, et ne nous soumet, d'une manière impérative à la condition d'égaliser nos droits de navigation et de quarantaine à ceux que existent dans le Royaume Uni. Je pense, donc, que l'Intendance Sanitaire de Bordeaux n'a encouru aucun reproche, si elle n'a fait qu'exiger des bâtimens de guerre Anglais, les droits sanitaires déterminés par son tarif, et qui sont réglés par le tonnage des bâtimens, quelle soit leur nature et la nation à laquelle ils appartiennent.

Je m'occupe, au reste, de la révision des réglemens relatifs aux droits sanitaires, et je me propose d'examiner s'il n'y aurait pas lieu de réduire ceux de ces droits qui peuvent paraître trop élevés.

(Signé) MARTIN DU NORD.

(Translation.)

M. le Comte, *Paris, February* 20, 1837.

YOU have done me the honour of communicating to me, under date the 10th of this month, a letter which had been addressed to you by the Ambassador of England, in the name of his Government, relative to the dues imposed by the Board of Health of Bordeaux on English ships of war entering that port. The Board of Health of Bordeaux consulted me some months since on the application of its tariff, not precisely to foreign ships of war, but to vessels of large tonnage, designated as pleasure yachts, which appeared to me of a description that might be assimilated to ships of war. I observed to the Board, that, according to the Convention of Navigation which had been concluded between France and England the 26th of January, 1826, English vessels should not be subjected in French ports to higher tonnage and quarantine dues, than those paid by French vessels in the same ports: and the tariff of sanitory dues established for visiting and examining vessels before their entry into the port of Bordeaux, established no difference between ships of war and merchant vessels.

If this distinction does not exist in respect to French vessels, it cannot exist for foreign vessels, because it would be against all reason to admit that foreigners were treated with more favour than natives in our own ports. I am not ignorant that in England merchant vessels only are liable to a fixed quarantine due, from which ships of war, foreign or national, appear to be exempt; but no treaty imposes on us reciprocity in this respect, nor reduces us imperatively to the condition of equalizing our navigation and quarantine dues to those which exist in the United Kingdom. I consider, then, that the Board of Health of Bordeaux has not been to blame, if it has only exacted from English ships of war the sanitory dues established by its tariff, and which are regulated by the tonnage of the vessels, whatever may be, in other respects, their nature, or to whatever nation they may belong.

I am engaged, in conclusion, on a revision of the regulations respecting sanitory dues; and I propose to ascertain if there may not be room to reduce those dues which may appear too high.

(Signed) MARTIN DU NORD.

No. 5.

Mr. Backhouse to Sir John Barrow.

Sir, *Foreign Office, March* 9, 1837.

WITH reference to your letter of the 7th of November last, relative to the claim which has been preferred by the Board of Health at Bordeaux, for the payment of quarantine dues by His Majesty's ships of war and other vessels resorting there, I am directed by Viscount Palmerston to transmit to you the accompanying copies of a despatch and its inclosures from His Majesty's Ambassador at Paris, containing the answer of the French Government to the representation which his Excellency was instructed to make thereupon.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) J. BACKHOUSE.

No. 6.

Viscount Palmerston to Earl Granville.

My Lord, *Foreign Office, June* 12, 1838.

COMPLAINTS have reached Her Majesty's Government from the Commander-in-Chief of Her Majesty's squadron in the Mediterranean, that Her Majesty's ships on that station are exposed to much inconvenience by the long duration of the quarantine to which they are subjected at Malta, on arriving at that island from certain other ports of the Mediterranean.

It is further stated, that the duration of quarantine at Malta, is fixed with reference to the Health Regulations which are established in other Mediterranean ports of Europe.

I transmit to your Excellency a copy of a letter from the Admiralty, dated 29th May last, inclosing a correspondence which has passed on this subject between that Department, the Council Office, and the Colonial Office; and, with reference to the contents of these papers, I have to instruct your Excellency to inquire from the Government of France, what is the shortest period of quarantine which a ship of war coming from Turkey must perform at Malta, in order to maintain Malta in free pratique with the ports of France?

You will draw the attention of the French Government to the marked difference which exists between a ship of war and a merchantman, with respect to liability to convey infectious diseases. You will point out that the order, regularity, cleanliness, and medical attendance, which are found on board a ship of war, render such a vessel far less likely than a merchantman to have infectious disorders on board; whilst the sense of honour, and the professional responsibility of the commander of a ship of war to his Government, give to the declaration of such officer, as to the state of health of his crew, a very different value from that which could attach to a similar declaration made by the master of a merchantman.

You will propose to the French Government to adopt, for ships of war, the period of quarantine suggested in the inclosed letter from the Council Office, namely, fifteen days from the time of sailing from the last place of departure liable to quarantine; so that, if a ship of war shall have performed that period of quarantine at Malta, and shall come from Malta to a French port without touching intermediately at any place which would render such ship liable to quarantine, such ship shall be immediately admitted to free pratique in the French port.

I am, &c.,

(Signed) PALMERSTON.

No. 7.

Count Sébastiani to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received June 23.)

My Lord, *Londres, le* 21 *Juin,* 1838.

IL résulte d'un rapport adressé au Gouvernement du Roi par le Gérant du Consulat de France à Gibraltar, et dont j'ai l'honneur d'envoyer ci-joint copie à votre Excellence, qu'un navire des Etats Unis sorti de Mogador a été admis non-seulement à faire quarantaine mais à communiquer librement avec la ville.

Votre Excellence verra d'après la lecture de cette pièce, que le Conseil de Santé s'est d'abord écarté en cette occasion des réglemens qui, en vertu de la Proclamation du 25 Juin, 1836, interdisent l'entrée du port de Gibraltar à tout bâtiment venant de la côte occidentale d'Afrique jusqu'au 30me degré de latitude nord; et qu'en second lieu la facilité avec laquelle on a permis d'introduire dans la place des échantillons de marchandises suspectes, et qui, par suite des avaries qu'elles avaient éprouvées, pouvaient donner le charbon, est de nature à inspirer de graves inquiétudes aux Etats qui attachent de l'importance à un système sanitaire régulier.

Aussi, my Lord, l'Intendance Sanitaire de Marseille ne s'est-elle pas bornée à frapper d'une quarantaine de vingt jours les deux navires Français sur lesquels avait été transbordé le chargement du brick le "Ruth;" elle s'est vu forcée de fixer de nouveau à dix jours la durée de la quarantaine imposée aux provenances de Gibraltar et qui avait été réduite à cinq jours au mois de Septembre dernier.

Je suis chargé, My Lord, par mon Gouvernement d'appeler sur ces faits l'attention de votre Excellence, et j'espère qu'elle voudra bien faire ce qui dépendra d'elle pour le rassurer contre le retour d'irrégularités aussi fâcheuses.

Veuillez agréer, &c.,

(Signé) H. SEBASTIANI.

(Translation.)

My Lord, *London, June* 21, 1838.

IT appears by a Report addressed to the Government of the King by the head of the Consulate of France at Gibraltar, (a copy of which I have herewith the honour of sending to your Excellency), that a ship belonging to the United States, coming from Mogadore, was admitted, not only to quarantine, but to a free communication with the town.

Your Excellency will see, after reading this paper, that the Council of Health, in the first place, infringed the rules which, in virtue of the proclamation of the 25th of June, 1836, prohibit the entrance into the port of Gibraltar, of all vessels coming from the western coast of Africa, as far as the 30th degree of north latitude; and that in the second place, the facility with which the introduction of samples of suspected merchandize was allowed, and which, on account of the damage they had received, might be the means of generating plague, is of a nature to inspire serious apprehension to those States which attach importance to a regular sanitory system.

On this account, my Lord, the Sanitory Board of Marseilles did not hesitate to impose a quarantine of twenty days on two French vessels, into which the cargo of the brig "Ruth" had been re-shipped; and it has been again obliged to fix the term of quarantine imposed on arrivals from Gibraltar at ten days, which, in the month of September last, it had reduced to five days.

I am directed, my Lord, by my Government, to call the attention of your Excellency to these facts; and I trust you will be good enough to do all that depends on yourself, to prevent a recurrence of such dangerous irregularities.

Accept, &c.,

(Signed) H. SEBASTIANI.

Inclosure in No. 7.

Report of the acting French Consul at Gibraltar.

Monsieur le Comte, *Gibraltar, 29 Mars*, 1838.

PAR la dépêche que vous avez fait l'honneur d'écrire à M. de Codrika, le 5 Octobre dernier, et que n'est parvenue que le 1er Septembre par duplicata, Votre Excellence faisait connaître que l'Intendance Sanitaire de Marseille a jugé que les précautions adoptées à Gibraltar à l'égard des provenances des pays suspects, permettaient de réduire de dix jours à cinq la durée de la quarantaine imposée sur les navires venant de ce port. L'Intendance de Marseille avait également écrit à M. de Codrika, bâsant sa décision sur les soins et l'empressement que le Consulat de France mettrait à la tenir informée du moindre relâchement dans l'exécution des réglemens mis en vigueur à Gibraltar.

Je n'ai cessé de suivre avec vigilance la moindre mesure prise par le Conseil de Santé, et c'est avec regret que je me vois obligé d'annoncer à Votre Excellence que le brig Américain "le Ruth," parti de Mogador le 19 du mois dernier pour les Etats Unis, est entré ici le 1er Mars après avoir essuyé des temps affreux et éprouvé une voie d'eau considérable. Par son chargement de laine et de peaux de mouton, ce navire ne pouvait purger sa quarantaine sur cette rade où il n'y a pas de Lazaretti: cependant, sur la demande du Consul des Etats Unis, s'appuyant sur le mauvais état où se trouvait le brig, le Conseil de Santé a rendu une décision par laquelle "le Ruth" a été admis non seulement à purger sa contumace, mais encore à communiquer librement. Les laines et les peaux furent transbordées sur un ponton fermé, et l'on mit des gardes uniquement pour qu'elles ne fussent pas transportées à terre. Sur l'avis que ce chargement serait vendu sous peu,

les négocians se sont rendus sur le ponton, ont manié les peaux, visité les laines, et ont emporté les échantillons de cette dernière marchandise, puis, profitant de cette infraction aux réglemens, ils ont adressé au Conseil de Santé une requête pour que désormais tous les navires venant de Barbarie avec pareil chargement, pussent jouir de la même faveur. Les membres du Comité Sanitaire virent alors qu'ils s'étaient placés dans une fausse position, d'autant plus que le Docteur du port a déclaré qu'une partie de la laine était très avariée, et que les peaux principalement étaient dans un tel état qu'elles pourraient occasioner le charbon par le seul contact.

Sur cette déclaration, une nouvelle délibération fut aussitôt prise, par laquelle le ponton après 14 à 15 jours de libre communication, a été placé en quarantaine; quant au brig "le Ruth," il n'a été assujetti à aucune mesure sanitaire. Pour ce qui concerne les marchandises, on a proposé de conduire le ponton dans la Méditerranée et de l'y couler bas, ou bien de brûler le tout sur le gravier; l'on finit par opter que les laines et les peaux seraient vendues aux enchères publiques pour être réexportées immédiatement sans que personne pût les voir, ni reconnaître l'état où elles se trouvaient. Cette décision ne pouvait parer à aucun des inconvéniens que l'on avait à redouter, attendu que la visite des marchands avait déjà eu lieu lorsque le ponton n'était pas en quarantaine, et que les enchérisseurs en tenaient les échantillons entre leurs mains. M. Sprague, négociant et Consul des Etats Unis, a acheté tout le chargement pour son propre compte, et il l'a fait transborder pour Marseille sur les navires Français "l'Heureuse Victorine," Capitaine Gibert, et la "Juste Delphine," Capitaine Crouzat, qui partent aujourd'hui.

Je ne pouvais laisser partir ces deux bâtimens sans apostiller leur patente suivant la circonstance; mais, attendu que l'Intendance Sanitaire de Marseille devait, avant de prendre une mesure quelconque, être instruite avec détail de tout ce qui se rapporte au cas de l'espèce, j'ai ajouté sur le visa que le Capitaine était tenu de remettre avec sa patente, une lettre de ce Consulat pour Messieurs les Intendans de la Santé Publique.

La bombaste "l'Heureuse Victorine" et le chasse-marée la "Juste Delphine" ont mis à fond de cale les marchandises non avariées et celles qui l'étaient peu; quant aux peaux qui sont totalement infectées, elles ont été chargées sur le pont et les capitaines ont ordre de les lancer dans la Méditerranée, malgré que j'ai observé à ces marins, que cette dernière circonstance pourrait aggraver leur quarantaine à Marseille, je puis assurer Votre Excellence que ce jet aura lieu au commencement du trajet.

Une discussion s'est élevée sur cette affaire entre Monsieur le Consul des Etats Unis et moi. Cet Agent s'est même plaint au Gouverneur et au Secrétaire Colonial, qui sont les chefs du Comité de Santé, sur les démarches que je croyais devoir suivre; néanmoins, j'ai soutenu ma conduite jusqu'à la fin, et bien que j'agissais contre les autorités locales, il m'est agréable d'avoir l'honneur d'annoncer à Votre Excellence, que le Secrétaire Colonial, dans une conversation privée, ne m'a pas caché le tort qu'ils ont eu dans leur Conseil, et il a ajouté, qu'il devait aussi avouer que j'ai montré de la fermeté dans l'accomplissement des devoirs qui me sont confiés, et qu'il m'en félicitait.

J'ose me flatter que Votre Excellence voudra bien me pardonner si je relate cette dernière circonstance, mais jaloux de mériter sa haute bienveillance, j'ai cru devoir lui prouver que malgré cette affaire désagréable, je n'ai pas moins su conserver la bonne harmonie qui existe entre le Consulat de France et les Autorités Anglaises, et répondre ainsi à l'accueil flatteur que j'ai reçu au début de la gestion qu'elle a bien voulu me confier.

Je suis, &c.,
(Signé) LOUIS BORQ.

No. 8.

Earl Granville to Viscount Palmerston.—(*Received July* 9.)

My Lord, *Paris, July* 6, 1838.

WITH reference to your Lordship's despatch of the 12th ultimo, directing me to make certain inquiries of the French Government concerning the Quaran-

tine Regulations now in force in the Mediterranean, I have the honour to inclose to your Lordship the copy of a note which I have received from Count Molé, in reply to one which I addressed to his Excellency on this subject.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) GRANVILLE.

Inclosure in No. 8.

Count Molé to Earl Granville.

Monsieur l'Ambassadeur, *Paris, le 2 Juillet.*

JE m'empresse de vous faire connaître que je viens de communiquer à M. le Ministre du Commerce les questions que vous m'avez adressées le 15 Juin sur les modifications qu'il serait possible d'apporter à notre système sanitaire, en faveur des bâtimens de guerre Anglais qui, à leur retour de Turquie, ont accompli leur quarantaine à Malte; aussitôt que la réponse à ces questions me sera parvenue, j'aurai l'honneur de la transmettre à votre Excellence.

Je saisis, d'ailleurs, avec plaisir, M. l'Ambassadeur, cette occasion de vous annoncer que pour essayer de mettre un terme aux plaintes que provoque depuis longtemps l'incertitude des règles sanitaires appliqués dans les différens ports de la Méditerranée, le Gouvernement du Roi vient de proposer anx différens Etats de la Péninsule Italienne, de former un espèce de Congrès, dans laquelle seraient discutés et arrêtées, par des délégués spéciaux, les bases d'un système sanitaire uniforme, dégagé d'arbitraire, et dans lequel seraient particulièrement examinées toutes les questions de la nature de celle dont vous ma'vez entretenu. Les Iles Ioniennes et l'Ile de Malte devant naturellement envoyer des délégués à cette réunion, le Gouvernement du Roi a fait officiellement connaître ses intentions au Lord Haut Commissaire de Sa Majesté Britannique à Corfou, et à M. le Gouverneur-Général de Malte, persuadé que ces deux hauts fonctionnaires s'associeront avec empressement à l'œuvre utile qu'il a projetée, et à laquelle les Cours de Turin et de Florence ont déjà donné leur plein et entier assentiment. Je ne doute pas, M. l'Ambassadeur, que votre Gouvernement, à la connaissance duquel je vous prie de vouloir bien porter ces faits, ne partage aussi les vues qui nous ont guidés dans cette circonstance, et ne se montre tout disposé a en favoriser l'exécution, notamment en adressant au Lord Haut Commissaire des Iles Ioniennes et à M. le Gouverneur-Général de Malte, les instructions ou autorisations que léta t des choses pourrait rendre nécessaires ou convenables.

(Signé) MOLE.

(Translation.)

Monsieur l'Ambassadeur, *Paris, July 2.*

I HASTEN to inform you, that I have just communicated to the Minister of Commerce, the questions you addressed to me on the 15th June, respecting the modifications it would be possible to make in our sanitary system, in favour of English vessels of war, which, on their return from Turkey, had accomplished their quarantine at Malta; as soon as the answer to those questions shall have reached me, I will have the honour of transmitting it to your Excellency.

I also, M. l'Ambassadeur, take advantage, with pleasure, of this opportunity to inform you, that in order to endeavour to put an end to the complaints which have been occasioned for a long time past, from the uncertainty of the sanitary rules adopted in different ports of the Mediterranean, the King's Government has just proposed to the different States of the Italian Peninsula, to form a kind of Congress, in which the basis of an uniform sanitary system, free from arbitrary power, may be discussed and settled by special delegates, and in which all questions of the same nature as that we have been discussing, may be particularly examined. As the Ionian Islands, and the Island of Malta, ought naturally to send delegates to this meeting, the King's Government has made known officially its intentions to the Lord High Commissioner of Her Bri-

tannic Majesty at Corfu, and to the Governor-General of Malta; being persuaded that these two high functionaries would zealously assist in the useful work it had projected, and to which the Courts of Turin and Florence have already given their full and entire consent. I have no doubt, M. l'Ambassadeur, that your Government, to which I wish you to communicate these facts, will also partake of the views which have guided us in this business, and will show itself perfectly disposed to favour its execution; particularly by addressing to the Lord High Commissioner of the Ionian Islands, and to the Governor-General of Malta, such instructions and powers as the state of things may render necessary or proper.

(Signed) MOLE.

No. 9.

The Hon. W. Fox Strangways to Mr. Stephen.

Sir, *Foreign Office, July* 10, 1838.

I HAVE received Viscount Palmerston's directions to acquaint you, that in consequence of a request to the Admiralty, his Lordship instructed Her Majesty's Embassies at Vienna and Paris, to endeavour to obtain some reduction of quarantine on British ships of war arriving at Marseilles and at the ports of Italy from Malta, in order that the duration of the quarantine at Malta on Her Majesty's ships from the Mediterranean may be proportionably shortened; and I am directed by his Lordship to transmit to you, for the information of Lord Glenelg, a copy of a despatch and its inclosures from Mr. Aubin, Her Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires at Florence, dated 27th June last*, and reporting the steps which he had taken in execution of the instructions above referred to.

I am, &c.,

(Signed) W. FOX STRANGWAYS.

No. 10.

Mr. Stephen to Mr. Backhouse.

Sir, *Downing Street, July* 13, 1838.

I AM directed by Lord Glenelg to transmit to you, for the consideration of Viscount Palmerston, a copy of a despatch from the Governor of Malta, covering copies of a correspondence between the Consul for France at Malta and the Chief Secretary to the Government of that island, relating to a proposal made by the Government of France, having for its object the endeavour to establish a general and uniform system of quarantine in the Mediterranean.

I am likewise directed to inclose, for Lord Palmerston's further consideration, a paper which has been received from Mr. Lewis, one of Her Majesty's Commissioners of inquiry into the affairs of Malta, suggesting a plan for preparing the way to a safe amendment of the quarantine regulations in the Mediterranean; and I am to request that you will move his Lordship to favour Lord Glenelg with his opinion as to the propriety of acting on the proposal of the French Governmeut, as well as on Mr. Lewis's suggestion.

I am, &c.,

(Signed) J. STEPHEN.

Inclosure 1 in No. 10.

Sir H. F. Bouverie to Lord Glenelg.

My Lord, *Malta, June* 11, 1838.

I HAVE the honour to inclose, for your Lordship's consideration, copy of a letter which I have received from M. Gautier, in charge of the French Consulate at Malta, dated the 9th instant, proposing, on the part of the French

* See Tuscany, No. 5.

Government, that the Local Government of Malta should co-operate in a plan for the establishment of a general and uniform system of quarantine in the Mediterranean, both as regards expense and duration.

I beg leave to refer your Lordship, for details of this plan, to M. Gautier's letter, and to the reply which I have this day sent to him on the subject.

Your Lordship is aware that, at Marseilles, Genoa, Leghorn, Naples, and Malta, great differences exist both as to the duration and expense of quarantine for vessels arriving at these lazarettoes, though under the same circumstances; and certainly nothing could be more desirable for the interests of commerce, as well as for the convenience of the public at large, than the establishment of a uniform system of quarantine.

How far the Powers in the Mediterranean will concur with France in submitting this question for the discussion of a conference, I cannot pretend to say, as Genoa, Leghorn, and Naples have hitherto adhered, with much jealousy, to their own regulations, which, while they differ from each other, differ also from those of Marseilles. At Malta we have assimilated our periods of quarantine with those of Marseilles, as being more reasonable and shorter than what is exacted at the other lazzaretoes.

I shall be happy if your Lordship agrees with me in the propriety of giving every encouragement to this proposal of the French Government, as it is only by a general conference on the subject, and by persons thoroughly acquainted with the details of quarantine, that any alleviation of its frequently-unnecessary oppression can be obtained; and it will be rendering a great service to society at large, if the application of quarantine can be reduced to a ratioual and uniform system, instead of continuing, as at this moment, an ample field for fanciful fear and caprice.

I would therefore recommend to your Lordship to authorize my sending two civil officers, well versed in matters of quarantine, on the part of this Government, to attend at the conference, whenever the time and place of meeting may be established.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) H. F. BOUVERIE.

Inclosure 2 in No. 10.

M. Gautier to Mr. Greig

Consulat de France,
Monsieur, *Malte, le 9 Juin*, 1838.

VOUS savez combien le commerce se plaint, depuis longtemps, de la diversité des usages qui régissent les établissemens sanitaires des différens ports de la Méditerranée, des variations fréquentes que subissent les dispositions adoptées, et de l'arbitraire qui préside trop souvent à leur application. Les représailles auxquelles le Gouvernement du Roi a quelquefois été obligé de recourir, n'attestent que trop l'état permanent de mésintelligence, et, en quelque sorte, de lutte où se trouvent les administrations sanitaires, soit entr'elles, soit à l'égard du commerce et de la navigation.

Une commission confiée, il y a quelques années, par le Ministère du Commerce à M. Ségur-Duperron, Secrétaire du Conseil Supérieur de Santé en France, avait particulièrement pour objet de constater les différences et les anomalies dont je viens de parler, et d'en rechercher les causes et le remède. Dans les conclusions de son rapport, imprimé par ordre du Gouvernement du Roi, et qui a attiré l'attention de toutes les personnes qui s'occupent d'administration publique, M. Ségur-Duperron émettait le vœu de voir le Gouvernement Français provoquer une réunion de députés de tous les pays qui bordent la Méditerranée, dans le but d'établir, en matière sanitaire, un droit commun où tous les cas seraient prévus, et que mettrait un terme aux réclamations continuelles qu'excite la diversité des mesures prises sur les différens points du littoral. L'Intendance de Marseilles s'est associé à ce vœu, et nous devons espérer qu'on trouvera les dispositions analogues chez des personnes investies d'une haute autorité dans les divers Etats d'Italie.

Toutefois, il ne faut pas se dissimuler combien l'accord nécessaire sera

difficile à obtenir, non seulement à cause du plus ou moins d'attachement qui existe dans les différens pays pour les traditions anciennes et pour les règles établies; mais encore à cause de la divergence des opinions dominantes, dans telle ou telle contrée, sur les questions de contagion et de non-contagion, et dont il est impossible de faire entièrement abstraction quand on s'occupe de mesures sanitaires. Aussi, pour ne pas compliquer les difficultés, le Gouvernement du Roi s'est-il abstenu d'entretenir de cet objet le Consulat de France à Malte, tant que l'état sanitaire des populations Italiennes inspirait de justes inquiétudes, et que quelques unes d'entr'elles, non encore atteintes par le choléra, pouvaient attribuer cette circonstance aux mesures mêmes du préservation rigoureuse qu'elles avaient adoptées. Mais toutes ont, aujourd'hui, payé leur tribut au fléau, et le moment est venu pour le Gouvernement Français, de s'assurer si le Gouvernement Maltais est disposé à tenter, de concert avec lui, cette espèce de réforme d'une utilité si générale et si incontestable. Il est assurément des points sur lesquels on parviendrait à s'entendre sans se jeter dans des discussions médicales qui ne paraissent guère susceptibles de solution. Les dispositions sanitaires n'ont de véritable sanction que celle de l'expérience, et par la comparaison successive des précautions prises dans les différens Etats, contre les trois maladies particulièrement prévues dans les codes sanitaires,—la peste, la fièvre jaune, et le choléra,—on arriverait, probablement, à reconnaîare et détermiter celles aux quelles on peut attribuer une efficacité réelle, à les ramener à l'uniformité, et à supprimer tout ce qui gène inutilement la liberté du commerce, sans oublier qu'il est des concessions que réclament l'état de l'opinion publique, et même des préjugés qu'il serait imprudent de heurter trop brusquement.

Je me contente, Monsieur, de ces indications générales, sans prétendre préciser, ici, toutes les questions particulières qui seraient à discuter dans les conférences proposées. Voici pourtant ce qui semble au Gouvernement du Roi, les points sur lesquels il serait le plus essentiel de s'entendre pour mettre un terme aux difficultés qui résultent aujourd'hui de la diversité des législations sanitaires.

Il s'agirait principalement—

1°. De fixer un minimum et un maximum de quarantaine pour les provenances suspectes de peste, de fièvre jaune, et de choléra.

2°. De déterminer la nature et les frais de purification, soit dans les lazarets, soit à bord.

3°. De revoir la double liste des marchandises susceptibles, ou non-susceptibles.

4°. De régler la faculté de prendre des gardes de santé pendant une relâche dans des ports nationaux ou étrangers, et de fixer le nombre de jours qu'on pourrait déduire de la quarantaine de ceux des navires qui auraient pris un garde de santé pendant une relâche.

5°. D'établir un tarif pour les journées de garde de santé pris pendant une relâche dans un port étranger, et pour les frais de retour de ces mêmes gardes.

6°. De déterminer les conditions sous lesquelles certains pays, actuellement suspects, pourraient obtenir pour leurs provenances des adoucissemens de quarantaine.

Il est bien entendu qu'indépendamment de ces questions, la conférence aurait à discuter toutes celles que pourraient lui suggérer l'expérience des pratiques sanitaires, et le désir de ménager les intérêts du commerce, sans renoncer aux garanties que réclame la santé publique. Il n'y serait traité, d'ailleurs, que des mesures à adopter dans le bassin de la Méditerranée. Les différences de latitude, et surtout l'influence que doit avoir sur nos propres réglemens le régime suivi en Angleterre, en Belgique, et en Hollande, ne permettant pas au Gouvernement du Roi d'établir un régime rigoureusement uniforme pour les ports méridionaux de la France, et pour ceux qu'elle possède dans l'Océan et la Manche.

Le Gouvernement du Roi est d'avis qu'il devrait y avoir, à la conférence, des commissaires représentant tous les Etats Chrétiens qui bordent la Méditerranée; et qu'on dût choisir pour lieu de réunion quelque ville d'Italie située, autant que possible, à égale distance des ports plus particulièement intéressés à la réalization de l'accord que la France propose. Enfin, le Gouvernement du Roi croit que la réunion pourrait être composée d'un ou deux délégués de chaque Etat, choisis parmi les Membres des Magistratures, Intendances, ou Conseils et Juntes Supérieurs de Santé.

Telles sont, Monsieur, les vœux que le Gouvernement du Roi m'a donné l'ordre de soumettre au Gouvernement de Malte. Je vous prie de vouloir bien

les mettre sous les yeux de son Excellence le Gouverneur qui appréciera l'importance du résultat que la France souhaite; et, j'aime à le penser, il se joindra volontiers à nous pour l'obtenir. La mission qu'il vient de confier à Mr. Bonavia ne me laisse aucun doute à cet égard.

Je vous serai fort obligé, Monsieur, de m'informer, aussi promptement qu'il vous sera possible, de l'acceuil que son Excellence le Gouverneur fait à ces propositions; et s'il vous paraissait nécessaire qu'elles fussent également communiquées au Cabinet de Londres, veuillez me le faire savoir.

Je saisis, &c.,

(Signé) FRED. GAUTIER,

Gérant du Consulat.

(Translation.)

See page 16.

Inclosure 3 in No. 10.

Mr. Greig to M. Gautier.

Chief Secretary's Office, Valetta,

Sir, *June* 11, 1838.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge your letter of the 9th instant, and which I have submitted to his Excellency the Governor; and in reply thereto, his Excellency desires me to state, that he is fully impressed with the great advantages that may be derived by commerce and the public at large, if a general system of quarantine was agreed to by the different Powers in the Mediterranean, both as regards duration and expense.

It has therefore afforded his Excellency the most lively satisfaction to observe that the French Government mean to propose a general conference on the subject, among the different Sanitary Authorities where it interests, under the orders of their respective Governments. And his Excellency will not fail to forward immediately a copy of your communication to Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, and to recommend most strongly that the Local Government of Malta may be authorized to co-operate in the plan projected by the French Government, for the purpose of establishing an uniform and efficient system of quarantine at the different lazarettoes in the Mediterranean, with the view of reducing the duration and expenses of quarantine as much as may be found practicable with the safety of the public health.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) H. GREIG,

Chief Secretary to Government.

Inclosure 4 in No. 10.

Memorandum respecting Quarantine Regulations in the Mediterranean by Mr. Lewis.

QUARANTINE Regulations are the main obstacles to maritime intercourse in the Mediterranean, especially between its eastern and western extremities.

England is interested in these regulations, on account of its three colonies of Gibraltar, Malta, and the Ionian Isles, the fleet which it constantly keeps in the Mediterranean, the valuable trade which it carries on with the countries lying round that sea, and its line of Government steamers from Gibraltar to Malta, Corfu, and Alexandria. It is, therefore, of some importance for the interests of England, that these regulations should not be unnecessarily restrictive.

The object of Quarantine Regulations is to prevent the introduction of contagious diseases into a country.

The principal contagious disease of the Mediterranean is plague; and the principal object of Quarantine Regulations in the Mediterranean is, to prevent the introduction of that disease. Quarantine Regulations in the Mediterranean, therefore, assume, that the mode or modes in which plague is communicated both by persons and goods, are precisely known.

Now, it is notorious, that from causes which need not be here explained*, the mode or modes in which plague is communicated are very imperfectly known, and that some of the maxims on which the most important Quarantine Regulations rest, are little better than gratuitous hypotheses. If any one should doubt the truth of the last assertion, let him examine the evidence for the established distinctions between susceptible and non-susceptible articles, and for the efficacy of the processes used for the depuration of infected goods. The very persons who administer the quarantine laws often doubt the utility of the regulations which they enforce; but they consider these regulations as formed by the agreement of different nations, and therefore as not been liable to be changed by the will of the single Government which they serve.

In order, therefore, to prepare the way for a safe amendment of Quarantine Regulations in the Mediterranean, the first step to be taken is to ascertain, as precisely as possible, the mode or modes in which plague is communicated.

For this purpose it seems expedient, that some medical men should be employed by the British Government to visit those parts of the Levant where plague most frequently exists; to remain there for a time sufficient for collecting a body of evidence on the mode of its communication, and to report to the Government the results of their inquiries into this subject, together with the evidence on which these results are founded. Probably two medical men—one of whom might examine Egypt, and the other Constantinople and Smyrna—would suffice; and perhaps it might be convenient to give them, as assistants, two young medical men from Malta, as the educated Maltese can speak both Arabic and Italian,—the two most useful languages in the Levant.

The medical men so sent out, ought to be instructed to inquire into, and report upon, the mode or modes in which plague is communicated, supposing it to be a contagious disease. For this purpose they would have to consider the following among other points:

1. Whether actual contact with an infected person is necessary, or whether a close approach will communicate the disease.

2. Whether substances which have been in contact with an infected person can communicate the plague, and what substances.

3. The time which may elapse between the communication of the plague and its appearance.

4. The time during which the contagious matter of the plague retains its force in goods.

5. The means by which goods containing contagious matter of the plague may be depurated.

If the plan just suggested should be approved of by the Queen's Government, it would probably be desirable that France (and perhaps Austria) should be invited to join in it; or, at any rate, that it should be communicated to these two Powers.

If medical men should be sent to the Levant, according to the plan just suggested, and should report upon the subject referred to them, the Government would have to consider, whether the results of their inquiries made it expedient to introduce any changes in the Quarantine Regulations of the English colonies in the Mediterranean.

If the results of their inquiries should make it expedient to introduce any such changes, steps ought to be taken for introducing them.

* The following appear to be the principal causes of the imperfect state of our knowledge respecting the mode in which plague is communicated:

1. The neglect and apathy of the Government and people in the countries in which plague prevails.

2. Want of scientific skill in the native physicians of those countries.

3. The Frank doctors resident in those countries, who have written on the plague, have paid more attention to the nature and treatment of plague, than to the mode of its communication.

4. The few Frank doctors who have visited those countries for the sake of ascertaining the mode in which plague is communicated, have sought rather to establish a given conclusion, than to examine the evidence impartially.

Now the Quarantine Regulations of the English colonies in the Mediterranean, cannot be changed by the simple will of the English Government, without producing inconveniences far greater than those arising from the existing system. If the English Government should change the Quarantine Regulations of Malta and its other colonies in the Mediterranean, without previously obtaining the approbation of the sanitary authorities of the neighbouring countries, the pratique granted in those colonies would not be received elsewhere; and all vessels coming from any of those colonies would be subjected to a quarantine of observation (from eight to fifteen days). The latter liability would attach to ships of the Royal Navy; as well as to merchant-vessels; so that no ship of war sailing from Malta, could communicate with any part of France, Italy, or Austria, without being previously subjected to a quarantine of observation. Malta, in particular, would suffer most severely, by being unable to give an effectual pratique to ships performing quarantine in the harbour of Valetta, and by subjecting all ships clearing out of that harbour to a quarantine of observation. Not only would its transit trade be almost completely destroyed, but it would lose its importance as a quarantine station. Its importance as a quarantine station is now daily growing, on account of the establishment of the French steamers to the Levant, and the use of the overland journey to India. It would, however, cease to be a quarantine station, if its pratique was not received by the Board of Health at Marseilles, and by the other sanitary authorities of the Mediterranean.

In order, therefore, that the Quarantine Regulations of the English colonies in the Mediterranean might be safely altered, it would be necessary that the alterations should be made in concert with the Governments of the neighbouring countries.

The only means of bringing about this concert would be, for England to invite France and Austria to hold a conference on the subject. This conference must be held by delegates appointed respectively by the three Governments; and the delegates must be persons specially acquainted with the administration of Quarantine Regulations. If France and Austria should accede to the proposal of England, the grounds of the existing Quarantine Regulations, especially those relating to the length of quarantine, to susceptible and non-susceptible articles, and to modes of depuration, might be discussed; and a uniform practice, founded on well ascertained data, might be agreed upon.

It may be added, that the present would be a favourable time for making this proposal to France, inasmuch as the French Government is understood to be now engaged in a revision of their quarantine laws.

London, June 26, 1838. (Signed)

J. LEWIS.

No. 11.

Viscount Palmerston to Count Sébastiani.

M. le Comte, *Foreign Office, July* 16, 1838.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Excellency's letter of the 21st ultimo, representing that an American brig the "Ruth," had lately been admitted to free pratique at the port of Gibraltar on arriving from Mogadore, and stating the measures of quarantine which had been adopted at Marseilles, in consequence of this breach of the existing regulations with respect to vessels arriving at Gibraltar from the western coast of Africa.

I lost no time in referring your Excellency's representation to the Secretary of State for the Colonial Department, and I have received in answer an assurance that Lord Glenelg would take the first opportunity to call the attention of the Governor of Gibraltar to the subject of your Excellency's complaint, with a view to the adoption of such measures as may serve to guard against the recurrence of any similar irregularity.

I am, &c.,

(Signed) PALMERSTON.

No. 12.

The Hon. W. Fox Strangways to Mr. Denis Le Marchant.

Sir, *Foreign Office, July* 19, 1838.

I AM directed by Viscount Palmerston to transmit to you a copy of a letter from the Colonial Department, inclosing copies of a correspondence which has passed between the French Consul at Malta and the Chief Secretary to the Government of that island, relating to a proposal made by the French Government, having for its object the establishment of a general and uniform system of quarantine in the Mediterranean; also inclosing a copy of a paper which has been received from Mr. Lewis, one of Her Majesty's Commissioners for inquiring into the affairs of Malta, suggesting a plan for preparing the way for a safe amendment of the quarantine regulations in that sea; and I am to request that you will lay these papers before the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade, and move their Lordships to favour Lord Palmerston with any remarks they may have to offer thereupon.

I am, &c.,

(Signed) W. FOX STRANGWAYS.

No. 13.

Count Sébastiani to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received July 27.)

My Lord, *Hertford House, le* 22 *Juillet*, 1838.

POUR essayer de mettre un terme aux plaintes que provoque depuis longtemps l'incertitude des règles sanitaires appliquées dans les différens ports de la Méditerranée, le Gouvernement du Roi vient de proposer à tous les États de la Péninsule Italienne ainsi qu'à l'Espagne, de former une espèce de congrès dans lequel seraient discutées et arrêtées, par des délégués spéciaux, les bases d'un système sanitaire uniforme et dégagé d'arbitraire; il s'agirait principalement,—

1°. De fixer un maximum et un minimum de quarantaine pour les provenances suspectes de peste, de fièvre jaune, et de choléra.

2°. Déterminer la nature et les frais de purification, soit dans les lazarets, soit à bord.

3°. De revoir la double liste des marchandises susceptibles ou non-susceptibles.

4°. De régler la faculté de prendre des gardes de santé pendant une relâche dans des ports nationaux ou étrangers, et de fixer le nombre de jours que l'on pourrait déduire de la quarantaine de ceux des navires qui auraient pris un garde de santé pendant une relâche.

5°. D'établir un tarif pour les journées des gardes de santé pris pendant une relâche dans un port étranger, et pour les frais de retour de ces mêmes gardes.

6°. De déterminer les conditions sous lesquelles certains pays, actuellement suspects, pourraient obtenir pour leurs provenances des adoucissemens de quarantaine.

Il est bien entendu qu'indépendamment de ces questions, la conférence aurait à discuter toutes celles que pourraient lui suggérer l'expérience des pratiques sanitaires et le désir de ménager les intérêts du commerce, sans renoncer aux garanties que réclame la santé publique. Il n'y serait traité, d'ailleurs, que des mesures à adopter dans le bassin de la Méditerranée, et l'on choisirait pour lieu de réunion, quelque ville d'Italie située autant que possible à égale distance des ports plus particulièrement intéressés à voir s'établir un accord aussi désirable.

Enfin la réunion pourrait être composée d'un ou de deux délégués de chaque Etat, choisis parmi les Membres des Magistratures, Intendances, ou Conseils et Juntes Supérieurs de Santé.

Tel est, my Lord, le plan du Gouvernement Français, et j'ai reçu l'ordre de le soumettre à votre Excellence. Désireux dans toutes les circonstances de voir le Gouvernement Britannique s'associer à ses vues et à ses projets, le Gouvernement du Roi souhaiterait particulièrement en cette occasion qu'il consentît à prêter à nos efforts pour accomplir une œuvre aussi utile l'autorité de son assentiment et de son concours. Déjà les Cours de Turin et de Florence ont promis

leur co-opération. Le Cabinet Français apprendrait avec une vive satisfaction que les intérêts des possessions Britanniques aux Iles Ioniennes, à Malte, et à Gibraltar, fussent représentés dans les conférences par des délégués nommés par les autorités locales.

J'ose prier votre Excellence de me mettre en mesure d'informer très prochainement mon Gouvernement de la suite qu'elle aura cru devoir donner à cette demande.

J'ai, &c.,
(Signé) H. SEBASTIANI

(Translation.)

See pages 16 and 83.

No. 14.

Mr. Denis Le Marchant to the Hon. W. Fox Strangways.—(*Received July* 31.)

Office of Committee of Privy Council for Trade,
Whitehall, July 28, 1838.

Sir,

I AM directed by the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade to acknowledge the receipt of the various papers, transmitted in your letter of the 19th instant, on the subject of a proposal made by the Government of France, through their Consul at Malta, to the Chief Secretary to the Government of that island, having for its object the endeavour to establish some uniform system of quarantine in the Mediterranean.

Their Lordships have read the above papers with great attention, and they beg to offer the following remarks upon them for the consideration of Viscount Palmerston.

Their Lordships are of opinion that the plan suggested by the French Consul at Malta, for a meeting of deputies from the various States bordering on the Mediterranean, at some central port or place in Italy, is highly desirable, care being taken to select parties thoroughly acquainted with the details of quarantine.

The great differences which exist at the present moment, both as to the unnecessary duration and expense of quarantine on vessels arriving under the same circumstances at the lazarettoes of Marseilles, Genoa, Leghorn, Naples, and Malta, seem, their Lordships think, fairly to claim an attentive inquiry into the regulations of the various quarantine establishments in the Mediterranean, with the view of ascertaining what beneficial changes may with safety be introduced, for the sake of commerce generally, and the convenience of the public.

At such a conference as that proposed, it is but reasonable to expect that considerable talent and experience will be assembled, and the best opportunity afforded of devising some general and uniform rules, less restrictive in their operation upon trade for future practice.

With regard, however, to the suggestions offered by Mr. Lewis, their Lordships think them too extended to lead to any practical result, as an inquiry into the nature of the Plague, which appears to form the basis of his plan, would only give rise to the renewal of the question so long agitated between contagonists and anti-contagionists, and upon which point it is hopeless to look for one opinion.

Their Lordships therefore conceive that it would be most desirable to follow the plan proposed by Sir H. Bouverie to send two civil officers from Malta to attend the meeting

Their Lordships have also read with much satisfaction a letter, dated 12th June last, from Her Majesty's Minister at Turin, in which it is stated that the French Government have already invited that of Sardinia to enter intothe plan, and that the latter have expressed their willingness to accede to the proposal.

Their Lordships avail themselves likewise of the present occasion to observe, with reference to the complaints made by the trade in the Baltic, (as stated in different despatches from Her Majesty's Minister at Copenhagen, and to which subject my letter of this date refers,) that it would, in their opinion, be very desirable to take this opportunity of making the proposed Conference in Italy a

general one, including all the Powers of Europe, and more particularly those in the Baltic, for the purpose of endeavouring to establish a uniform sys tem of quarantine for the north as well as for the south of Europe.

That in order to accomplish this object, I am instructed to request that you will move Lord Palmerston to suggest to the Swedish, Russian, Prussian, and Danish Governments, to send deputies to attend such general meeting, and in that case Her Majesty's Government would adjoin some English medical man to the Maltese officers above named.

I am, &c.,
(Signed) DENIS LE MARCHANT.

No. 15.

Mr. Aston to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received July 29.)

My Lord, *Paris, July 27, 1838.*

WITH reference to your Lordship's despatch of the 12th ultimo, addressed to Earl Granville, directing him to make certain inquiries of the French Government concerning the quarantine regulations now in force in the Mediterranean, I have the honour to inclose to your Lordship the copy of a note which I have received from Count Molé, containing the result of his Excellency's communications with the Minister of Commerce on this subject.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) ARTHUR ASTON.

Inclosure in No 15.

Count Molé to Earl Granville.

Monsieur l'Ambassadeur, *Paris, le 14 Juillet, 1838.*

AINSI que j'ai déjà eu l'honneur de vous annoncer, j'avais consulté M. le Ministre du Commerce sur la question de savoir jusqu'à quel point notre Gouvernement pourrait abréger la durée des quarantaines imposées aux bâtimens de guerre Anglais venant des ports de Turquie à Malte, sans exposer les provenances de cette île à être frappées de suspicion dans les ports de France.

Il résulte de la réponse de M. Martin du Nord, que cette question est une de celles qui ne pourraient être résolues d'une manière définitive que dans les délibérations de la conférence sanitaire dont j'ai eu l'houneur de vous entretenir par une lettre du 2 de ce mois; dans l'état actuel de notre système sanitaire, l'Intendance de Marseille ne ce contenterait peut-être pas dans tous les cas, de la quarantaine de 15 jours que l'administration Anglaise parait trouver suffisante pour les bâtimens de guerre; toutefois, le Gouvernement du Roi est fondé à croire, Monsieur l'Ambassadeur, qu'on n'exigerait pas davantage dans nos ports des bâtimens en patente nette, c'est-à-dire venant d'un port où la peste ne règnerait pas actuellement.

Telle est, en effet, depuis quelques années, la durée de la quarantaine des bâtimens de guerre, en patente nette, dans le port de Livourne, et l'Intendance de Marseille n'a pas élevé la moindre réclamation à ce sujet.

Si le Gouvernement Britannique veut donc être assuré de conserver aux arrivages de Malte la libre pratique dans les ports de France, il fera prudemment de se borner, tant qu'une délibération prise de concert avec les autres Etats de Méditerranée ne nous aura pas permis de nous montrer plus faciles à réduire les quarantaines de Malte aux limites fixées par le réglement de Livourne, c'est-à-dire à quinze jours pour les bâtimens de guerre venant des ports du Levant, en patente nette; à dix-huit jours pour les navires en patente suspecte; et à trente-cinq jours pour ceux qui sont porteurs d'une patente brutte.

Agréez, &c.,
(Signé) MOLE.

(Translation.)

Monsieur l'Ambassadeur, *Paris, July* 14, 1838.

AS I have already had the honour of announcing to you, I have consulted the Minister of Commerce for the purpose of ascertaining how far our Government can abridge the duration of the quarantines imposed on English ships of war arriving from the ports of Turkey, at Malta, without subjecting the arrivals from that island to be suspected in the ports of France.

It appears, from the answer of M. Martin du Nord, that this question is one of those which can only be settled in a definitive manner by the deliberations of the sanitary conference, of which I had the honour of informing you in a letter of the 2nd of this month: in the present state of our sanitary system, the Board of Marseilles would not, perhaps, be satisfied in every case, with the quarantine of fifteen days, which the English administration seems to consider sufficient for ships of war; still the King's Government has reason o believe, M. l'Ambassadeur, that nothing further will be required in our ports, from vessels with clean bills of health; that is to say, arriving from a port where the plague is not actually raging.

Such, in fact, has been for several years past, the duration of quarantine for ships of war with clean bills, in the port of Leghorn, and the Board of Marseilles has not made any complaint on the subject.

If the British Government wishes to be certain of preserving to the arrivals from Malta, free pratique in the ports of France, it will be prudent to delay, until a deliberation taken in concert with the other Mediterranean States, shall have permitted us to be less strict, and to reduce the quarantines of Malta to the limits fixed by the regulations of Leghorn, that is to say, to fifteen days for ships of war coming from the ports of the Levant with clean bills; eighteen days for vessels with suspected bills; and thirty-five days for those which are furnished with foul bills of health.

Accept, &c.,
(Signed) MOLE.

No. 16.

Mr. Stephen to Mr. Backhouse.—(*Received August* 1.)

Sir, *Downing Street, July* 31, 1838.

I AM directed by Lord Glenelg to transmit to you the inclosed copy of a dispatch, with its inclosures, which has been received from the Lord High Commissioner of the Ionian Islands, relative to a proposal which had been submitted to him by the French Consul at Corfu, with a view to effecting an improvement in the quarantine laws in those islands; and I am to request that in laying these documents before Viscount Palmerston, you will move his Lordship to acquaint Lord Glenelg with the terms in which it would be proper to address the Lord High Commissioner on this subject.

I am, &c.,
(Signed) JAMES STEPHEN.

Inclosure in No. 16.

Sir Howard Douglas to Lord Glenelg.

My Lord, *Corfu, June* 13, 1838.

I THIS morning received a letter from the French Consul accredited to these States, in which, after acquainting me that it is proposed by the Government of France that deputies from all the Christian States bordering on the Mediterranean should assemble in a general congress for the purpose of bringing about a reform in the regulations of the several sanitary establishments on the shores of that sea, and of establishing an uniform system of quarantine, he requests that I will lay this proposition before the Government of these States,

and let him know whether they are inclined to co-operate with that of France in the proposed reform.

In reply, I have directed my Secretary to inform him that as the control of the Sanità throughout the islands is vested in the Lord High Commissioner by the constitutional charter, (Art. I., Sec. 5, chap. 7,) and as the Lord High Commissioner is strictly responsible to Her Majesty's Government for the exercise of this control, I should not consider myself justified in accepting any proposition having for its object a change in the existing sanitary regulations without the express orders of my superiors.

Copies of the French Consul's letter, with its inclosure, and of my Secretary's reply, are herewith transmitted.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) HOWARD DOUGLAS.

Sub-Inclosure 1 in No. 16.

M. Despreaux de St. Sauveur to Sir Howard Douglas.

Monsieur le Général, *Corfou, le* 12 *Juin*, 1838.

J'AI l'honneur de vous transmettre ci-jointe la copie d'une dépêche que m'a adressée Monsieur le Ministre des Affaires Etrangères, et qui a pour objet de me charger de demander an Gouvernement Ionien sa coopération pour opérer, de concert avec le Gouvernement Français et les divers Etats Chrétiens qui bordent la Méditerranée, une réforme dans les dispositions qui régissent les établissemens sanitaires placés sur cette mer, et établir des mesures de quarantaine uniforme.

Votre Excellence verra par le contenu de cette dépêche, que la France provoque, pour discuter et arrêter ces mesures, une réunion de députés de tous les Etats. Dans les conférences qu'ils tiendraient, ils auraient à s'occuper principalement,—

1°. De fixer un minimum et un maximum de quarantaine pour les provenances suspectes de peste, de fièvre jaune, et de choléra.

2°. De déterminer la nature et les frais de purification, soit dans les lazarets, soit à bord.

3°. De revoir la double liste des marchandises susceptibles ou non-susceptibles.

4°. De régler la faculté de prendre des gardes de santé pendant une relâche dans des ports nationaux ou étrangers, et de fixer le nombre de jours qu'on pourrait déduire de la quarantaine de caux des navires qui auraient pris un garde de santé pendant une relâche.

5°. D'établir un tarif pour les journées de garde de santé pris pendant une relâche dans un port étranger et pour les frais de retour de ce même garde.

6°. De déterminer les conditions sous lesquelles certains pays, actuellement suspects, pourraient obtenir pour leurs provenances des adoucissemens de quarantaine.

Je prie votre Excellence de vouloir bien communiquer au Gouvernement Ionien la proposition dont je viens de vous entretenir, et de me faire connaître s'il est disposé à donner son concours pour tenter la réforme qu'elle a pour but d'opérer dans les réglemens sanitaires actuellement en usage.

J'ai, &c.,
(Signé) DESPREAUX DE ST. SAUVEUR.

Sub-Inclosure 2 in No. 16.

Count Molé to M. Despreaux de St. Sauveur.

Ministère des Affaires Etrangères,
Monsieur, *Paris, le* 22 *Mai*, 1838.

VOUS savez mieux que personne que le commerce se plaint depuis longtems de la diversité des usages qui régissent les établissemens sanitaires des

différens ports de la Méditerranée, des variations fréquentes que subissent les dispositions adoptées, et de l'arbitraire qui préside trop souvent à leur application. Votre correspondance et celle des Consuls de Sa Majesté dans les ports Italiens, ainsi que les représailles aux quelles nous avons été quelquefois obligées de recourir, n'attestent que trop l'état permanent de mésintelligence, et, en quelque sorte, de lutte où se trouvent les administrations sanitaires, soit entr'elles, soit à l'égard du commerce et de la navigation.

Une mission confiée, il y a quelques années, par le Ministre du Commerce à M. Ségur-Duperron, Secrétaire du Conseil Supérieur de Santé, avait particulièrement pour objet de constater les différences et les anomalies dont je viens de parler, et d'en rechercher les causes et le remède. Dans les conclusions de son rapport, imprimé par ordre du Gouvernement du Roi et qui a attiré l'attention de toutes les personnes qui s'occupent d'administration publique, l'auteur mettait le vœu de voir le Gouvernement provoquer une réunion des députés de tous les pays qui bordent la Méditerranée, dans le but d'établir, en matière sanitaire, un droit commun où tous les cas seraient prévus et qui mettrait un terme aux réclamations continuelles qu'excite la diversité des mesures prises sur les différens points du littoral. L'Intendance de Marseilles s'est associée avec empressement à ce vœu, et j'ai lieu de croire qu'on trouvera des dispositions analogues chez des personnes investies d'une haute autorité dans les divers Etats d'Italie.

Toutefois, je ne me dissimule pas combien l'accord qu'on réclame sera difficile à obtenir, non seulement à cause du plus ou moins d'attachement qui existe dans les différens pays pour les traditions anciennes et pour les règles établies, mais encore à cause de la divergence des opinions dominantes dans telle ou telle contrée sur les questions de contagion et de non-contagion, dont il est impossible de faire entièrement abstraction quand on s'occupe de mesures sanitaires. Aussi, pour ne pas compliquer les difficultés me suis-je abstenu d'entretenir de cet objet le Consulat du Roi à Corfou, tant que l'état sanitaire des populations Italiennes inspirait de justes inquiétudes, et que quelques unes d'entr'elles, non encore atteintes par le choléra, pouvaient attribuer cette circonstance aux mesures mêmes de préservation rigoureuse qu'elles avaint adoptées; mais toutes aujourd'hui ont payé leur tribut au fléau, et le moment me parait venu de nous assurer si le Gouvernement Ionien est disposé à tenter, de concert avec nous, cette espèce de réforme d'une utilité si générale et si incontestable. Il est assurément des points sur lesquels on parviendrait à s'entendre sans se jeter dans des discussions médicales que ne paraissent guère susceptibles de solution. Les dispositions sanitaires n'ont de véritable sanction que celle de l'expérience, et par la comparaison successive des précautions prises dans les différens Etats contre les trois maladies particulièrement prévues dans les codes sanitaires,—la peste, la fièvre jaune, et le choléra,—on arriverait probablement à reconnaître et déterminer celles auxquelles on peut attribuer une efficacité réelle, à les ramener à l'uniformité, et à supprimer tout ce que gêne inutilement la liberté du commerce, sans oublier qu'il est concessions que réclament l'état de l'opinion publique et même des préjugés qu'il serait imprudent de heurter trop brusquement. Je me contenterai, Monsieur, de ces indications, sans préciser toutes les questions particulières qui seraient à discuter dans les conférences que nous proposons. Voici pourtant, ce me semble, les points sur lesquelles il serait le plus essentiel de s'entendre pour mettre un terme aux difficultés qui résultent aujourd'hui de la diversité des législations sanitaires. Il s'agirait principalement,—

1°. De fixer un minimum et un maximum de quarantaine pour les provenances suspectes de peste, de fièvre jaune, et de choléra.

2°. De déterminer la nature et les frais de purification, soit dans les lazarets, soit à bord.

3°. De revoir la double liste des marchandises susceptibles ou non-susceptibles.

4°. De régler la faculté de prendre des gardes de santé pendant une relâche dans des ports nationaux ou étrangers, et de fixer le nombre de jours qu'on pourrait déduire de la quarantaine de ceux des navires qui auraient pris un garde de santé pendant une relâche.

5°. D'établir un tarif pour les journées de garde de santé pris pendant une relâche dans un port étranger, et pour les frais de retour de ces mêmes gardes.

6°. De déterminer les conditions sous lesquelles certains pays, actuellement suspects, pourraient obtenir pour leurs provenances des adoucissemens de quarantaine.

Il est bien entendu, qu'indépendamment de ces questions, la conférence aurait à discuter toutes celles que pourraient lui suggérer l'expérience des pratiques sanitaires, et le désir de ménager les intérêts du commerce sans renoncer aux garanties que réclame la santé publique; il n'y serait traité d'ailleurs, que des mesures à adopter dans le bassin de la Méditerranée, les différences de latitude, et surtout l'influence que doit avoir sur nos propres réglemens le régime suivi en Angleterre, en Belgique, et en Hollande, ne nous permettant pas d'établir un régime rigoureusement uniforme pour nos ports méridionaux et pour ceux de l'Océan et de la Manche.

Il devrait y avoir à la conférence des commissaires représentant tous les Etats Chrétiens qui bordent la Méditerranée, et l'on choisirait pour lieu de réunion quelque ville d'Italie située autant que possible à égale distance des ports plus particulièrement intéressés à la réalisation de l'accord que nous proposons. Enfin, la réunion pourrait être composée d'un ou deux délégués de chaque Etat, choisis parmi les membres des Magistratures, Intendances, ou Conseils et Juntes Supérieurs de Santé.

Telles sont, Monsieur, les vues que je vous prie de soumettre au Gouvernement Ionien. Il appréciera, j'aime à le penser, l'importance du résultat que nous souhaitons et se joindra à nous pour l'obtenir. Vous voudrez bien m'informer, aussi promptement que possible, de l'accueil fait à nos propositions; et s'il vous paraissait nécessaire qu'elles fussent également communiquées au Cabinet de Londres, vous auriez à m'en informer immédiatement.

Recevez, &c.,
(Signé) MOLE.

(Translation.)

See pages 16, 83, 87, and 90.

Sub-Inclosure 3 in No. 16.

Mr. Laser to M. Despreaux de St. Sauveur.

Sir, *Corfu, June* 13, 1838.

I HAVE received the orders of the Lord High Commissioner, to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of yesterday, with a copy of a despatch addressed to you by the Minister for Foreign Affairs, the object of which is, to desire you to ask the Ionian Government for its co-operation to effect, in concert with the French Government and the different Christian States bordering on the Mediterranean, a reform in the system which regulates the sanitory establishments placed in that sea, and to establish uniform measures of quarantine; and in reply to inform you, that the constitutional charter of these States (Art. 1, sec. 5, chap. 7) gives the direction of sanitary affairs exclusively to the Lord High Commissioner; and that his Excellency being responsible to Her Majesty's Government in all that concerns the exercise of this discretion, does not consider himself authorized to accept of any proposition, the object of which is a reform in the sanitary regulations at present in force, without instructions to that effect from his superiors.

I profit, &c.,
(Signed) J. LASER,
Secretary to the Lord High Commissioner.

No. 17.

The Hon. W. Fox Strangways to Mr. Le Marchant.

Sir, *Foreign Office, August* 22, 1838.

HAVING laid before Viscount Palmerston your letter of the 28th ultimo, respecting the proposal which has been made by the French Government for a

conference of deputies from the European States having ports in the Mediterranean, with a view to establish a general and uniform system of quarantine in those ports, I am directed to acquaint you, for the information of the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade, that Lord Palmerston concurs in the view which they take as to the expediency of acceding to the French proposal.

But with respect to the suggestion of the Board of Trade, that the proposed conference should include all the Powers of Europe, and more particularly those in the Baltic, Lord Palmerston doubts the expediency of addressing such an invitation to the Northern Powers. His Lordship apprehends that to do so, might give the conference too wide a range.

I am, &c.,
(Signed) W. FOX STRANGWAYS.

No. 18.

The Hon W. Fox Strangways to Mr. Stephen.

Sir, *Foreign Office, August* 22, 1838.

I HAVE laid before Viscount Palmerston your letters of 13th and 31st ultimo, inclosing copies of communication from the Governor of Malta and from the Lord High Commissioner of the Ionian Islands, relative to a proposal which has been made by the French Government, through their consular agents at Malta and Corfu, for a conference of deputies from the European States having ports in the Mediterranean, with a view to establish a general and uniform system of quarantine in those ports.

The same proposal has been received by Viscount Palmerston from the French Ambassador at this Court; and I am directed to acquaint you, for the information of Lord Glenelg, that Lord Palmerston is of opinion that it would be expedient to accede to that proposal.

I am, at the same time, to transmit to yon, for Lord Glenelg's information, a copy of a letter from the Board of Trade, in answer to a reference made to that department upon this subject on receiving your letter of the 13th ultimo ultimo above mentioned. Lord Glenelg will see, that the Board of Trade also approves of the French proposal; but that Board further suggests that the proposed conference should include all the European Powers, and more especially those in the Baltic. In this suggestion, however, Lord Palmerston is not prepared to concur. His Lordship apprehends that to invite the Northern Powers to send deputies to such a conference might give too wide a range to its composition.

I am, &c.,
(Signed) W. FOX STRANGWAYS.

No. 19.

Viscount Palmerston to Count Sébastiani.

Monsieur le Comte, *Foreign Office, September* 10, 1838.

ON the 16th of July last, I had the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Excellency's note of the 21st of June, inclosing a copy of a report from the acting French Consul at Gibraltar, complaining that an American brig, the "Ruth" had been admitted to free pratique at that port, on arriving from Mogadore, in violation of the existing regulations respecting vessels arriving at Gibraltar from the western coast of Africa.

The Secretary of State for the Colonial Department having caused a strict inquiry to be made into the circumstances of this case, I have the honour to inclose to your Excellency a memorandum containing the substance of the information which has been communicated to Her Majesty's Government thereupon, and from which it would appear that the acting French Consul at Gibraltar was imperfectly informed of the real circumstances of the case when he made his

report to his Government; and that the Authorities at Gibraltar have not been guilty of a breach of quarantine regulations in the case of the American vessel in question.

Trusting that the explanations now furnished upon this subject will be satisfactory to his Excellency's Government,

I have, &c.,
(Signed) PALMERSTON.

Inclosure in No. 19.

Memorandum relative to the alleged infraction of the Sanitary Regulations of Gibraltar in the case of the "Ruth."

THE proclamation referred to in Count Sébastiani's letter to Lord Palmerston is dated 22nd of June, 1836. The second order of that proclamation directs, that all vessels arriving from the western coast of Africa, situated between 30° north, and 20° south latitude, shall not be permitted to perform quarantine in the bay, but be obliged forthwith to quit the port.

The sixth order of the same directs that all vessels coming from any place in Morocco, having susceptible articles on board, shall perform a quarantine of seven days.

The seventh article directs, that vessels from all places in Morocco, with non-susceptible articles, shall be subject to a quarantine of observation (that is, without a health-guard on board) of four days.

The American vessel "Ruth," twelve days from Mogadore, laden with skins and wool for New York, was forced by stress of weather to take refuge in the port of Gibraltar on the 1st of March last; she was so much damaged by the heavy gales which prevailed at that time, that it was found necessary to discharge her cargo, to prevent her sinking. Her case was laid before the Board of Health, who permitted the cargo to be transhipped, and the vessel to be repaired, on the following conditions:—

1st. That a health guard should be placed on board to prevent the hides and wool being landed.

2nd. That the health guard should accompany the hides and wool to whatever place it might thereafter be transferred by order of the Board.

The master of the "Ruth" hired a hulk in the harbour to receive his cargo, which employed his crew thirteen days to transship, and during all this time the vessel was under the care of a health guard, and thus virtually performed a quarantine of thirteen days, when, coming from Mogadere, latitude 31° 27′, she was only liable to a quarantine of seven. At the end, however, of thirteen days she was clearly entitled to pratique, and the more so that the daily handling, rummaging, and airing the wool, in moving it from the ship to the hulk, had not been attended by any accident to the health of the crew employed in that work, nor to the health guard who superintended it.

Under these circumstances, on the 13th of March, the "Ruth" and her cargo were surveyed and recommended to be sold, and on the 19th an advertisement of the sale was published in the "Chronicle." At this time it was that the health guard permitted samples of the wool to be taken.

But a report having been made to the Board by the Inspector of Health on the state of the wool and skins, which he considered to be such as might eventually endanger the health of the garrison, the proposed sale was stopped, and the hulk with cargo replaced in quarantine on the 20th.

After much deliberation upon the best way of proceeding with the wool, the Board of Health accepted of the offer of Mr. Sprague, a merchant of Gibraltar, and American Consul, to purchase the "Ruth" and her cargo at his own risk, without further examination, that the cargo should be transshipped in quarantine on board two French vessels then in the bay, and ready to take it to Marseilles, the transshipment to be performed by the crews of the two vessels, who, of course would hold no communication whatever with the shore or the bay. This was done, and after the hulk had been cleared, she was fumigated, washed with chloride of lime, and admitted to pratique on the 2nd of April. A supply of chlorate of lime was offered to the masters of the French vessels,

who declined it, saying there was no danger whatever in skins or wools in such a state. And in this they appear to be perfectly correct; for neither during the first transshipment from the "Ruth" to the hulk, nor in the second, from the hulk to the French vessels, nor during their voyage to Marseilles, does their seem to have been one case of illness produced by the contact with the wool and hides.

It is not to be supposed, that if the above facts had been represented to the Authorities at Marseilles, they would have conceived the alarm which they have manifested, but it it very probable that the French Consul was acquainted with the last part of the transaction only, the despatching the wools and skins in quarantine to Marseilles,—and his statement may so far be correct. But he seems to have been led astray by supposing that Mogadore was situated somewhere between 30° north and 20° south latitude, and, therefore, that arrivals from thence could not be entitled to pratique under any conditions. Neither does he seem to be aware, that the additional quarantine was placed on the wool in consequence of the inspector's report, and with no reference whatever to its origin.

It is incorrect to assume that the Board of Health in consequence of a petition from the merchants to be equally favoured with the "Ruth" on the importation of wools from Barbary, found that they had placed themselves in a *fausse position*, because no such application was made by the merchants, nor was it necessary to make it, as a permission to transship Barbary wools, after performing a quarantine, from the small vessels bringing it from the Empire of Morocco, to larger ships freighted for England, had been granted to them on the 29th April, 1837. The same may be said of the communication of the Civil Secretary, as the Board of Health had acted all along according to the established rules of the service, it is impossible they could have supposed themselves to have acted wrong.

The report of the Inspector of Health, already noticed, sufficiently repels the assertion relative to the charbon or carbuncle.

No. 20.

Mr. Stephen to the Hon. W. Fox Strangways.

Sir, *Downing Street, September* 12, 1838.

REFERRING to your letter of the 10th of July last, relating to the measures which Viscount Palmerston has taken with a view to endeavour to obtain some reduction of the quarantine on British ships of war arriving at certain Mediterranean ports from Malta, I am directed by Lord Glenelg to transmit to you, for Lord Palmerston's information, a copy of a despatch which has been received on that subject from the Governor of Gibraltar, to whom Lord Glenelg had thought it right to communicate the measures adopted by Lord Palmerston.

I am, &c.,
(Signed) JAS. STEPHEN.

Inclosure in No. 20.

Lieutenant-General Woodford to Lord Glenelg.

My Lord, *Gibraltar, August* 22, 1838.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch of the 27th of July, together with the correspondence upon the subject of a diminution of quarantine upon British ships of war in the French and Italian ports of the Mediterranean.

I beg leave to inform your Lordship, that it has been the practice of the Board of Health at Gibraltar, to reckon the passage of ships of war as forming part of the quarantine from the date of the last communication; but it is well known that the Spanish Juntas of Health are very much attached to old customs, and it would not be prudent to make any great diminution of the present rates of quarantine here, from the apprehension of retaliatory measures, on the part of Spain, which would shut us up in the fortress.

If there be any grounds for the views entertained by contagionists, it would appear the fifteen days is but a limited period for the development of plague and yellow fever.

It would, perhaps, be easier to obtain a general reduction in the quarantine of vessels coming from what are designated as "countries not habitually healthy," provided they are bearers of proper certificates of the actual good health of such countries, signed by their own Consul there, and by the Consul of the nation to one of whose ports they are bound; the regulations of the naval service, when properly enforced, ought to be great safeguards against the dissemination of contagious disorders.

The strong penalties upon merchant-vessels who transgress any quarantine regulations, ought equally to induce great correctness.

The Board of Health of Marseilles have reduced the quarantine on arrivals from Algiers to five days' observation, and proposed last year to do the same by Gibraltar, though we are in free and daily communication with Morocco, which is classed by the French among the countries not habitually healthy.

I take the liberty of suggesting that Her Majesty's Minister at Madrid should be authorized to enter upon the question of quarantine with the Spanish Government. Without its concurrence, the alteration of the sanitary laws of this port might lead to very inconvenient and unpleasant circumstances.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) ALEXANDER WOODFORD,
Lieutenant-General, Governor.

No. 21.

Mr. Backhouse to Mr. Stephen.

Sir, *Foreign Office, October* 8, 1838.

HAVING laid before Viscount Palmerston your letter of the 12th ultimo, inclosing a communication from the Governor of Gibraltar, relative to the desire which has been expressed, on the part of the Admiralty, to obtain some reduction of the quarantine on British ships of war arriving at certain Mediterranean ports from Malta, I am directed to state to you, for the information of Lord Glenelg, that this subject would necessarily be one of the points to be discussed and arranged at the conference of deputies from the European States having ports in the Mediterranean, which the French Government have recently proposed should take place, with a view to establish a general and uniform system of quarantine in those ports.

With reference to this subject I am directed to add, that Lord Palmerston awaits the reply to the letter which Mr. Strangways addressed to you on the 22nd of August last, in order that his Lordship may return such answer to the French proposal as Lord Glenelg may consider advisable.

I am, &c.,
(Signed) J. BACKHOUSE.

No. 22.

Count Sébastiani to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received October 16.)

My Lord, *Londres, le* 14 *Octobre,* 1838.

ON m'écrit de Paris que l'Intendance Sanitaire de Marseille e au plusieurs fois à singaler des infractions faites aux réglemens sanitaires par les Autorités de Malte, surtout en faveur des bâtimens de guerre Anglais, et que dernièrement encore quatre bâtimens de l'escadre de Sir Robert Stopford venant des côtes de Barbarie, ont été admis à la libre pratique dans le port de La Valette quatre jours avant le terme régulier de leur quarantaine. L'Intendance de Marseille s'est empressée d'adresser à ce sujet des observations au Comité Sanitaire de Malte; elle s'est même vue forcé de lui déclarer, que si désormais elle ne pouvait plus compter sur une exactitude plus scrupuleuse à maintenir les réglemens dans toute leur rigueur, elle se trouverait obligée de rétablir une quarantaine sur les

provenances de l'île,—exemple qui ne manquerait pas d'être suivi dans tous les Etats de la Méditerranée.

Je suis chargé, my Lord, d'entretenir votre Excellence de ces faits, de lui exprimer le regret qu'éprouverait mon Gouvernement s'il était forcé d, restreindre la liberté des relations entre Malte et la côte méridionale de France et son espoir que le Gouvernement Britannique, appréciant toutes les irrégularités qui peuvent résulter des irrégularités de cette nature, voudra bien faire ce qui dépendra de lui pour en prévenir le retour. Je serais heureux de pouvoir annoncer prochainement à mon Gouvernement que des représentations ont été adressées dans ce sens aux autorités de l'Ile de Malte.

J'ai l'honneur, &c.,
(Signé) H. SEBASTIANI.

P.S.—Permettez-moi de rappeler en cette occasion à votre Excellence une lettre que j'ai eu l'honneur de lui écrire le 22 Juillet dernier, relativement à une conférence sanitaire à laquelle la plupart des Etats du midi de l'Europe se proposent d'envoyer des délégués. Le Gouvernement désirerait beaucoup que l'Angleterre y fut représentée pour ses possessions de la Méditerranée, et je voudrais pouvoir l'informer de la décision qui aura été prise à ce sujet.

H. S.

(Translation.)

My Lord, *London, October* 14, 1838.

I LEARN from Paris, that the Board of Health of Marseilles has frequently had to notice infractions of the sanitary regulations by the authorities of Malta, particularly in favour of English ships of war; and that only recently, four vessels belonging to the squadron of Sir Robert Stopford, coming from the coasts of Barbary, have been admitted to free pratique in the port of La Valette, four days before the regular termination of their quarantine. The Board of Marseilles lost no time in addressing some remarks on the subject to the Sanitary Committee of Malta; it even found itself obliged to declare, that if for the future it could not reckon upon a more careful attention in maintaining the regulations in all their rigour, it would find itself obliged to re-establish a quarantine upon the arrivals from the island,—an example which would not fail being followed by all the States of the Mediterranean.

I am desired, my Lord, to inform your Excellency of these facts, and express to you the regret which my Government would experience, if it was forced to restrain the liberty of the intercourse between Malta and the south coast of France, and its hope that the British Government, considering well the consequences that might result from irregularities of this nature, would do that which depended on itself, to prevent their recurrence. I shall be happy to be able shortly to announce to my Government, that representations to this effect have been addressed to the authorities of the Island of Malta.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) SEBASTIANI.

P.S.—Permit me on this occasion to remind your Excellency of a letter I had the honour of addressing to you the 22nd of last July, in relation to a sanitary conference, to which the greatest number of the States of the south of Europe proposed to send delegates. The Government is very anxious that England should be represented there, on account of its possessions in the Mediterranean; and I wish I could inform it of the resolution that has been taken on the subject. H. S.

No. 23.

Mr. Stephen to the Hon. W. Fox Strangways.—(Received October 16.)

Sir, *Downing Street, October* 15, 1838.

HAVING laid before Lord Glenelg your letter of the 8th instant, I am directed by his Lordship to request you will state to Viscount Palmerston, that immediately on the receipt of your letter of the 22nd of August last,

instructions were forwarded to the Governor of Malta and to Her Majesty's Lord High Commissioner at Corfu, informing them that Her Majesty's Government were prepared to accede to the proposal of the French Government, for appointing a conference of deputies from the States bordering on the Mediterranean, with a view to the adoption of a uniform system of quarantine, and authorizing the Governor and the Lord High Commissioner to apprize the French Consuls at Malta and Corfu that they were empowered to appoint deputies to attend at such conference.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) JAS. STEPHEN.

No. 24.

Mr. Backhouse to Mr. Stephen.

Sir, *Foreign Office, October* 25, 1838.

I AM directed by Viscount Palmerston to transmit to you, for the consideration of Lord Glenelg, the accompanying copy of a note from the French Ambassador at this Court, complaining of infractions of the quarantine laws by the Authorities at Malta, in favour of British vessels of war, and especially of a recent case, when four vessels which had arrived from the Barbery coast, belonging to the squadron commanded by Sir Robert Stopford, were admitted to free pratique at the port of La Valette, four days before the expiration of their regular period of quarantine.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) J. BACKHOUSE.

No. 25.

Mr. Backhouse to Sir J. Barrow.

Sir, *Foreign Office, October* 25, 1838.

I AM directed by Viscount Palmerston to transmit to you, for the consideration of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, the accompanying copy of a note from the French Ambassador at this Court, complaining of infractions of the quarantine laws by the Authorities at Malta, in favour of British vessels of war, and especially of a recent case, when four vessels which had arrived from the Barbary coast, belonging to the squadron commanded by Sir Robert Stopford, were admitted to free pratique at the port of La Valette, four days before the expiration of their regular period of quarantine.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) J. BACKHOUSE

No. 26.

Mr. Stephen to Mr. Backhouse.

Sir, *Downing Street, October* 26, 1838.

I AM directed by Lord Glenelg to transmit to you, for the information of Viscount Palmerston, copies of a despatch, and of its inclosures, which have been received from the Governor of Malta, explanatory of the circumstances under which he had granted pratique to Her Majesty's squadron arriving from the coast of Africa.

I am, &c.,
(Signed) JAS. STEPHEN.

Inclosure 1 in No. 26.

Sir H. F. Bouverie to Lord Glenelg.

My Lord, *Malta, October 2,* 1838.

MONSIEUR GAUTIER, the French Consul in Malta, informed me, on the 27th of August last, that he would be under the necessity of representing to the Board of Health at Marseilles, the fact of the squadron under Sir Robert Stopford having been admitted to pratique after a shorter quarantine than has been usually given to ships arriving from the coast of Barbary; and he yesterday showed me the answer which he had received, of which I have the honour to inclose a copy. As it appears that the Board of Health at Marseilles have invited the Ministre du Commerce to address Her Majesty's Ambassador at Paris on the subject, the question will naturally be brought under your Lordship's notice; and I think it as well, in order to save time, to explain why the Board of Health here deemed itself authorized to release the squadron earlier than usual.

On the 12th of August, the squadron, consisting of the "Princess Charlotte," "Rodney," "Asia," "Vanguard," "Pembroke," "Barham," "Wasp," and "Rhadamanthus," got under weigh from Tunis; while at sea, the Admiral ordered by signal the "Rodney" and "Asia" to proceed to Malta, whilst, with the remaining ships, he went to Tripoli, but had no communication with the shore. The quarantine from Tunis and Tripoli is fifteen days; and the Admiral, upon his arrival here, being extremely pressing for pratique, on account of his anxiety to refit some of the ships, for the purpose of proceeding to the Levant, the Board of Health gave pratique to the squadron on the same day on which the "Rodney" and "Asia" had it, although the remainder of the squadron did not arrive until four days after those two ships.

The Board of Health at Malta is always anxious to lessen the annoyance of quarantine to the royal navy as much as possible; in this instance it has certainly given a handle to the Board of Health at Marseilles, which they were sure to make use of. I have no apprehension of the threat of putting Malta in perpetual quarantine, being carried into execution; but this case shows the necessity of the strictest adherence to the rules laid down, and from which I shall not again be induced to suffer any departure.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) H. F. BOUVERIE.

Inclosure 2 in No. 26.

The Board of Health at Marseilles to the French Consul at Malta.

Monsieur le Consul, *Marseille, 20 Septembre,* 1838.

NOUS avons reçu la lettre dont vous nous avez honorés le 30 Août dernier, par laquelle vous nous faites connaître que le Comité Supérieur de Santé Publique à Malte a enfreint les réglemens sanitaires, malgré toutes vos représentations, en admettant à libre pratique, l'escadre de l'Amiral Anglais venant de Tunis et Tripoli, cinq jours avant le temps voulu, en appuyant cette infraction sur des raisonnemens évidemment faux.

L'Intendance vous est très reconnaissante, M. le Consul, de l'empressement que vous avez mis à lui donner cet avis, et vous en remercie beaucoup. Elle était sur le point d'adopter à l'égard des provenances de Malte des mesures sévères, en les soumettant désormais à une quarantaine permanente comme par le passé; mais nous avons voulu, avant que d'en venir à cette extrémité, en prévenir M. le Ministre du Commerce, et l'inviter à faire connaître à M. l'Ambassadeur de Sa Majesté Britannique, nos intentions, dans le cas où le fait qui vient de nous être signalé, se renouvellerait.

Nous vous prions, en même temps, M. le Consul, d'assurer à Messieurs les Membres du Comité Supérieur de Santé que, quelle que soit la peine que nous en éprouvons, nous ne pourrons nous dispenser à nos relations avec Malte, si les

réglemens qu'ils avaient si scrupuleusement promis de maintenir, venaient encore à être une fois violés.

Recevez l'assurance, &c.,

(Signé) HYPPOLITE REY.
C. ROUSSIER.
G. CHAUVIN, Fils.
A. D. D'ETIENNE.
S. ROSTAND.

(Translation.)

Sir, *Marseilles, September* 20, 1838.

WE have received the letter with which you honoured us on the 30th of August last, in which you inform us that the superior Council of Health of Malta had, notwithstanding your representation, infringed the sanitary regulations, by admitting to free pratique, five days before the regular time, the English squadron, arriving from Tunis and Tripoli, and justifying that infraction by evidently false reasoning.

The Board is very thankful to you, Sir, for your promptitude in giving them information of this matter. It was on the eve of adopting severe measures with regard to the arrivals from Malta, by subjecting them for the future to a permanent quarantine as of old; but before arriving at this extremity, we wished to apprise the Minister of Commerce of it, and request him to make our intentions known to Her Britannic Majesty's Ambassador, in case of recurrence of a fact similar to that just brought to our notice.

At the same time, we beg you, Sir, to assure the Members of the Superior Council of Health, that however painful it may be to us, we shall be forced to act as above stated, in our own relations with Malta, if the regulations which they had scrupulously promised to maintain, should again be violated.

Accept, &c.,

(Signed) HYPPOLITE REY.
C. ROUSSIER.
G. CHAUVIN, FILS.
A. D. D'ETIENNE.
J. ROSTAND.

No. 27.

Mr. Stephen to Mr. Backhouse.

Sir, *Downing Street, October* 31, 1838.

HAVING laid before Lord Glenelg your letter of the 25th instant, with the copy therein inclosed of a note from the French Ambassador at this Court, relative to an infraction of the Quarantine Laws which has lately been sanctioned by the Governor of Malta, I have received Lord Glenelg's directions to request you will refer Lord Palmerston to my letter of the 26th instant, as containing the explanation which has been received from the Governor, of the circumstances under which he had been induced to authorize the proceeding complained of by the French Government.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) JAS. STEPHEN.

No. 28.

Viscount Palmerston to Count Sebastiani.

Monsieur le Comte, *Foreign Office, November* 3, 1838.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Excellency's letter of the 22nd of July last, proposing, on the part of your Government, that a conference should be formed of deputies to be sent by those European States which have ports in the Mediterranean, with a view to establish a general and uniform system of quarantine in those ports.

I have now the honour to acquaint your Excellency, that Her Majesty's Government are prepared to accede to the proposal in question; and that the Governor of Malta and the Lord High Commissioner of the Ionian islands have been instructed to inform the French Consuls at Malta and Corfu, that the Authorities of those Islands are empowered to appoint deputies to attend the proposed conference.

I have further to state to your Excellency, for communication to your Government, that the British deputies will be ready to join the conference as soon as Her Majesty's Government shall be informed where it is to be held, and what Powers are to send members to it.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) PALMERSTON.

No. 29.

The Hon. W. Fox Strangways to Mr. Stephen.

Sir, *Foreign Office, November* 29, 1838.

IN reply to your letter of the 15th ultimo, relative to the proposed conference of deputies from the European States having ports in the Mediterranean, I am directed by Viscouut Palmerston to transmit to you, for the information of Lord Glenelg, the accompanying copy of a note upon the same subject which Lord Palmerston has addressed to the French Ambassador at this Court.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) W. FOX STRANGWAYS.

No. 30.

Viscount Palmerston to Earl Granville.

My Lord, *Foreign Office, November* 6, 1838.

I INCLOSE to your Excellency, for your information, a copy of a note from Count Sébastiani, proposing, on the part of his Government, that a conference should be formed of deputies to be sent by those European States which have ports in the Mediterranean, with a view to establish a general and universal system of quarantine in those ports. I also inclose a copy of my reply to Count Sébastiani, according to the proposal in question; and copies of the correspondences which has been passed between the French Chargé d'Affaires at Vienna and Prince Metternich*, containing a proposal of a similar nature from the French Government to that of Austria, and the reply of the Austrian Government thereto.

I am, &c.,
(Signed) PALMERSTON.

No. 31.

Viscount Palmerston to Count Sébastiani.

Monsieur le Comte, *Foreign Office, January* 12, 1839.

I LOST no time in referring to the proper department upon the subject of your Excellency's note of the 14th of October last, complaining that the quarantine regulations of Malta had been violated in favour of four ships of Admiral Sir Robert Stopford's squadron.

I am now enabled to put your Excellency in possession of the substance of the explanations upon this subject which have been received from the Colonial Authorities at Malta and from Sir Robert Stopford.

The facts are these: on the 12th of August, the squadron of Sir Robert Stopford, consisting of the "Princess Charlotte," the "Rodney," "Asia," "Vanguard," "Pembroke," "Barham," and "Wasp," sailed from Tunis.

* See Austria.

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When at sea, the Admiral despatched the "Rodney" and "Asia" to Malta, while with the remaining ships of the squadron, he proceeded off Tripoli and thence to Malta, but without having communicated with the shore or with any vessel, from the time of his quitting Tunis until his arrival as Malta. He arrived at Malta four days after the "Rodney," and "Asia," and, consequently, the ships which accompanied him, went into quarantine four days later than the "Rodney" and "Asia." But when the two last-mentioned ships had completed the term of fifteen days, which is the regular period of quarantine for ships arriving from the coast of Barbary, Sir Robert Stopford requested that the remainder of the squadron might be admitted to pratique at the same time, he having urgent reasons for desiring to be released from quarantine, in order to refit some of his ships for service in the Levant.

The special grounds upon which this Admiral made the application were, that the ships which had arrived with him at Malta had been free from contact with any suspected place or vessel as long as the "Rodney," or the "Asia," had been, because the whole squadron had sailed from Tunis at the same time; and the Admiral's division of the squadron had, when it arrived at Malta, been four days longer at sea than the "Rodney" and the "Asia," and had during the whole of the cruize, had no communication with the shore nor with any other vessels; and, finally, that the crews of the several ships, as testified by the captains, were all in a healthy state. Under these circumstances, the Board of Health considered that sufficient sanitary precautions had already been taken, and they accordingly abated from the period of quarantine to which the ships in question were strictly liable, the period of four days, the period by which their cruize from Tunis had exceeded in duration the voyage of the "Rodney" and the "Asia;" and the ships in question were, consequently, admitted to pratique on the same day, with the "Rodney" and "Asia."

It is not denied, however, by the Colonial Authorities, that this was a deviation from the strict letter of the existing quarantine regulations at Malta, but the Governor of that island has expressed his determination, while these regulations remain in force, not to sanction any similar departure from them in future; and this determination will be enforced by further instructions to the same effect from Her Majesty's Government at home.

Her Majesty's Government trust that the explanation which I have had the honour to give of this transaction, will be favourably received by the French Government.

I am, &c.,
(Signed) PALMERSTON.

No. 32.

The Hon. W. Fox Strangways to Mr. Stephen.

Sir, *Foreign Office, January* 14, 1839.

HAVING laid before Viscount Palmerston your letters of the 26th and 31st of October last, together with a letter from the Secretary to the Admiralty, containing explanations in answer to a complaint of the French Government that the quarantine regulations of Malta had been violated in favour of four ships of Admiral Sir Robert Stopford's squadron; I am directed to transmit to you herewith, for the information of Lord Glenelg, a copy of the answer which Lord Palmerston has returned to the French Ambassador upon this subject. I am, at the same time, to request that you will move Lord Glenelg to furnish the Government of Malta with instructions in accordance with the intimation conveyed to Count Sébastiani in Lord Palmerston's note, in order to confirm the determination which has been expressed by Sir H. Bouverie, not to sanction any further departure from the existing quarantine regulations at Malta, so long as those regulations remain in force.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) W. FOX STRANGWAYS.

No. 33.

Viscount Palmerston to Earl Granville.

My Lord, *Foreign Office, February* 21, 1839.

I HAVE received from Her Majesty's Ambassador at the Porte, a despatch, in which he calls the attention of Her Majesty's Government to two objectionable arrangements which he understands are intended to form part of the regulations respecting quarantine in the Ottoman dominions, now under the consideration of the Turkish Government.*

The first of these would empower Turkish Officers of Health to enter the houses of all foreigners resident in Turkey, and to take such measures therein, as may to such officers seem expedient in the exercise of the functions assigned to them; the second would confer upon the Turkish quarantine guards, a right to fire upon any persons, whether natives or foreigners, who might attempt to escape from them.

The first of these proposed regulations is plainly inconsistent with the capitulations between Foreign Powers and Turkey; and the second would obviously expose innocent foreigners to the risk of being murdered in the streets, at the caprice of ignorant or ill-disposed soldiers.

Lord Ponsonby has been accordingly instructed to protest decidedly against the enactment of any such regulations, and to declare that Her Majesty's Government never can acquiesce in measures so directly at variance with the capitulations between Great Britain and Turkey. I have to request that your Excellency will explain this matter to the French Government, in order that if that Government should view the matter in the same light, it may instruct its Representative at Constantinople to oppose this schemee of the Turkish Government.

I have directed Mr. Milbanke to make a similar communication to the Government of Austria.

I am, &c.,
(Signed) PALMERSTON.

No. 34.

Earl Granville to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received February 28.)

My Lord, *Paris, February* 25, 1839.

I COMMUNICATED to Count Molé your despatch of the 21st instant, informing me, that Her Majesty's Ambassador at Constantinople had written to your Lordship, that among the regulations under the consideration of the Turkish Government respecting quarantine, two were objectionable, and directing me to call the intention of his Excellency to this matter, in order that if he agreed in the view taken of these two regulations by Her Majesty's Government, instructions may be sent to the French Ambassador at Constantinople to oppose their adoption.

Count Molé agreed with your Lordship, that to empower Turkish officers to enter the houses of all foreigners, and to take such measures therein as may seem expedient in the exercise of the functions assigned to them, would be inconsistent with the capitulations between Foreign Powers and Turkey; but he hesitated as to giving instructions to Admiral Roussin to oppose this regulation, as least without further consideration, because he believed that unless such power were granted, all the other quarantine regulations would be quite inefficacious.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) GRANVILLE.

* See Turkey.

No. 35.

Mr. Consul Turnbull to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received July 13.)

British Consulate,
My Lord, *Marseilles, July 7,* 1840.

I HAVE the honour of transmitting to your Lordship herewith, copy of a letter which has been addressed to me by the Intendents of the Health Office of this city, under date of the 6th instant, relative to the death by plague, at sea, of two seamen on board of the French brig "Excellent," Riquier, master, which arrived at the quarantine station of this port, from Alexandria, on the 4th instant.

Entire confidence being placed in the strict precautionary measures taken by the Health Administration, as detailed in the inclosed communication, this event has occasioned no apprehension whatever, in this city.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) ALEXANDER TURNBULL,
Consul.

Inclosure in No. 35.

The Intendents of the Health Office of Marseilles to Mr. Consul Turnbull

Intendance Sanitaire,
Monsieur, *Marseille, le 6 Juillet,* 1840.

LE capitaine Riquier (Elie), commandant le brick Français "l'Excellent," du port de 132 tonneaux, équipé de neuf personnes, parti d'Alexandrie le 12 Mai dernier, avec un chargement de fèves, et arrivé dans notre port de quarantaine de Pomègue le 4 du courant, a déclaré: que le jour de son départ, le nommé Spiro Madonaki, Grec, matelot à son bord, était tombé malade, atteint d'une fièvre violente et d'un fort délire, et qu'il avait succombé le 16; que le premier jour de sa maladie il s'était développé un bubon au pli de l'aîne, lequel avait augmenté de volume peu avant sa mort. Que ce matelot avait été placé dans la chaloupe, sous une tente goudronnée, et qu'il avait été jeté à la mer avec tout ce qui avait servi pendant sa maladie, à l'exception de la tente.

Que le 14 du dit mois de Mai, le nommé Raffrai (Français), maître d'équipage, s'était plaint de douleurs de tête et d'une soif ardente, sa langue était rouge et sèche; que malgré tous les soins qui lui furent donnés, il mourut le 19, cinq jours après l'invasion de la maladie; qu'un grande nombre de tâches avaient été reconnues sur la surface de sa peau, de plus une enchymose noirâtre sur une jambe. Il avait aussi éprouvé des hémorragies par le canal de l'urêtre et par l'anus. Cet homme était resté seul dans le logement de l'équipage de l'avant du navire, les autres matelots ayant délogé dès les premières atteintes du mal dont il fut frappé, et n'ont plus eu de communication avec ce lieu, qui depuis a été souvent mouillé par l'eau de la mer et a reçu journellement des fumigations de goudron brûlé au moyen de boulets rougis.

Le capitaine Riquier a déclaré ensuite que depuis ce second décès, c'est-à-dire depuis quarante-cinq jours, le reste de l'équipage, réduit à sept personnes, n'avait pas cessé de jouir d'une santé parfaite: qu'il avait d'ailleurs fait prendre, à bord, toutes les précautions en usage en pareille circonstance, dans la vue d'éviter de nouveaux accidens.

A peine informés de ce fâcheux événement, nous nous sommes assemblés, et d'après le rapport de quatre médecins attachés à l'Intendance qui, sur les renseignemens recueillis de la bouche du capitaine Riquier et de celle des autres personnes de son bord, n'ont pas hésité à déclarer que les deux matelots décédés avaient été atteints de la peste d'Orient, nous nous sommes empressés d'ordonner les mesures les plus sévères.

Le brick "l'Excellent" a été placé sur le point le plus écarté du port de Pomègue, où il est strictement surveillé de manière à rendre impossible toute

communication. Des fumigations de chlorure de chaux ont été déjà pratiquées et le seront encore. Les effets des deux matelots morts vont être brûlés. Les hardes et objets de couchage du restant de l'équipage seront plongés dans l'eau chaude, lavés, ou recevront des purifications équivalentes, selon la nature des objets. Le déchargement s'opérera sur des alléges avec les précautions d'usage: l'intérieur du navire sera ensuite lavé et recevra une couche de lait de chaux. Sa quarantaine sera réglé ultérieurement.

Si, à Dieu ne plaise, il survenait à bord de ce bâtiment quelque nouvel accident, nous nous empresserions de vous en donner connaissance, afin de vous prémunir contre tout avis exaggéré ou mensonger qui pourrait vous parvenir.

Du reste, cet événement ne donnant lieu ici à aucune espèce d'inquiétude, nous espérons qu'il ne vous en inspirera pas davantage.

Nous avons, &c.,

Les Intendans de la Santé Publique,

(Signé) ROBILLIER.
A. PLASSE.
M. HAMAVUY.

(Translation.)

Sir, *Board of Health, Marseilles, July 6, 1840.*

CAPTAIN RIQUIER (Elie), Commander of the French brig "l'Excellent," of 132 tons, with a crew of nine people, which left Alexandria the 12th of last May, with a cargo of beans, and reached our quarantine port of Pomègue the 4th instant, has declared that, on the day of his departure a Greek named Spiro Madonaki, seaman on board the vessel, was taken ill, being attacked with raging fever and violent delirium, and that he sank under it on the 16th; that on the first day of his illness a bubo appeared in the bend of the groin, which increased in size a short time before his death; that this sailor had been placed in the sloop under a tent of tarpaulin, and that he was thrown into the sea with every thing he had used during his illness, with the exception of the tent.

That on the 14th of the said month of May, a Frenchman, named Raffrai, the master of the crew, complained of pains in the head and a burning thirst, his tongue being red and dry; that in spite of all the care bestowed on him, he died on the 19th, five days after he was attacked by the disease; that a large number of spots had been noticed on the surface of his skin, and more over a blackish enchymose on one leg. He also had hæmorrhage by the canal of the urethra, and by the anus: this man had remained alone in the steerage in the fore-part of the vessel, the other sailors having turned out on the first appearance of the disorder by which he was attacked, and had no further communication with that place; which after that time was frequently wetted by the salt water, and was fumigated every day with tar, burnt by means of red hot balls.

Captain Riquier went on to state, that since this second death (that is to say, for forty-five days), the rest of the crew, reduced to seven persons, had remained in the enjoyment of perfect health; that, in addition, he had caused every precaution employed in such cases, to be taken, on board, for the purpose of avoiding fresh disasters.

Scarcely informed of this unfortunate event, we assembled together, and in accordance with the report of four physicians attached to the Board, who, in consequence of the verbal information received from Captain Riquier, and that of other persons on board, had no hesitation in declaring that the two deceased seamen had been attacked by the Oriental Plague, we hastened to issue orders for the most severe measures.

The brig "l'Excellent" has been placed in the most remote part of the port of Pomègue, where it is strictly watched in such a manner as to render all communication impossible. Fumigations of chloride of lime have been already employed, and will be repeated. The effects of the two deceased seamen will be burnt. The clothes and bedding of the remainder of the crew will be immersed in hot water and washed, or receive such purification as is suited to the nature of the objects. The unloading will take place in lighters, with the usual precautions: the interior of the vessel will be afterwards washed,

and receive a coat of lime-wash. Its term of quarantine will be afterwards regulated.

If, by God's will, some new misfortune should happen on board this vessel, we will lose no time in informing you of it, that you may be guarded against any exaggerated or false accounts that may reach you.

Finally, this occurrence occasioning no kind of uneasiness here, we hope it will create none in you either.

We have, &c.,
The Intendants of Public Health,
(Signed) ROBILLIER.
A. PLASSE.
M. HAMAVUY.

No. 36.

Mr. Consul Turnbull to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received September 4.)

British Consulate,
My Lord, *Marseilles, August* 29, 1840.

IN reference to my despatch dated 7th July last, relative to the arrival at Marseilles, from Alexandria, of the French brig "Excellent," Riquier, master, on board of which vessel two seamen had died of the plague during the voyage, I have now the honour of transmitting herein to your Lordship, copy of a letter addressed to me, under date of the 25th instant, by the Intendants of the Health Office of this city, stating, that their measures of purification had been crowned with complete success; that the health of the crew and guards had been very good during the term of their quarantine; and that the vessel had been on that day admitted to free pratique.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) ALEX. TURNBULL,
Consul.

Inclosure in No. 36.

The Intendants of the Health Office of Marseilles to Mr. Consul Turnbull.

Intendance Sanitaire.
Monsieur le Consul, *Marseille, le* 25 *Août,* 1840.

IL nous est infiniment agréable d'avoir à vous annoncer que les mesures extraordinaires de précaution que nous avons prises à l'égard du brick Français "l'Excellent," capitaine Riquier, et que nous avons eu l'honneur de vous faire connaître par notre circulaire du 6 Juillet dernier, ont été couronnées d'un plein succès.

L'intérieur de ce navire, les hardes et autres objets de genre susceptible, ont été soumis aux purifications les plus complètes, et les effets des morts ont tous été brûlés.

Pendant toute la durée de la quarantaine, qui été de cinquante-trois jours, la santé de l'équipage, ainsi que celle des gardes de l'Intendance placés à bord, n'a pas cessé d'être très-satisfaisante. Nous étant assurés que nous pouvions, sans aucun danger, admettre ce navire à libre pratique, nous lui avons fait donner l'entrée aujourd'hui, et nous nous empressons, en même terms, de vous en donner avis.

Nous avons, &c.,
Les Intendans de la Santé Publique,
(Signé) REY.
G. CHAUVIN FILS.

(Translation.)

Board of Health.
Consul, *Marseilles, August* 25, 1840.

IT is extremely gratifying to us to have to announce to you, that the

extraordinary measures of precaution we took with respect to the French brig "l'Excellent," Captain Riquier, and of which we had the honour of informing you by our circular of the 6th of last July, have been crowned with complete success.

The interior of this vessel, the clothes, and other objects of a susceptible nature, have been subjected to the most complete purification; and the effects of the deceased have been all burnt.

During the entire duration of the quarantine (which lasted fifty-three days), the health of the crew, as well as that of the health officers placed on board, have continued very satisfactory. Being satisfied we can, without any danger, admit this vessel to free pratique, we have allowed her to enter to-day, and hasten at the same time to inform you of it.

We have, &c.,

The Intendants of Public Health,

(Signed) REY.

E. CHAUVIN, JUN.

No. 37.

The Baron de Bourqueney to Viscount Palmerston.

My Lord, *Londres, le 29 Mars,* 1841

J'AI l'honneur d'adresser à votre Excellence copie d'une dépêche que m'a récemment écrite le Ministre des Affaires Etrangères pour m'annoncer les modifications que le Gouvernement Français se disposait à introduire dans les réglemens de notre quarantaine.

Je saisis, &c.,

(Signé) BOURQUENEY.

(Translation.)

My Lord, *London, March 25,* 1841.

I HAVE the honour of communicating to your Excellency the copy of a despatch which the Minister of Foreign Affairs has lately addressed to me, to inform me of the modifications the French Government is disposed to introduce into the regulations of our quarantine.

I seize, &c.,

(Signed) BOURQUENEY.

Inclosure in No. 37.

M. Guizot to the Baron de Bourqueney.

Monsieur le Baron, *Paris, le 16 Février,* 1841.

DEPUIS 1834 les provenances des ports de l'Algérie ne sont plus soumises en France qu'à une quarantaine de sept jours. Il avait même été reconnu à cette époque, que l'occupation du littoral Algérien par nos troupes, la surveillance que la Marine Royale et les Administrations Françaises y exercent, avaient fait cesser les dangers que la liberté des communications avec la Régence d'Alger aurait présentés sous le régime précédent. La quarantaine de sept jours n'a dû, par conséquent, être considérée que comme une mesure transitoire qui devait être suivie de la suppression plus ou moins prochaine des entraves qu'on avait successivement réduites jusqu'à cette limite.

L'expérience maintenant acquise, les résultats des recherches que l'administration a faites, tant dans les correspondances des Agens Français auprès de l'ancienne Régence, ont prouvé surabondamment qu'on n'avait point à redouter de voir la peste s'introduire en France par suite d'une libre communication avec nos établissemens d'Afrique. Il a été constaté, en effet, que ce fléau ne s'est jamais développé spontanément sur le territoire de l'ancienne Régence d'Alger; qu'il ne pourrait y être importé maintenant par mer, parceque les réglemens sanitaires sont exécutés dans tous les ports où des navires provenant de pays suspects pourraient aborder; et que l'importation de la contagion par l'intérieur

est impossible, tant que les pays limitrophes—Tunis, d'une part, le Maroc, de l'autre—ne sont point infectés. Or, comme des mesures sanitaires sont prises sous la surveillance des Consuls Européens dans les deux pays, et que d'ailleurs des cas de peste ne se manifesteraient pas dans l'un ou dans l'autre, sans que nous en fussions immédiatement informés il s'en suit que si l'Algérie était menacée sur l'une de ces frontières, nous serions toujours avertis assez tôt pour aviser aux précautions nécessaires.

Ces considérations paraissent aujourd'hui suffisamment connues et appréciées, et, d'un autre côté, l'intérêt du commerce se réunissant à celui de l'Etat pour réclamer la suppression de toute entrave inutile dans les communications entre la France et l'Algérie, M. le Ministre du Commerce avait cru devoir consulter le Conseil Supérieur de Santé sur l'opportunité d'une pareille mesure. Ce Conseil a émis unanimement l'opinion que la suppression de la quarantaine de sept jours qui frappe les provenances de l'Algérie ne présente maintenant aucun danger pour la santé publique; et, en conséquence, M. le Ministre du Commerce se propose de soumettre très prochainement cette disposition à l'approbation de Sa Majesté.

Il m'a paru utile que le Gouvernement Anglaise fut d'avance informé de la mesure qui se prépare. En la portant à sa connaissance, je vous prie, M. le Baron, de vouloir bien lui en expliquer les motifs et dissiper par vos explications les inquiétudes mal fondées qu'elle pourrait lui inspirer.

Recevez, &c.,
(Signé) GUIZOT.

(Translation.)

Monsieur le Baron, *Paris, February* 16, 1841.

SINCE 1834, vessels arriving from the ports of Algeria have only been subjected in France to a quarantine of seven days. It was also decided at that time, that the occupation of the coast of Algeria by our troops, the surveillance that the Royal Navy, and the French authorities exercised there, had put an end to the dangers which a free intercourse with the Regency of Algiers would have presented under the former system. The quarantine of seven days must therefore be looked upon only as a transitory measure, which must sooner or later, be followed by the entire removal of the impediments which have been gradually reduced to this limit.

The experience now gained, the result of researches made by the authorities, as well as the correspondence of the French agents with the ancient Regency, have abundantly proved that there is no need to fear the introduction of the plague into France in consequence of a free communication with our African establishments. It has, in fact, been ascertained that this scourge has never been spontaneously developed in the territory of the ancient Regency of Algiers; that it cannot now be brought by sea, because sanitary regulations are enforced in all the ports where ships arriving from suspected countries can touch, and the introduction of contagion by the interior is impossible, so long as the neighbouring countries—Tunis on one side, Morocco on the other—are not infected. Now, as sanitary measures are adopted, under the inspection of European Consuls in both countries, and that, otherwise, cases of plague cannot manifest themselves either in one or the other, without our being immediately informed of it; it follows, that if Algeria was threatened on one of its frontiers, we should be always warned in sufficient time to consider the necessary precautions.

These considerations appearing at present to be sufficiently understood and appreciated; and, on the other hand, the interests of commerce uniting with that of the State in demanding the suppression of all useless impediments in the communication between France and Algeria, the Minister of Commerce thought it necessary to consult the superior Council of Health, on the opportunity offered for such a measure. The Council unanimously delivered their opinion, that the suppression of the quarantine of seven days, which attached itself to the arrivals from Algeria, offers at the present moment no danger to public health; and, in consequence, the Minister of Commerce proposes very soon to submit this arrangement to the approbation of His Majesty.

It has appeared advantageous to me, that the English Government should be informed beforehand of the measure in preparation. In introducing it to

their knowledge, I beg of you, M. le Baron, to be good enough to explain to it the motives, and to remove, by your explanation, any ill-founded anxiety it might inspire.

Receive, &c.,
(Signed) GUIZOT.

No. 38.

Lord Leveson to the Hon. W. Bathurst.

Sir, *Foreign Office, April* 2, 1841.

I AM directed by Viscount Palmerston to transmit to you, for the information of the Lords of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, a copy of a letter from the Baron de Bourqueney, the French Chargé d'Affaires at this Court, inclosing a copy of a despatch which he has received from the French Minister for Foreign Affairs, relative to an alteration which the French Government are about to make in their quarantine laws, with respect to vessels arriving in France from the coast of Algiers.

I am, &c.,
(Signed) LEVESON.

Inclosure in No. 38.

Ordonnance of the King of France, 17th February, 1841.

LOUIS PHILIPPE, Roi des Français,

A tous présens et à venir, salut.

Vu l'Article 2. de la Loi du 3 Mars, 1822, sur la police sanitaire;

Vu l'Article 8 de l'Ordonnance Royale du 7 Août, 1822;

Considérant que les provenances des ports de l'Algérie ont déjà été placées sous le régime de la patente nette, par l'Ordonnance Royale du 5 Juillet, 1834;

Considérant que l'état et l'organisation sanitaires de l'Algérie présentent actuellement toutes les garanties désirables;

Sur le rapport de notre Ministre Secrétaire d'Etat de l'Agriculture et du Commerce;

De l'avis du Conseil Supérieur de Santé;

Nous avons ordonné et ordonnons ce qui suit;

Article 1er. A dater de la publication de la présente Ordonnance, les navires venant des ports de l'Algérie, avec patente nette, seront admis immédiatement à libre pratique dans les ports du royaume, après la reconnaissance et les vérifications prescrites par les réglemens.

Article 2. Il n'est par dérogé, néanmoins, jusqu'à nouvel ordre, aux dispositions de l'Ordonnance du 20 Juillet, 1835, qui prohibe dans tous les ports du royaume l'entrée des drilles ou chiffons venant des échelles du Levant et des côtes septentrionales de l'Afrique.

Article 3. Notre Ministre Secrétaire d'Etat au Département de l'Agriculture et du Commerce est chargé de l'exécution de la présente Ordonnance.

Fait au Palais des Tuileries, le 17 Février, 1841.

(Signé) LOUIS PHILIPPE.

Par le Roi:

Le Ministre Secrétaire d'Etat au Département de l'Agriculture et du Commerce,

L. CUNIN-GRIDAINE.

No. 39.

Mr. Consul Turnbull to the Earl of Aberdeen.—(Received July 7.)

British Consulate,
(Extract.) *Marseilles, June* 13, 1842.

I HAVE the honour of reporting to your Lordship, that all silk goods, and other susceptible articles, arriving from the ports of Turkey, with the exception of Constantinople, are subject to a quarantine varying from 20 to 30 days, according to the more or less satisfactory declarations of the bills of health. These same goods imported from Constantinople have been subjected to a quarantine of 30 days, however favourable might be the state of the public health at that port, until the end of 1839, when this quarantine from Constantinople was modified by fixing 25 days, instead of 30, when the bill of health was sufficiently clean to permit of it.

This modification is the only change that has been effected in the quarantines from Turkey, and it has not given rise to any proceedings whatever on the part of the Italian States, for placing the French ports in quarantine.

No. 40.

Mr. Consul Turnbull to the Earl of Aberdeen.—(Received December 19.)

British Consulate,
My Lord, *Marseilles, December* 13, 1842.

I HAVE the honour of transmitting herewith for your Lordship's information, printed copies of a letter that has been addressed to me by the Board of Health of this city, dated the 9th instant, communicating the satisfactory intelligence of a considerable diminution of the quarantines heretofore established on arrivals from the Levant, being decided upon by the Board; and stating the quarantines that are in future to be imposed.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) ALEX. TURNBULL,
Consul.

Inclosure in No. 40.

The Board of Health at Marseilles to Mr. Consul Turnbull.

Intendance Sanitaire,
Monsieur, *Marseille, le 9 Décembre*, 1842.

L'ETAT satisfaisant de la santé publique dans les diverses contrées de l'Orient, depuis plusieurs années; les institutions sanitaires et les mesures d'hygiène publique qui y ont été introduites; la surveillance active exercée par les Consuls des Puissances Européennes sur l'exécution de ces mesures; enfin la régularité et la célérité des communications établies avec ces pays, qui permettent aux Administrations Sanitaires d'être informées en temps utile, de tout ce qui peut intéresser leur service, les mettent à même de prendre, à l'égard des localités suspectes, toutes les précautions jugées nécessaires; tels sont les motifs qui ont déterminé le Gouvernement de Sa Majesté à apporter à la durée des quarantaines actuellement en vigueur sur les provenances du Levant, les modifications que nous avons l'honneur de vous communiquer ci-après:

Navires de Marchandises.

Vingt-cinq jours après débarquement du susceptible au lazaret.

Patente Brute.

Passagers débarqués au Lazaret.

Vingt jours sans spoglio.

Quinze jours en remplissant cette formalité.

Patente Suspecte.

Navires de Marchandises.
Quinze jours après débarquement du susceptible au lazaret.
Passagers débarqués au Lazaret.
Douze jours avec ou sans spoglio.

Patente Suspecte.

Tunis et Maroc.
Navires et Marchandises.
Onze jours après débarquement du susceptible au lazaret.
Passagers débarqués au Lazaret.
Onze jours avec ou sans spoglio.

Les bâtimens de guerre arrivant en patente brutte, ne feront que vingt jours de quarantaine au lieu de vingt-cinq imposés aux navires du commerce.

Elle ne sera que de douze jours pour de la patente suspecte, au lieu de quinze imposés à ces derniers.

Le terme fixé pour le maintien du régime de la patente brutte, qui avait été jusqu'ici de soixante jours, à compter depuis le dernier cas de peste signalé avant le départ du navire, est réduit à quarante jours.

Agréez, &c.,
Les Intendans de la Santé Publique,
(Signé) CH. DESAGES.
BERTRANDIN.
ROBILLIER.
A. CALELIN.

(Translation.)

Sir, *Marseilles, December 9, 1842.*

THE satisfactory state of the public health in the various countries of the East for several years past; the sanitary establishments, with the salutary measures introduced in them; the active surveillance of the Consuls of European Powers over the execution of these measures; finally, the regularity and promptitude of the communication with those countries which allow of the sanitary administrations being informed in time of all that may be of interest to them, enable them to take, with respect to suspected places, such precautions which are deemed necessary; such are the motives which have induced the Government of the King to modify the duration of quarantine to which arrivals from the Levant are subjected to, which modifications we have the honour to communicate as follows:—

With Foul Bill of Health.

For Merchant Vessels.
Twenty-five days after landing of the susceptible goods in the lazaretto.
For Passengers landed at the Lazaretto.
Twenty days without spoglio.
Fifteen days after that formality.

With a suspected Bill.

For Merchant-vessels.
Fifteen days after landing of the susceptible goods at the the lazaretto.
For Passengers landed at the Lazaretto.
Twelve days with or without spoglio.

With a suspected Bill.

Tunis and Morocco.
For Vessels and Merchandise.
Eleven days after landing of the susceptible goods at the lazaretto.
Passengers landed at the Lazaretto.
Eleven days with or without spoglio.

Ships of war, with a foul bill of health, are to be subjected to only twenty days quarantine instead of twenty-five, to which merchant vessels are subjected.

The latter, provided with a suspected bill, shall be subjected to a quarantine of twelve instead of fifteen days.

The term named for vessels with a foul bill of health, which has hitherto been sixty days, dating from the last case of plague declared before the vessel's departure, is reduced to forty days.

Accept, &c.
The Intendents of Public Health,
(Signed) CH. DESAGES.
BERTRANDIN.
ROBILLIER.
A. CALELIN.

No. 41.

Mr. Consul Turnbull to the Earl of Aberdeen.—(Received May 29.)

British Consulate,
My Lord, *Marseilles, May* 19, 1843.

I HAVE the honour to transmit, inclosed to your Lordship, a circular, dated the 10th instant, which I received yesterday from the Health Office of this city, announcing a further modification of the quarantine of vessels which arrive from the Levant, and also of those from Greece and Morocco.

The regulations in regard to these modifications came into operation on the 9th instant.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) ALEX. TURNBULL.

Inclosure in No. 41.

Intendance Sanitaire
Monsieur, *Marseille, le* 10 *Mai,* 1843.

NOUS eûmes l'honneur de vous informer, par notre circulaire du 9 Décembre dernier, des modifications que le Gouvernement de Sa Majesté avait jugé convenable d'apporter à la durée des quarantaines en vigueur sur les provenances du Levant.

Comme complément à ces modifications il vient de prendre, à l'égard de ces mêmes provenances, la décision suivante, dont la mise à exécution a commencé, dans ce port, le 9 du courant:—

1°. A l'avenir, la patente sera considérée comme suspecte depuis le quarante-unième jour, jusqu'au trois cent soixante-cinquième jour inclusivement après le dernier cas de peste.

Elle sera nette pour les provenances de Chypre, de Rhodes, de la Caramanie, de l'Anatolie, des côtes des Dardanelles et des autres provinces de l'Empire Ottoman, ainsi que des ports Russes de la Mer Noire, de la Mer d'Azoff, des Bouches du Danube, et des Régences de Tripoli et de Tunis, quand il se sera écoulé un an et un jour depuis les derniers accidens.

2°. La patente ne sera jamais nette pour les provenances d'Egypte et de la Syrie.

3°. La quarantaine de la patente nette sera de douze jours pour les navires de commerce et les marchandises, après débarquement; et de neuf jours pour les passagers et les bâtimens de guerre.

4°. Les provenances de la Grèce et celles du Maroc seront soumises à

une quarantaine d'observation de sept jours, sans débarquement, sauf les cas où les navires auraient des drilles ou chiffons à bord.

Agréez, &c.

Les Intendans de la Santé Publique,

(Signé) ROBILLIER.
RAUTIER.
SCIAMA, FILS.
CHAUSAGES.
AUG. BAZIN.

(Translation.)

Board of Health,
Marseilles, May 9, 1843.

Sir,

WE had the honour to inform you by our circular of the 9th December last, of the modifications which the Government of Her Majesty had deemed it advisable to make in the duration of quarantine upon vessels arriving from the Levant.

In following up these modifications, the following decision has been taken with regard to arrivals, which decision was put into operation in this harbour on the 9th instant.

1st. In future, a bill of health will not be considered clean from the 41st day to the 365th day inclusive after the last case of plague.

It will be considered clean for arrivals from Cyprus, Rhodes Caramania, Anatolia, the coasts of the Dardanelles and other provinces of the Ottoman Empire, as well as from the Russian ports of the Black Sea, of the Sea of Azoff, the mouths of the Danube, and the Regencies of Tripoli and Tunis, at the expiration of a year and a day from the last case of plague.

2nd. A bill of health will never be considered clean for arrivals from Egypt and Syria.

3rd. The term of quarantine for a clean bill of health is to be twelve days for merchant-vessels and merchandize, after landing, and nine days for passengers and ships of war.

4th. Arrivals from Greece and Morocco are to be subjected to a quarantine of observation of seven days, without landing, except when the vessels shall have rags on board.

Accept, &c.

The Intendents of Public Health,

(Signed) ROBILLIER.
RAUTIER.
SCIAMA, FILS
CHAUSAGES.
AUG. BAZIN.

GREECE.

No. 1.

Mr. Consul Green to Viscount Palmerston.—(*Received February* 11.)

British Consulate.
(Extract.) *The Piræus, January* 8, 1840.

M. Wibmer, the late Bavarian President of the Board of Health, refused a few months since to allow the Austrian steamers from Turkey and Trieste to rendezvous at this port, under the plea that it might endanger the health of the capital, while at the same time, merchant-vessels and boats are allowed to discharge their cargoes of grain and fruit, while performing the quarantine, that they may expurge in this harbour.

It is but justice to the Health Office Authorities to state, and I am enabled to do so, my Lord, from my own daily personal observations of the matter, that the quarantine regulations are as strictly enforced here as can be required to satisfy the most rigid contagionists; and it will no doubt be in your Lordship's remembrance, that in consequence of the very favourable report of the Committee of Health sent to Greece last year by the French Government, that quarantine on vessels arriving in France from this kingdom has been considerably diminished. Under such circumstances it may perhaps be matter of consideration with the Lords of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, whether vessels arriving from Greece with fruit cargoes may not, as those arriving from the Ionian Islands, be released at once from all quarantine by the Superintendent at Standgate Creek, without waiting for an order from the Council; especially as Greece is in free communication with the Ionian Islands, and the above-mentioned delay experienced by vessels loaded with currants in Greece, is pregnant with inconvenience to the British merchants trading with this kingdom.

No. 2.

Mr. Consul Green to Viscount Palmerston.

British Consulate,
My Lord, *The Piræus, February* 11, 1840.

I HAVE the honour to inclose a quarantine regulation, dated the $\frac{1st}{13th}$ January, which was brought into force at this port on the 3rd instant.

By this regulation, the passage of men-of-war from Turkey is no longer allowed to count in the performance of quarantine.

Generally speaking, my Lord, the sanitary regulations of Greece are, in my opinion, sufficiently strict to entitle this country to be placed on a footing with any of those touching on the Turkish dominions. The health-office establishments, however, if less numerous, as regards ports at which vessels

are permitted to ride out their quarantine, would greatly add to the security against infection, by enabling both the higher Greek Authorities and the Foreign Consuls to check any infringement of existing regulations.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) JOHN GREEN.

Inclosure in No. 2.

Quarantine Regulations.

The Royal Medical Council at Athens.

WHEREAS the Council considers it necessary (to secure the public health) henceforth to put in execution that article respecting Sanitary Regulations which relates to the quarantine of royal vessels (men-of-war), it decides on the above Article as follows:—

1. The period of quarantine of royal vessels to commence from the day of their arrival at any port of this kingdom at which there is a health-office, and from the moment at which a health-office guard shall have been embarked and his functions commenced.

2. The length of quarantine continues, as already fixed, at nine days for arrivals from suspected places, and fourteen days for arrivals with foul bills of health.

3. No boat shall leave the vessel without being accompanied by a health-office guard, and each vessel is to be provided with a sufficient number of health-office guards.

By the Health-Office Council,
The Vice-President,
(Signed) REISER.

(Signed) TRIBER.
LEVCHIAS.
VURO.
CASTI.
C. H. PLESSO.

The Ministry of the Interior to the Governors and Sub-Governors of the State.

The Ministry of the Interior accepts, confirms, and legalizes the above act of the Medical Council, and invites the Governors to order the Health Offices of their district to conform therewith.

Athens, $\frac{1st}{13th}$ January, 1840.

The Minister of the Interior,
(Signed) N. G. THEOCARI.

No. 3.

Mr. John Bidwell to Mr. Consul Green.

(Extract.) *Foreign Office, March 25, 1840.*

WITH reference to the suggestion contained in your despatch of the 8th of January last, "that vessels arriving from Greece with cargoes of fruit, should, like those arriving from the Ionian Islands, be released at once from quarantine, by the Superintendent at Standgate Creek, without waiting for an order from the Lords of Her Majesty's Privy Council," I am directed by Viscount Palmerston to acquaint you, that the Lords of the Council see no objection to the adoption of this suggestion, and that orders have been given to the Customs accordingly.

No 4.

Mr. Consul Green to the Earl of Aberdeen.—(Received October 14.)

British Consulate,
(Extract.) *The Piræus, September 20, 1841.*

BY a recent regulation of the Board of Health of Trieste, the quarantine between Greece and that port has been reduced in favour of steamers to seven days, including the passage, by which regulation passengers by the Austrian steamers have only to perform forty-eight hours' quarantine on their arrival at Trieste from Greece, being permitted so to do on board, free of expense.

Passengers by steamers, arriving at Malta from Greece, have to perform ten days' quarantine in the lazaretto after their arrival.

No 5.

Mr. Stephen to Viscount Canning.

My Lord, *Downing Street, January 17, 1842.*

WITH reference to your letter of the 20th of October last, and to the despatch therein inclosed from Her Majesty's Consul at the Piræus, relating to the quarantine imposed at Malta, I am directed by Lord Stanley to transmit to you, for the information of the Earl of Aberdeen, a copy of a despatch which has been received from the Governor of Malta.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) JAS. STEPHEN.

Inclosure in No. 5.

Sir H. Bouverie to Lord Stanley.

My Lord, *Malta, December 16, 1841.*

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's despatch of the 28th October last, inclosing copy of Mr. Consul Green's letter to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs on the subject of the quarantine at Malta on arrivals from Greece.

I have the honour to reply, that the quarantine at Malta on arrivals from Greece is as follows, and it is the same as at Leghorn and at Marseilles, viz.: seven days for ships of war and ten days for merchant-vessels.

I regret that this extent of quarantine cannot be reduced, without compromising our pratique with the continent; but as far as the trade of the island is concerned, is is of no consequence whatever, as there is little or no direct trade with Greece; and vessels from Greece that are sometimes going westward, chiefly with grain, looking for a market, have as short a quarantine here as in any other Mediterranean port.

I have &c.,
(Signed) H. F. BOUVERIE.

No. 6.

Mr. Consul Green to the Earl of Aberdeen.—(Received May 1.)

British Consulate,
(Extract.) *The Piræus, Athens, March 27, 1843.*

BY the late important modifications of the quarantine regulations of Austria, Greece has been admitted to free pratique with those States, and it would thus appear that the Austrian Government is aware that no fear need any longer be entertained as to plague being introduced into other countries from this kingdom.

I am of opinion that the quarantine establishments, and regulations of Greece, amply suffice to guard against the plague being introduced from Turkey and Egypt. The principal guarantee of effective quarantine in this country, exists in the fact of the maritime population of Greece, from which the health officers are selected, and of which the persons performing quarantine mostly consist, having been for generations, as the principal carriers in the Black Sea and Mediterranean, accustomed to quarantine in all its forms. It is well known that persons from the north of Europe, where quarantine is comparatively rare, are very liable to place themselves in quarantine by accident, while the natives of the Levant may be seen at a crowded parlatorio, apparently careless, yet never communicating with their neighbours, well aware that the most trifling act may subject them to additional pains and penalties. It is this habit of quarantine that makes it effective in Greece, and it may be added that the Health Office guardians being paid only when employed, they are by no means likely to pass over any infraction of regulations, the rigours of which increase their emoluments.

The northern frontier has been objected to, as an impediment to effective quarantine in Greece, but from inquiries I have made, I am convinced that ravellers invariably perform quarantine on entering Greece by land, and that from the nature of the roads and other causes, it would be next to impossible for them to avoid doing so, with impunity. It is possible that the shepherds and peasants on the mountains, may sometimes step across the frontier; but as it is not the Turkish soil that is to be dreaded, but the population, and as in those thinly peopled districts, the inhabitants on both sides of the frontier are Greeks, of similar habits, and having little communication with the towns, the free intercourse that can take place between Greece and Turkey in this manner, must indeed be very harmless, if it exists at all.

It is probable that facts such as I have stated, have caused the Austrian Government to take upon itself the initiative in this important alteration of quarantine, firmly convinced of the absence of all danger in so doing. The Austrian Consuls in countries hitherto subject to quarantine have for several years under their instructions, corresponded with the authorities of all the frontier provinces of Austria, furnishing accounts of the exact state of public health in their respective districts, and all other information connected with the subject of quarantine. By the new regulations also vessels of all nations must have the bills of health of the local authorities, countersigned by the Austrian Consul, to entitle them to free pratique on their arrival in the Austrian States.

PRUSSIA.

No. 1.

Viscount Palmerston to Sir G. Hamilton.

Sir, *Foreign Office, September 7*, 1838.

HER Majesty's Government have been for some time in communication with that of Denmark upon the subject of the quarantine regulations enforced in that country upon vessels arriving from England, laden with commodities which, if not properly purified, are considered to be susceptible of conveying contagious disorders.

The Government of Denmark has hitherto insisted upon subjecting such vessels to quarantine, if destined for a Danish port, on the ground that the system of purification adopted in this country is not sufficient to preclude the possibility of disease lurking in a cargo composed wholly, or in part, of susceptible articles. The inconvenience of the course adopted in Denmark was more severely felt, because Russia, in common with the other Baltic States, has hitherto relied on the system of quarantine pursued in Denmark, and has required that vessels which may not have complied with the Danish regulations, should undergo a quarantine on their arrival in the ports of Prussia. Her Majesty Government had, therefore, first to satisfy the Danish Government of the sufficiency of the quarantine system in this country, in the hope that if the Danish Government could be prevailed upon to modify the Danish regulations, the other Baltic States might, as heretofore, be content with what the Government of Denmark should consider satisfactory in matters of quarantine.

I accordingly directed Her Majesty's Minister at Copenhagen to explain to the Danish Government the British system, as stated in the inclosed letter from the Board of Trade, dated July 28*, and in the documents therein referred to; and you will perceive, by the inclosed copy of a despatch from Sir H. Wynn, dated 20th August†, that this explanation has been favourably received by the Danish Government.

It remains now to induce the other Baltic States, and especially Prussia, to take the same view of this matter; and I have accordingly to instruct you to communicate the British regulations to the Prussian Government, and to express the hope of Her Majesty's Government, that if the Danish Government should consent to modify its quarantine regulations with regard to ships arriving from England, the Cabinet of Berlin will also consent freely to admit into Prussian ports any vessels which, as far as matters of quarantine are concerned, might freely be admitted into the ports of Denmark.

You will communicate to Her Majesty's Minister at Copenhagen the result of your application to the Prussian Government on the subject of this despatch.

I am, &c.,

(Signed) PALMERSTON.

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* See Denmark, No. 15.

† See Denmark, No. 18.

No. 2.

Sir G. Hamilton to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received September 24.)

My Lord, *Berlin, September 19, 1838.*

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's despatch of the 7th instant, containing a copy of a letter from the Board of Trade, together with a copy of the quarantine regulations of Great Britain; as also copies of despatches from Her Majesty's Minister at Copenhagen on the subject of the quarantine laws at Elsinore; and instructing me to obtain from the Prussian Government, in the event of that of Denmark being induced to diminish the severity of those laws, the permission that English vessels should, as heretofore, be allowed to enter Prussian ports without further peformance of quarantine.

I delivered the note, of which I had the honour herewith to inclose a copy, to the Prussian Minister of Foreign Affairs, and his Excellency has promised me to lay it before the Cabinet, and does not believe that much difficulty will occur in complying with the wishes of Her Majesty's Government.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) GEORGE B. HAMILTON.

Inclosure in No. 2.

Sir G. Hamilton to Baron Werther.

Berlin, September 17, 1838.

THE Undersigned, &c., has the honour herewith to transmit to his Excellency Baron Werther, a printed copy of the quarantine regulations of Great Britain, together with a copy of a letter which has been addressed to the Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs by the Board of Trade in London, explanatory of that system.

The attention of Her Majesty's Government has been drawn to the recently-increased severity of the Danish quarantine laws at Elsinore, and in the Baltic generally, upon vessels arriving from England, laden with commodities which are considered as susceptible of conveying contagious disorders.

The Government of Denmark has hitherto insisted upon subjecting such vessels to quarantine, if destined for a Danish port, on the ground that the system of purification adopted in Great Britain is not sufficient to preclude the possibility of disease lurking in the cargo. The inconvenience of the course adopted in Denmark is more severely felt by the British Government, because Prussia, in common with the other Baltic States, has hitherto relied on the system of quarantine pursued in Denmark, and has required that vessels which may not have complied with the Danish regulations, should undergo a quarantine on their arrival in the ports of Prussia.

Her Majesty's Government have therefore endeavoured to satisfy the Danish Government of the sufficiency of the quarantine system adopted in Great Britain, in the hope that the Danish Government will be prevailed upon to modify the present regulations, and that, in consequence, the other Baltic States might, as heretofore, be content with what the Government of Denmark should consider satisfactory in matters of quarantine.

Her Majesty's Minister at Copenhagen has accordingly been instructed to explain to the Danish Government the British system, as stated in the letter from the Board of Trade (herewith inclosed), and the Undersigned has the satisfaction to inform his Excellency Baron Wether, that this explanation has been favourably received by the Danish Government.

The Undersigned, therefore, has received the instructions of his Court to communicate the above-named regulations to the Prussian Government, and to express the hope, on the part of his Governmcnt, that if the Danish Govern-

ment should consent to modify its quarantine laws with regard to ships arriving from England, the Cabinet of Berlin will also consent freely to admit into Prussian ports any vessels which, so far as matters of quarantine are concerned, might freely be admitted into the ports of Denmark.

The Undersigned profits of this occasion, &c.,

(Signed) GEORGE B. HAMILTON.

No. 3.

Viscount Palmerston to Lord William Russell.

My Lord, *Foreign Office, May* 9, 1839.

WITH reference to my despatch to Sir George Hamilton, of the 7th of September of last year, upon the subject of the quarantine imposed upon vessels arriving from this country in the ports of Denmark and of the other Baltic States, laden with commodities susceptible of conveying contagious disorders, I inclose, for your Lordship's information, a copy of a despatch from Her Majesty's Minister at Copenhagen, dated the 10th ultimo*, by which it appears that the Court of Denmark has agreed to consider the certificates granted at the three quarantine establishments of Standgate Creek, Milford Haven, and the Mother Bank, as sufficient evidence that the articles specified in such certificates have undergone every necessary process of fumigation.

Your Lordship will further perceive from Sir H. Wynn's despatch, that the Court of Denmark proposes to communicate with the Court of Berlin on this subject; and I have to instruct your Lordship, if necessary, to press the Prussian Government to concur in the course adopted in this matter by the Court of Denmark.

I am, &c.,

(Signed) PALMERSTON.

No. 4.

Sir G. Hamilton to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received September 3.)

My Lord, *Berlin, August* 25, 1839.

I HAVE the satisfaction to inclose to you the copy of a note which I have received from Baron Werther, by which your Lordship will perceive that the Prussian Government adheres to the course already adopted by the Russian and Danish Governments, in respect to certificates of health delivered by the British quarantine establishments at Standgate Creek, Milford Haven, and Mother Bank; and that instructions have been sent to the Authorities in Pomerania and Eastern Prussia, to admit for the future, into the Prussian ports of the Baltic, vessels carrying merchandize liable to convey infection, provided with such certificates.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) GEORGE B. HAMILTON.

Inclosure in No. 4.

Baron Werther to Sir G. Hamilton.

Berlin, 25 *Août,* 1839.

LE Soussigné n'a pas tardé à communiquer aux Ministres compétens de Sa Majesté les notes de Lord William Russell du 16 Mai et 14 Juin dernier, relatives aux certificats de santé délivrés par les établissemens de quarantaine a Standgate Creek, Milford Haven, et Mother Bank.

* See Denmark, No. 23.

Ces Ministères viennent de l'informer qu'ils n'hésitent pas à adhérer aux mesures adoptées à cet égard par les Gouvernemens Russe et Danois; et qu'en conséquence ils ont enjoint aux Présidens Supérieurs de la Poméranie et de la Prusse Orientale, de donner les ordres nécessaires pour qu'à l'avenir les vaisseaux chargés de marchandises susceptibles de propager la contagion soient admis dans les ports Prussiens de la Baltique, lorsqu'ils se trouveront munis des susdits certificats.

Le Soussigné, en portant cette mesure à la connaissance de Sir George Hamilton a l'honneur, &c.,

(Signé) WERTHER.

(Translation.)

Berlin, August 25, 1839.

THE Undersigned has lost no time in communicating to the competent Ministers of His Majesty the notes of Lord William Russell of the 16th of May and 14th of June last, relative to the certificates of health delivered by the quarantine establishments at Standgate Creek, Milford Haven, and Mother Bank.

Those Ministers have just informed him, that they have no hesitation to adhere to the measures adopted on this subject by the Russian and Danish Governments; and that in consequence, they have directed the superior Presidents of Pomerania and East Prussia to give the necessary orders, that in future all vessels laden with goods, susceptible of propagating the contagion, be admitted into the Prussian ports of the Baltic, when they are provided with the said certificates.

The Undersigned, in communicating this measure to Sir George Hamilton, has the honour, &c.,

(Signed) WERTHER.

No. 5.

Baron Werther to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received December 24.)

My Lord, 3, *Lower Berkeley Street, le* 21 *Décembre*, 1839.

PAR une note adressée le 25 Août dernier à Sir George Hamilton, Chargé d'Affaires de Sa Majesté Britannique à Berlin, le Gouvernement Britannique a été informé que le Gouvernement Prussien a enjoint aux Présidens Supérieurs de la Poméranie et de la Prusse Orientale, de donner les ordres nécessaires pour qu'à l'avenir les vaisseaux chargés de marchandises susceptibles de propager la contagion, soient admis dans les ports Prussiens de la Baltique lorsqu'ils se trouveront munis des certificats de santé délivrés par les établis semens de quarantaine à Standgate Creek, Milford Haven, et Mother Bank.

Les autorités supérieures de la Prusse Orientale et de la Poméranie ayant à présent exprimé le désir de connaître la formule dans laquelle ces certificats sont rédigés, pour être ainsi à même de constater leur authenticité, le Soussigné, Chargé d'Affaires de Prusse, par ordre de sa Cour, a l'honneur de prier son Excellence Monsieur le Vicomte Palmerston, Principal Secrétaire d'Etat de Sa Majesté Britannique pour les Affaires Etrangères, de bien vouloir lui transmettre quelques exemplaires des susdits certificats.

Le Soussigné saisit, &c.,

(Signé) WERTHER.

(Translation.)

My Lord, 3, *Lower Berkeley Street, December* 21, 1839.

BY a note addressed on the 25th of August last to Sir George Hamilton, Chargé d'Affaires of Her Britannic Majesty at Berlin, the British Government has been informed that the Prussian Government has directed the Superior Presidents of Pomerania and East Prussia to give the necessary orders, that in future vessels laden with goods susceptible of propagating contagion, be ad-

mitted into the Prussian ports of the Baltic, when they are provided with certificates of health delivered by the quarantine establishments at Standgate Creek, Milford Haven, and Mother Bank.

The superior authorities of East Prussia and Pomerania, having now expressed a wish to be made acquainted with the form in which those certificates are worded, that they may thus be enabled to ascertain their authenticity, the Undersigned, Chargé d'Affaires of Prussia, by order of his Court, has the honour to request his Excellency Viscount Palmerston, Principal Secretary of State of Her Britannic Majesty for Foreign Affairs, to be pleased to send him some copies of the said certificates.

The Undersigned seizes, &c.,

(Signed) WERTHER.

No. 6.

Viscount Palmerston to Baron Werther.

Foreign Office, January 17, 1840.

THE Undersigned, &c., has received from the proper department of Her Majesty's Government the forms of quarantine certificates which Baron Werther, &c., requested in his letter of the 21st of December, to be furnished with, and the Undersigned has now the honour to inclose them to Baron Werther.

The Undersigned, &c.,

(Signed) PALMERSTON.

No. 7.

Baron Werther to Mr. Backhouse.—(Received February 8.)

Londres, le 6 Février, 1840.

LE Baron de Werther a l'honneur de présenter ses complimens à M. Backhouse et se permet de réclamer son obligeante intervention en le priant de bien vouloir faire donner suite à la demande qui se trouve précisée dans le mémorandum ci-joint.

(Translation.)

London, February 6, 1840.

BARON WERTHER has the honour to present his compliments to Mr. Backhouse, and takes leave to solicit his obliging intervention in requesting his attention to the application made in the annexed memorandum.

Inclosure in No. 7.

Memorandum.

LE Gouvernement Prussien a appris par la Légation du Roi à Copenhague, et par le Ministre de Russie à Berlin, que l'établissement de quarantaine à Mother Bank a été transféré à Brombro' Pool, près de Liverpool, et que les Gouvernemens de Danemark et de Russe se sont empressés de reconnaître ce dernier établissement, celui-ci se trouvant entièrement organisé comme les deux autres à Standgate Creek et Milford Haven.

Quoique ce changement ne saurait être mis en doute, le Gouvernement Prussien ne peut pourtant pas en instruire les autorités provinciales avant que le Gouvernement qui a pris ces mesures les ait confirmées par une communication directe.

Il serait ainsi à désirer que le Gouvernement Prussien reçut cette communication par l'entremise de la Légation Britannique à Berlin.

(Translation.)

THE Prussian Government has been informed by the Legation of the King at Copenhagen, and by the Minister of Russia at Berlin, that the quarantine establishment at Mother Bank has been transferred to Brombro' Pool, near Liverpool, and that the Governments of Denmark and Russia have most willingly recognized the latter establishment, as it is organized precisely in the same manner as the two others at Standgate Creek and Milford Haven.

Though this change cannot be doubted, the Prussian Government cannot inform the provincial authorities of it till the Government which has taken these measures has confirmed them by a direct communication.

It is therefore desirable that the Prussian Government should receive this communication through the medium of the British Legation at Berlin.

No. 8.

Viscount Palmerston to Sir G. Hamilton.

Sir, *Foreign Office, February* 15, 1840.

THE Prussian Chargé d'Affaires left at this Office, a few days ago, a Memorandum, of which I inclose a copy, from which it appears that the Prussian Government is desirous of receiving, through Her Majesty's Mission at Berlin, an official notification that the quarantine establishment at the Mother Bank has been transferred to Brombro' Pool, near Liverpool, and is regulated in the same manner as the quarantine establishments at Standgate Creek and at Milford Haven.

I have accordingly to authorize you to state to the Prussian Government, that there is no longer a lazaret quarantine station at the Mother Bank, and that the three principal quarantine stations of this country are at Standgate Creek, Milford Haven, and Brombro' Pool, near Liverpool, and that all the three are organized upon the same principle, and have each of them an establishment of lazarets.

I am, &c.,
(Signed) PALMERSTON.

No. 9.

Sir G. Hamilton to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received March 3.)

My Lord, *Berlin, February* 26, 1840.

IN compliance with the instructions contained in your Lordship's despatch of the 15th instant, I have addressed a note to the Prussian Government, officially announcing the transfer of the quarantine establishment from Mother Bank to Brombro' Pool near Liverpool.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) GEORGE B. HAMILTON.

No. 10.

Lord William Russell to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received April 13.)

My Lord, *Berlin, April* 7, 1840.

WITH reference to Sir George Hamilton's despatch of the 26th February, I have the honour to transmit to your Lordship the copy of a note which I have received from the Minister for Foreign Affairs, acquainting me that the necessary instructions have been given to the Prussian local authorities with respect to the transfer of the quarantine establishment from Mother Bank to Bombro' Pool.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) WILLIAM RUSSELL.

Inclosure in No. 10.

Baron Werther to Lord William Russell.

Berlin, le 5 Avril, 1840.

LE Soussigné, après avoir reçu la note de Sir George Hamilton du 24 Février dernier, relative à la translation de l'établissement de quarantaine de Mother Bank à Brombro' Pool, s'est empressé d'en donner communication aux Ministères compétens. Venant maintenant d'être informé par eux qu'ils ont muni des ordres nécessaires à ce sujet, les Présidens Supérieurs à Königsberg et à Stettin, le Soussigné a l'honneur d'en prévenir Lord William Russell, Envoyé Extraordinaire et Ministre Plénipotentiaire de Sa Majesté Britannique, et saisit cette occasion, &c.,

(Signé) WERTHER.

(Translation.)

Berlin, April 5, 1840.

THE Undersigned, on receiving the note of Sir George Hamilton of the 24th of February last, relative to the removal of the quarantine establishment of Mother Bank to Brombro' Pool, lost no time in communicating it to the competent Ministers. Having now been informed by them that they have furnished the superior Presidents at Königsberg and Stettin with the necessary orders on this subject, the Undersigned has the honour to apprize Lord William Russell, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Her Britannic Majesty, of the circumstance, and takes this occasion, &c.

(Signed) WERTHER.

ROME.

No. 1.

Mr. Consul Moore to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received February 27.)

British Consulate.
Ancona, February 15, 1837

(Extract.)

A DECREE has been received here, reducing the quarantines from Malta to seven days, which is placing them on the old footing.

No. 2.

Mr. Consul Moore to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received April 26.)

British Consulate.
Ancona, April 18, 1837.

My Lord,

I HAVE the honour to acquaint your Lordship, that the quarantine for arrivals from Malta has been increased to fourteen days, in consequence of reports having reached this Government that vessels with the plague on board had arrived at that island.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) GEORGE MOORE,
Consul.

No. 3.

Mr. Consul Moore to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received May 14.)

British Consulate.
Ancona, May 2, 1838.

(Extract.)

I HAVE the honour of informing your Lordship, that I have finally succeeded in obtaining the total abolition of all quarantine upon arrivals from Great Britain and Ireland in the Roman ports; and also a diminution of quarantine from Newfoundland, the period being now reduced to five days, provided the cargoes consist of goods not classified as susceptible,—otherwise, the old quarantine will continue to be imposed.

In according this act, his Eminence the Cardinal Secretary of State calls my attention to the spirit in which the Special Board of Health has made

this concession, with the intent of promoting, as much as possible, the interests of British trade with the Roman States; and his Eminence adds, the pleasure it has given him to contribute his co-operation.

No. 4.

Mr. Bidwell to Mr. Consul Moore.

Sir, *Foreign Office, July* 23, 1838.

WITH reference to that part of your despatch of the 2nd of May last, wherein you state that you had finally succeeded in obtaining from the Roman Government an order for the total abolition of all quarantine upon arrivals from Great Britain and Ireland in the Roman ports, I am directed by Viscount Palmerston to desire that you will take an early opportunity of expressing to the Cardinal Secretary of State, the great satisfaction with which Her Majesty's Government has received this notification of the liberal views which appear to have guided the councils of the Roman Government in this respect.

I am, &c.,
(Signed) JOHN BIDWELL.

No. 5.

Mr. Freeborn to Viscount Palmerston.—(*Received March* 18.)

My Lord, *Rome, January* 31, 1841.

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith a Report on the quarantine regulations at the ports of Civita Vecchia and Port d'Anzio, on the Mediterranean side of the Papal States.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) JOHN FREEBORN.

Inclosure in No. 5.

Report on the quarantine regulation at the ports of Civita Vecchia and Porto d'Anzio, on the Mediterranean side of the Papal States.

Vessels from England, Canada, Newfoundland, Labrador, Malta, Gibraltar, Ports of Italy and France,	Free pratique.
Levant,	The vessel and crew, 18 days; passengers, if in the lazaretto, 15.
Asia, Africa, Egypt, Black Sea,	With clean bill of health, for merchandize, 28 days; vessels and crew, 20; passengers, 18.

French Possessions in Africa,	Vessels with merchandize, 21 days; passengers, if in the lazaretto, 14.
Ionian Islands and Greece,	As above.

N.B. Vessels coming with an unclean bill of health, not admitted in the ports of the Mediterranean: and men-of-war coming from the Levant, Black Sea, or French Possessions in Africa, twelve days.

(Signed) JOHN FREEBORN.

Rome, January 31, 1841.

No. 6.

Mr. Consul Freeborn to the Earl of Aberdeen.

My Lord, *Rome, March* 15, 1842.

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith a report on the quarantine regulations at the ports of Civita Vecchia and Porto d'Anzio, on the Mediterranean side of the Roman States.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) J. FREEBORN.

Inclosure in No. 6.

Report on the Quarantine Regulations at the Ports of Civita Vecchia and Porto d'Anzio, on the Mediterranean side of the Papal States.

From England	Free pratique.
Canada	,,
Newfoundland	,,
Labrador	,,
Malta	,,
Ports of Italy	,,
France	,,
Ports of Italy	,,
France	,,
Gibraltar	Twelve days' quarantine for passengers, and twenty for merchandize.
The Levant	From twenty to thirty-five days, according to the state of the public health in those places.
Ionian Islands	Seven days.
Greece	Ten days.
Portugal	Five days.
Spain	,,
Dalmatia	,,

Rome, January 1, 1842.

No. 7.

Consular Agent Freeborn to the Earl of Aberdeen.—(Received April 25.)

My Lord, *Rome, April* 13, 1843.

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith Report on the Quarantine Regulations in the Roman States, for the year 1842.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) JOHN FREEBORN.

Inclosure in No. 7.

Report on the Quarantine Regulations in the Roman States for 1842.

From England, Canada, Newfoundland, Labrador, Malta, Ports of Italy and France.	Free pratique.
Gibraltar - - -	12 days quarantine for passengers, and 20 for merchandize.
The Levant - - -	From 20 to 35 days, according to the state of the public health in those places.
Ionian Islands - - -	7 days.
Greece - - - -	10 days.
Portugal, Spain, and Dalmatia	5 days.

N.B.—It is contemplated to reduce the number of days' quarantine during the present month of April, 1843; and, moreover, reductions are continually made by a courteous application from the Consulate.

(Signed) JOHN FREE BORN
Rome, January 1, 1843. *British Consular Agent, Rome.*

RUSSIA.

No. 1.

Mr. Consul-General Yeames to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received July 1.)

(Extract.) *Odessa, June 14, 1836.*

I HAVE the honour of inclosing an English copy of quarantine regulations, just published in several languages, for all ships entering and proceeding up the Danube.

The regulations contain precise instructions respecting the restraints of quarantine to vessels proceeding up and down the Sulina Channel. Ships not in pratique (in which category will be all those arriving direct through the Bosphorus) are confined to the right bank; but, as in some parts that side is not practicable for tracking up the current, exceptions to the general rule will be admitted where the bends of the river render them necessary; and in cases of imminent danger, from weather or otherwise, ships may demand and obtain assistance from the guards of the pratique side, though these will, in consequence of contact, be subjected to a quarantine.

The regulations, I presume to affirm, are manifestly drawn up in a spirit and with an earnest intention of according every facility to the navigation of the Danube, as far as is conformable to quarantine precautions. If, in future, further questions should arise, I am fully assured that their representation will meet willing attention; and I am bound to say, from my own experience, that the Governor-General has the most anxious desire of doing away with all difficulties and impediments, wherever existing circumstances will allow.

Inclosure in No. 1.

Quarantine Regulations for all Ships entering and proceeding up the Danube.

OFFICIAL NOTICE.

THE islands forming the branches of the Danube, where the river falls into the sea, have not, up to the present epoch, offered any resources for vessels navigating that river. The exact entrance to the mouth of the Sulina branch of the Danube has not been properly laid down. Vessels therefore were sometimes liable to damages; and in cases of distress, they could not obtain necessary assistance. On the other hand, all vessels, Russian or Foreign, proceeding in a state of pratique, from ports in the Black and Asof Seas, to Ismail and Renny, being obliged to pass through the Sulina branch of the Danube, both sides of which were suspected of plague, for this sole reason, became subject with their crews, passengers, and cargoes, to a thorough quarantine purgation.

In order to remove these advantages, and also to secure the Danube islands from the plague,—whence it might easily be introduced into Bessarabia, on account of its vicinity, and in virtue of the Treaty of Adrianople,—a quarantine is established at the mouth of the Danube. This quarantine is

divided into two departments, one on the Island of Lety, in a state of pratique, (the whole of the island having been put in a state of pratique,) and the other on Gheorghiofsk, suspected. The left bank is appointed principally for pratique vessels to moor to, and the right for the use of suspected vessels. At both quarantines, officers are appointed who understand foreign languages.

The master of every vessel may apply to the above-mentioned officers, and receive from them necessary assistance, and in cases of imposition, lawful redress. When all the quarantine buildings on the Island of Lety will be completed, masters of vessels, merchants, and other passengers, if they think proper, will be received therein to perform the term appointed, and thence they can proceed by the nearest road over land to Ismail.

The quarantine guard-ship will point out the proper place to bring-to in the offing, and is bound, in case of necessity, to render ships passing every facility and required assistance, to send out her cutter, and in case of accident, to save, as far as lies in their power, the crews and cargoes.

Every private pilot has permission to keep an establishment at the mouth of Sulina, and up that branch of the river, for the purpose of conducting vessels into the offing, and giving assistance in bad weather, with anchors, cables, and other tackle. These pilots will receive every possible assistance from Government.

The quarantine laws are in full force up the Sulina branch of the river; at the same time they are modified as far as possible. Therefore masters of vessels navigating this branch are requested strictly to observe and fulfil the same, whereby they will avoid all difficulties and detention in proceeding on their way.

The regulations are as follow:—

1. Every vessel passing the Sulina mouth of the Danube, must, as formerly, stop at the guard-ship, to answer the quarantine questions.

2. Vessels not in pratique, which can communicate with the guard-ship, are to produce to her the bill of health, in order that the vessel's and master's name may be entered in the book, and to inform the guard-ship respecting the health of the crew. After this registration, which must be immediately done, and without any charge for the same, the bill of health will be returned on board, and without any further formalities, the vessel may proceed to her place of destination.

Observations.—The vessels stop at a convenient place near the Sulina guard-ship, where all the formalities can be fulfilled in a quarter of an hour; no vessel ought to be detained longer by the guard-ship, except on account of unforeseen circumstances, or bad weather.

3. Vessels in pratique must also stop in the offing; but having no communication with the guard-ship, which is in quarantine, will follow the directions of the officer on board, who will indicate where the bill of health is to be delivered to the pratique officer, in order to be registered, whence he will receive a guardian, who must be ready to accompany the vessel up the river; the guardian's duty is to see that the vessel, or crew, during her passage, or tracking, has no communication with vessels, people, or suspected articles.

4. Vessels not in pratique, proceeding to or from Russian or Foreign ports, are to keep the right side of the river to track, or for other purposes, for which sole reason it remains in a state of quarantine. When those vessels, in consequence of the unpractibility of tracking on the suspected side, or from the strength of the current, wind, &c., require to come over to the left and pratique bank, for the purpose of tracking or anchoring, the following rules are strictly to be observed, viz.: to have no communication with the quarantine guard, or other pratique people; to take nothing on shore, or from thence, without the permission of the quarantine guards; to make no fires on the shore; to allow no one to go on shore without absolute necessity, and those only for the purposes of tracking, and to proceed direct for their place of destination, with a guard from station to station; and wherever the suspected bank of the river offers the same convenience of tracking or anchoring, the vessel must immediately go over to the right side of the river.

5. Vessels not in pratique, being in distress from weather, from ice, or any other unforeseen event, may come to either bank, pratique or suspected, and on the former, they will meet with immediate assistance from the quarantine or cosaque guard, for the safety of the ship, crew, or cargo. In such

unfortunate circumstances, the people in pratique are not prohibited from communicating with the crews or goods; after which service, the pratique people who may have had communication with the suspected crews or effects, will be conducted to the nearest quarantine, to perform the appointed term of observation. The vessel requiring such assistance, after having secured their safety, and that of their cargoes, and make the repairs possible, will proceed under the observation of the quarantine guards, to the suspected side of the river, or directly to their places of destination.

Should the master of any vessel, during his stay at the mouth of Sulina, or during his voyage on the river, consider himself imposed on or aggrieved, and not receiving satisfaction from the local authorities, to whom he may have complained, the Government not only advises, but requests, that he will immediately, on arrival at any port, send his complaint, with the necessary documents, to the Bessarabian military governor at Kisheneff. It is recommended at the same time, that it be an express or estafette, and that on the cover be written, "of consequence." Such complaints may be sent to Odessa, addressed to the Governor-General; but it must be observed, that the Governor-General is often absent, whereas the Bessarbarian military governor is always nearer, to investigate and lawfully decide on such complaints.

No. 2.

Mr. Consul-General Yeames to Viscount Palmerston.—(*Received September* 12.)

(Extract.) *Odessa, June* 19, 1836.

IN the interviews to which I was invited by Count Woronzow, at the time the regulations for the Danube were discussed, I was anxious to ascertain the mode of proceeding which would be adopted under certain circumstances, in order, by anticipating a difficulty, to have it in my power to give timely notice; and, with this intention, I inquired in what manner a ship bound direct to a port in the Principalities would be treated at Sulina, if suspected of plague, there being a full and efficient quarantine establishment at Galatz? The Governor-General was not prepared to reply, but shortly after, I received a letter from his Excellency, with a note containing a legal opinion on the subject; of the first of which I inclose a copy, (No. 1,) and a translation (No. 2) of the second. By these it appears determined that a ship, with plague on board, shall be detained at Sulina, until complete purification; and the humanity and soundness of the arguments employed will not be denied, if the necessity of a coercive detention be confined to the special case considered, which is one of rare occurrence.

The two sections of quarantine at Letti and Sulina, by their organization, (of which a copy inclosed, No. 3,) are to be considered merely as a preventive, and little more than the head-quarters of the cordons.

Inclosure 1 in No. 2.

Count Woronzow to Mr. Consul-General Yeames.

Odessa, June 8, 1836.

HAVING considered the question you made me the other day, and looked into our laws and quarantine regulations, I found that there is not the least doubt about the measures to be taken at the Sulina entrance of the Danube, with any vessel on which there should be any accident of plague. It is our imperative duty, in such a case, to purify the vessel, crew, and cargo, on the spot, as the only means of saving the surviving part of the crew, and of averting the fatal consequences of permitting such a vessel to come into collision with any other vessel, or shore, whether Russian or Foreign, if such

a vessel should be permitted to proceed in such a state, in any direction whatever.

I send you with this a note for your own information, as a "considérant" and explanation of the measures which we would be obliged to take in such a case.

Believe me to remain, &c.,
(Signed) M. WORONZOW.

Inclosure 2 in No. 2.

Legal Opinion on a Question of Quarantine at Sulina.

(Translation.)

Question. Will a ship with plague on board, entering by the mouth of the Sulina Channel, be obliged to perform its quarantine at the quarantine of Sulina?

Answer. When it is considered that quarantines are established for the sole motive of protecting the provinces of the empire from plague, and of extirpating it on the spot, in order to prevent contagion in case of its appearance among persons subjected to the inspection of the quarantine, this question is resolved of itself.

But at the mouth of the Sulina Channel, the necessity of this measure is particularly obvious; for by this channel all ships enter the Danube, and were any with plague allowed to go up the river, and to come in contact with other vessels not in pratique, undistinguished by quarantine discipline, contagion would be communicated to the Isle of St. George, which belongs to Russia, and the plague rapidly spread among the shipping, both Russian and Foreign, navigating the Danube in great numbers.

Were a ship with plague to go higher up the Danube, and touch at a Turkish or Moldavian port, all the country beyond the Danube may be infected, and it would, in consequence, become indispensable on the part of Russia and Austria, to adopt severe measures of precaution; whereby the present facilities accorded along the quarantine line of the Pruth, with regard to the Principalities, would immediately cease, and the terms of purification be almost quadrupled; thus causing a great hindrance, not only to the navigation, but to the trade. We have had, besides, an example of this, in an Austrian vessel, called the "Holstein," which was infected by plague at Galatz in 1834. The tardiness of the measures taken for cleansing this ship was the cause of the death of almost all the crew, of which the master and two seamen were the sole survivors. The Government in Moldavia, despairing to purify this ship, was on the point of expelling it from the port; but the Moldavian Quarantine Board of Galatz resolutely resisted a step so inconsiderate, as one entirely contrary to the laws of quarantine established everywhere. On this occasion, the Minister of the Interior, being informed of the circumstance, through the Vice-Chancellor, Count Nesselrode, had the following representation made to the Government of Moldavia:—

"That all European quarantines are established for the express purpose of admitting ships and persons suspected of infection, of endeavouring to purify the same, and in case of the actual appearance of plague, of extirpating the disease on the spot, by prescribed means, not allowing such ships and persons when infected, even to return before their complete purification."

On the grounds of the principles hereabove stated, the rule becomes conclusive, that a ship with plague on board, entering at the mouth of the Danube, must not merely be prevented proceeding up the river, but must also not be allowed to return to sea; for, by coming into contact with other ships, the contagion may be communicated, or be otherwise spread, in case of shipwreck, upon the coast of Russia or of Turkey. In fine, the welfare of the crew of such a ship does require immediate quarantine measures; these only can save their lives, and enable, in due time, both ship and cargo to reach their destination.

Inclosure 3 in No. 2.

Imperial Decree on Quarantine Regulations.

SA Majesté l'Empereur, sur une représentation faite par M. le Ministre des Finances, à la suite d'un rapport de M. le Gouverneur-Général de la Nouvelle Russie et de Bessarabie, et sur une résolution du Comité des Ministres, a ordonné:

1°. De construire à la bouche du Danube, dite de Soulina, une quarantaine en deux sections, dont l'une, établie sur l'extrémité de l'Ile de Letti, où ont été avancés aujourd'hui les cordons sanitaires, sera de pratique; et l'autre, sur l'Ile de St. George, sera suspecte. Ces deux sections quarantainaires ne procéderont pas à la purification des marchandises, qui seront dirigés à cet effet sur les quarantaines d'Odessa ou d'Ismaël; elles serviront seulement à l'abord des bâtimens, que des vents contraires ou la force du courant du Danube obligeront à s'arrêter, et leur fourniront les moyens de s'approvisionner ou de se réparer en cas d'avarie; elles pourront aussi recevoir les subrécargues ou les passagers qui voudront y faire leur quarantaine, pour se rendre par terre sans perte de tems, à Ismaël, en traversant l'Ile de Letti, ainsi que les équipages des bâtimens qui auront souffert des avaries dans leur navigation le long des îles du Danube. La section de pratique aura l'inspection sur les bâtimens venant des ports en pratique; et celle dite suspecte en aura une sur ceux venant des lieux réputés en quarantaine; toutes deux surveilleront à ce que ces deux catégories de bâtimens ne communiquent pas ensemble. Cet établissement sanitaire agira sous le rapport douanier, d'après les réglemens qui ont régi jusqu'à ce jour la barrière quarantainaire de Bazartchouk.

2°. La dite barrière quarantainaire de Bazartchouk, établie le 10 Octobre, 1832, et située à l'embouchûre de la branche de Kilia, sera abolie, n'étant plus nécessaire.

Par un ordre suprême du 27 Décembre, 1835, il a été accordé à la section de pratique de la quarantaine de Soulina, 1550 roubles; et à celle suspecte, 705 roubles; total, 2,255 roubles en argent.

Les deux sections sous les ordres d'un directeur et du ressort de la quarantaine centrale d'Ismaël.

(Translation.)

HIS Majesty the Emperor, upon a representation made to him by the Minister of the Finances, in consequence of a report of the Governor-General of New Russia and Bessarabia, and upon a resolution of a Committee of the Ministry, has ordered:

1. The erection, at the mouth of the Danube, called Soulina, of a quarantine in two sections, one of which, established at the extremity of the Island of Letti, (whither the sanitary cordons at present extend) shall be for pratique; and the other, on the Island of St. George, shall be suspected. These two quarantine sections shall not proceed to the purification of goods, which shall be directed for this purpose to the quarantines of Odessa and Ismaël; they shall merely serve for a resort for vessels which shall be obliged to lie-to by contrary winds or by the force of the current of the Danube, and they shall furnish themselves with the means of supplying themselves with provisions, or repairing the damages which they may have sustained: they shall also be authorized to receive the supercargoes or the passengers who may desire to perform their quarantine there, in order that they may proceed without loss of time to Ismael, by crossing the Island of Letti, as well as the crews of vessels which have suffered damage in their navigation along the islands of the Danube. The section of pratique shall have the inspection of vessels coming from ports in pratique; and that called suspected over those coming from places reputed in

quarantine: both shall take care that these two classes of vessels shall have no communication with each other. This sanitary establishment shall act as a custom-house agreeably to the regulations prevailing up to the present time at the quarantine barrier of Bazartchouk.

2. The said quarantine barrier of Bazartchouk, established on the 10th October, 1832, and situated at the mouth of the branch of Kilia, shall be abolished, being no longer necessary.

By a supreme order of the 27th of December, 1835, the sum of 1550 rubles was granted to the pratique section of the quarantine of Soulina, and 705 rubles to the suspected; total 2,255 silver rubles.

The two sections under the orders of a director, and the jurisdiction of the central quarantine of Ismael.

No. 3.

Mr. Consul-General Yeames to Viscount Palmerston.—(*Received January* 19.)

My Lord, *Odessa, December* 24, 1837.

FROM the 3rd of November, when the plague was discovered in Odessa, to the present day, the number of deaths by that disease has not exceeded 120; they are now twelve sick, and three or four convalescents; the disease, therefore, is not of a deadly character, and the contagion very inactive.

Since ten days, no new cases have occurred, in consequence of which the churches, courts, shops, and other public places have been partially opened; but when the town will be released from the external cordon, it is impossible to predict; and until free pratique with the country is proclaimed, I shall not consider myself authorized to deliver bills of health perfectly clean, though they have all along stated that, in the port and among the shipping no plague has existed.

The real and ostensible evil has been, the necessity for restraints to intercourse and business, from which has arisen incalculable injury to the trade, and great distress to the labouring classes of a population of 60,000 inhabitants.

All the cases have been curiously traced to personal contact; but the attempt to prove the like effect from a contact with things may be met by strong doubts, arising out of a discovery of a system of theft permanently carried on through the quarantine of Odessa, at times when the plague raged at Constantinople, without bringing it into the country.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) JAMES YEAMES.

No. 4.

The Honourable W. Bathurst to Mr. Backhouse.

Sir, *Council Office, Whitehall, January* 24, 1838.

WITH reference to your letter of the 19th instant, inclosing a despatch from Her Majesty's Consul at Odessa, relative to the plague at that place, and it appearing that only 120 deaths have occurred since the commencement of that disease out of a population of 60,000, there is every reason to believe that the measures had recourse to by the Russian Government to check the progress of this destructive malady have proved highly successful. It would be most desirable to obtain from the Consul, for the information of Her Majesty's Council, a detailed account of the Rules, Regulations, and Orders, established at Odessa with the view of checking the plague since its commencement on the 3rd November last. And as Mr. Consul Yeames states, "That all the cases have been curiously traced to personal contact," it would be an object of great importance to ascertain the precise time, the number of days or hours, in

as many cases as possible, that intervened between the period of personal contact with the infected person, and the appearance of disease in the person to whom it had been communicated.

I am, &c.,
(Signed) W. L. BATHURST.

No. 5.

Mr. John Bidwell to Mr. Consul-General Yeames.

Sir, *Foreign Office, January*, 29, 1838.

VISCOUNT PALMERSTON having referred to the Council Office your despatch of the 24th of December of last year, relative to the plague at Odessa, his Lordship has received from that department a letter, of which a copy is herewith inclosed, requesting that information may be obtained from Odessa respecting the treatment of the several cases of plague which have occurred in that town; and I am to desire that you will transmit to Lord Palmerston whatever information you may be able to obtain upon this subject.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) JOHN BIDWELL.

No. 6.

Mr. Consul-General Yeames to Viscount Palmerston.—(*Received July* 16.)

(Extract.) *Odessa, April* 13, 1838.

IN obedience to your Lordship's commands, conveyed by Mr. Bidwell's letter of the 29th of January, I have the honour to transmit an account of the proceedings, and of the sanitary measures adopted at Odessa, on occasion of the plague which broke out in the town on the 3rd of November last.

When in 1812 the same calamity occurred at Odessa, sufficient means were not possessed by the Government, at that period of invasion and national disaster, to meet the contagion with the usual precautions, which, therefore, extended through the adjacent provinces; and within this town, of a population of 21,000 inhabitants, 2,655 persons were carried off by the disease which prevailed from the 27th of August to the 28th of February of the following year.

In 1829, immediately after the Turkish war, the plague was introduced for the second time, and measures of extreme coercion were at once resorted to; not only was the town surrounded by a cordon, but all the houses within were kept rigorously closed, and no one was allowed egress without special permission. The population was then 46,500, including 45,000 troops; the number of deaths 180 by the plague which lasted from the 25th of July to the 6th of February, 1830.

In the 3rd and last instance, the town was, of course, likewise closed by cordons, for which a great facility exists in the ditch and custom-house barriers which environ the free town and port of Odessa: but within the circumvallation no general restriction was this time enforced; at first, perhaps, for want of the military force required for a system of general compulsion; and later, because the hope was entertained that partial measures would be sufficient. The restriction was, however, carried to the length of closing the churches, courts, theatres, and all public places of business and amusement. The custom-house alone was kept open, and transactions were carried on there, across barriers erected purposely.

The following were the means of inspection organised, and the regulations adopted:

1. The supreme authority was retained by the Governor-General, aided by

the civil Governor; from him all orders emanated, and to him all considerations were referred.

2. A Supreme Committee of Health composed of medical members.

3. A committee of supply for provisioning the town; and for relieving the indigent, for which subscriptions were raised and sums allotted by the Government.

4. A committee of trade, for devising all the modes possible, under the restrictions, for protecting commercial interests.

5. The establishment of temporary markets of provisions, fuel, &c., at the two gates of Odessa, with barriers and other precautions, under the management of two confidential officers at each; one of whom within, and the other without the town in pratique.

6. The appointment of sixteen chief commissaries to preside over as many quarters, into which the town and suburbs were divided, with two or more medical assistants attached to each: the further appointment of five to seven sub-commissaries for the same number of minor divisions of each of these quarters.

All these commissaries were merchants or respectable tradesmen. Their first duty was to make a regular and minute census in their respective quarters, with the name of every individual. They had then to visit at least once a-day, every house; and to carry up the report of the state of health to the Governor-General and committee, who met every morning at eleven o'clock, on the Exchange, conveniently prepared with barriers, &c.

Sickness of every description was to be reported; and in doubtful cases, the medical assistants of the quarter were joined by the medical members of the Supreme Committee.

When the case continued doubtful, the house was placed in observation, guarded by sentinels. In cases of decided plague, all the inhabitants of the house were carried to the quarantine; the rooms white-washed, and all things within cleansed according to the mode of Guiton-Morveau; old clothes and rubbish were burnt, after an estimation of their value, which was to be reimbursed.

Whenever a case of plague was declared, the supreme authority used every exertion to discover whence the contagion came, and to trace every subsequent connexion with the place infected. All persons and houses having had such connexion were placed in observation.

Most of the cases of plague having occurred in the Moldovanka, a large suburb, containing above 11,000 inhabitants, chiefly of the labouring and indigent classes, the whole of that suburb was, at one time, put in observation, by a military cordon, separating it from the town. The same system, however, was continued within as heretofore; and when a fortnight had elapsed without a new case of plague, the whole suburb was subjected to a general purification, all the inhabitants having to change their clothes, in the presence of special commissaries; and their houses and every article of property being cleansed or destroyed; after this purification, and the expiration of another fortnight, the suburb was then re-admitted to free communication with the town.

Thus, by a vigorous method of inspection, the disease was followed to all its recesses, while the application of coercion was measured by the extent of the evil. The safety of the system rested on the ability of tracing the line of the contagion, whereby it was, it may be said, kept in hand. Had this failed, recourse would then have been had to the extreme measure of suspending all transactions indiscriminately, and of confining the inhabitants within their houses; a state of things which must have involved so great a population in innumerable difficulties and great distress; and though Odessa has unavoidably incurred great losses, many resources were thus retained within itself, and its commercial character was upheld abroad, for its foreign trade was not, for a single day, interrupted by the regulations adopted.

In an emergency like the one which has just gone by, Odessa has perhaps, peculiar advantages; its broad streets crossing each other rectangularly; its airy situation; a quarantine establishment on a large scale, with lazarets affording ample means for the classification of cases; the great bulk of its population, already habituated to sanitary precautions; and on the recent occasion, was added the beneficial influence of a rigorous winter; nor ought, in this enu-

meration, to be omitted the confidence reposed by the inhabitants in the Governor-General, whose exertions were unremitting, and who never failed to attend personally, wherever a new danger was apprehended, or distress called for relief.

The precise number of deaths by the plague is now officially stated to be 108, and the recoveries 17; of these most were persons attacked at a late period of the contagion, when modified in its virulence. The first case occurred on the 3rd of November; the last on the 16th of December. On the 8th of January the public places were re-opened, and all the restrictions within the town removed; but the exterior cordons were withdrawn, and communications with the country re-established, only on the 8th of March.

I have stated before, that all the cases of plague were traced to personal contact, for which I have the authority of the Supreme Committee; but I have not been able to procure any account of the precise circumstances, and positive times intervening between such contact and the appearance of the disease. The contagion was so far followed, that in every instance proofs were obtained of direct and habitual communication between the houses and individuals infected; but it is to be regretted that the opportunity has not been better availed of, for establishing facts and data the most valuable to science; none of these have been sufficiently recorded, and all the evidence afforded on the important question of the periods of incubation is loose and unsatisfactory. The conviction prevails that this period has not surpassed the seventh day; though a case of plague occurred in a house in observation on the thirteenth day after its purification; and it therefore was supposed to have been carelessly done. There was another case which caused a great sensation. A man named Livouzof, whose wife had died of plague, was, after change of clothes, put into the plague quarter of the lazaret. On the expiration of fourteen days, being in good health, and his clothes again changed, he was removed to the passengers' quarter, for a further quarantine of observation. On the seventh day after his removal, Livouzof had the plague, of which he died. So extraordinary an event could not be accounted for; for the quarantine of fourteen days, *conspoglio*, had stood every test during years of experience. A story was got up of a concealed amber necklace, which gained no credit; and opinion settled down into a well-grounded belief, that the clothes given to Livouzof, on his second removal, (among which was a fur cloak belonging to himself,) had not been properly cleansed, if cleansed at all.

Having requested of the Governor-General some details of the recent plague, I yesterday received from his Excellency the narrative, of which the copy inclosed. The annexes referred to in it, are not in my possession, nor are they of any interest, being nothing more than a list of names, with no description of the cases. The promise of this paper has been the cause of the delay of the present despatch.

I have the honour of inclosing likewise, a copy of a detailed description of the symptoms of the malady, by Mr. Andreyefsky, the chief surgeon of the medical staff. In this performance no mention is made of those questions on contagion which are most important.

In the medical treatment of the disease, no new lights, whatever, have been acquired, which is avowed by the principal physicians employed.

A commission is now sitting to re-consider the quarantine regulations; and perhaps to judge anew between the permanent evil of restrictions and the occasional danger of contagion. By commerce, however, it is satisfactory to know, the plague has never been introduced here, even through merchandize, coming from the seat of plague, may have been pilfered before purification; and that it has always proceeded from contact only with infected crews or passengers. the sanitary laws now existing, have been considered to be as good as the present state of knowledge on the nature of contagion will allow: and danger has occurred only from their non-observance. Alterations, therefore, are not likely to secure improvement.

Inclosure 1 in No. 6.

Account of the Plague at Odessa.
(Received from his Excellency Count Woronzow, April 12, 1838.)

LA peste a été importée à Odessa sur un bâtiment chargé de bois de chauffage, venant des bouches du Danube. A son arrivée, le capitaine de ce navire déclara qu'il avait la peste à bord, et que sa femme en était morte. On fit l'examen du corps de cette femme; mais, comme il n'y avait aucune marque certaine de peste, et qu'il y avait quelques marques de coups, et qu'on sût, de l'aveu même du capitaine, qu'il avait frappé sa femme, les médecins conçurent l'idée qu'elle avait pu mourir des mauvais traitemens de son mari, et que c'était pour se débarrasser de toute responsabilité à cet égard, que celui-ci avait parlé de contagion. Le remplaçant (à cause de maladie) de l'inspecteur de la quarantaine partagea malheureusement cette opinion, et en fit son rapport au Gouverneur de la ville; et on agit plus ou moins en conséquence. De cette première erreur naquirent toutes les autres. Comme cependant les matelots craignirent de toucher le cadavre de la femme, il fut retiré avec les précautions usitées, et enterré au cimetière des pestiférés: quant au vaisseau, il fut laissé en simple observation; et bientôt après il fut même permis à une partie de l'équipage de transporter dans leurs bateaux le bois de chauffage qui formait leur chargement, dans une cour pratique de la quarantaine: deux ou trois des matelots de l'équipage, qui s'étaient chargés pour de l'argent et avec des habits de peau, de porter ou accompagner le corps de la défunte au cimetière, furent mis d'abord au quartier des pestiférés: mais bientôt après il furent transférés au quartier ordinaire des passagers, et ce n'est que quelques jours après, quand sur deux matelots de l'équipage parurent des marques non douteuses de la peste, qu'il fut reconnu que le témoignage du capitaine avait été juste, et que le vaisseau était pestiféré.

En attendant, le reste de l'équipage avait continué son travail de transport du bois de chauffage: non loin de la cour où cela se faisait, demeurait, dans une petite maison de la partie pratique de la quarantaine, un employé subalterne avec sa femme. Cet employé était chargé spécialement de la garde des habits pour le *spoglio* des passagers: reste à savoir si c'est lui qui porta la contagion dans sa maison par quelque négligence en recevant les habits qu'avaient ôtés les gens amenés du quartier pestiféré, ou bien sa femme, qui reçut les premières atteintes du mal par quelque communication avec la cour près de sa maison; mais le fait est que celle-ci mourut: on examina son corps, et aucun signe suspect n'ayant été reconnu, elle fut enterrée au pleine pratique. Dix jours après mourut son mari; de nouveau pas de signes et pas de soupçons; et ce n'est que le lendemain qu'un cas beaucoup plus suspect ayant été trouvé à la porte même de la quarantaine, tous les doutes se dissipèrent l'existence du fléau fut reconnu, et les mesures pour son extirpation commencèrent à être mises en train.

Ceci arriva le 21 Octobre, v.s.; le 22, la ville fut cernée; le 25, le Gouverneur-Général, qui était absent, arriva à Odessa. Le système qu'il mit en œuvre fut de traquer exactement la maladie; saisir avec soin tous les fils des communications; en rechercher toutes les ramifications; cerner les maisons suspectes; transférer les individus évidemment atteints du mal dans le quartier pestiféré de la quarantaine, et ceux qui avaient pu communiquer avec eux, dans une section séparée de cette même quarantaine. La mesure d'une quarantaine générale de la ville fut laissée en réserve pour le cas malheureux où la peste se répandrait et ferait les ravages. Les communications intérieures furent donc laissées libres à quelques restrictions près; c'est-à-dire, les églises, les tribunaux, et le théâtre, furent fermés, et quelques habitans de la ville s'enfermèrent de leur plein arbitre dans leurs maisons, et prirent plus ou moins les mesures de précaution indiquées par l'expérience en pareil cas. Le commerce ne fut point arrêté; les bazars de transmission établis aux deux barrières sur la ligne de port franc, qui devint aussi celle du cernement de la ville; des employés préposés à ces barrières, tant pour veiller à empêcher tout contact entre les habitans de la ville, qui venaient se pourvoir d'approvisionnemens, avec les fournisseurs du

dehors, que pour maintenir le prix des denrées et en entraver la hausse; d'autres employés nommés à ce même effet pour les marchés intérieurs; et une commission désignée pour secourir les indigens et leur fournir les moyens de subsistence. Toute la ville fut partagée en quartiers, dont la surveillance fut confiée à des commissaires d'entre les habitans; chacun de ces commissaires et ses aides faisaient, avec les médecins des divers quartiers, la visite de toutes les maisons confiées à leur surveillance, et étaient tenus à faire leur rapport tous les jours au Gouverneur-Général et aux autorités de la ville, qui se réunissaient pour toute délibération à cet effet à un endroit désigné pour cela; on y discutait sur les mesures à prendre tant pour la destruction du fléau, que pour alléger et détourner en tant que possible, tous les maux et inconvéniens qui devaient nécessairement en résulter.

Ci-joint ce trouve une liste des maisons atteintes de la peste depuis l'apparition de ce fléau; et nous allons tracer une notice historique de leurs communications entr'elles, fondée sur des enquêtes qui se sont faites incontinent à la découverte de chaque accident.

Un soldat du bataillon de la quarantaine étant mort avec des signes non-équivoques de peste, tout ce bataillon fut transféré à la quarantaine; les compagnies qui avaient eu le moins de communication avec les individus atteints furent séparées immédiatement; tous leurs effets soumis à une purification complète, et deux maisons du faubourg de la Moldovanka cernées et mises sous surveillance, ainsi que deux maisons de la ville même; parcequ'il avait été reconnu que la femme d'un soldat du bataillon de la quarantaine avait eu quelques rapports avec ces maisons. Ces mêmes mesures furent prises à l'égard de la maison occupée par des employés des voies et communications, ainse qui cinq autres maisons, dont quelques uns des habitans avaient assisté aux funérailles de l'employé subalterne de la quarantaine, cité plus haut, nommé Isaef. En outre, la maison occupée par la Chancellerie du Gouverneur-Général, fut également fermée, par la raison qu'un Cosaque employé à cette Chancellerie avait eu des communications avec une maison suspecte du faubourg de la Moldovanka. Pour ne point arrêter le cours des affaires, un nombre limité d'employés fut enfermé dans cette maison et entretenu aux frais du Gouvernement.

Le 27 Octobre, la peste se déclara dans la maison d'un prêtre de l'église Pokrof. Une enquête faite sur-le-champ démontra que la contagion était venue par contact avec le pestiféré Isaef: tous les individus atteints furent transférés à la quarantaine; la maison cernée et l'église soumise à une purification; deux autres maisons furent fermées le même jour 27. Le lendemain, 28, on fit la même chose à l'égard d'une maison dont le propriétaire avait eu des relations avec les desservans d'une église du faubourg de la Moldovanka, parmi lesquels la contagion s'était déclarée.

En attendant, ce faubourg paraissait être devenu le siége principal du fléau; on résolut de faire faire une visite médicale générale de ses habitans: elle fut effectuée le 5 Novembre, et renouvelée le 8. La liste ci-jointe donne une notice détaillée de toutes les maisons qui ont été cernées, ainsi que de leurs habitans transférés à la quarantaine dès le commencement de la peste. Nous y ajouterons seulement ici sommairement, que ce faubourg contient 1296 maisons et 11,177 habitans des deux sexes; qu'à diverses époques il y a eu au faubourg, proprement dit Moldovanka, dix-sept maisons cernées, et en outre quatre-vingt-six maisons dans les diverses sections de ce faubourg. Total 118 maisons cernées avec 857 habitans.

Le 7 Novembre, une maison en ville fut cernée, pour avoir été habitée par la femme d'un soldat du bataillon de quarantaine; le 8 et le 13 la même mesure fut prise à l'égard de trois autres maisons pour la même raison; le 10 le faubourg de la Moldovanka fut entièrement séparé, par un cordon de troupes, du reste de la ville, et toutes communications entre ces deux parties interceptées; le 13, une maison en ville fut encore cernée pour cause de relations avec des gens habitant la maison du Comte Razoumofsky à la Moldovanka, parmi lesquels un cas suspect s'était déclaré; le 14, il y eut un cas dans la maison d'un nommé Sotuikof: les médecins ne déclarèrent pas que c'en était un de peste avérée; car non seulement il n'y avait pas de signes certains de cette maladie, mais ayant procédé à l'autopsie du cadavre, on ne découvrit aucun indice qui aurait pu faire supposer l'existence du mal; on prit cependant heureusement toutes les mesures comme si l'on était sûr de

l'existence de la peste, et effectivement quelques jours après, il y eut deux ou trois accidens dans cette maison, de contagion non douteuse. Le 20, l'on reconnut que des soldats envoyés par l'Auditeur Yourkof à l'hôpital, y étaient morts de peste; l'on prit de suite les mesures les plus promptes et les plus efficaces pour séparer les autres malades de cet hôpital, et empêcher le progrès de la contagion; ces efforts eurent le succès le plus complet, et le fléau ne s'y répandit pas; la maison de l'Auditeur Yourkof fut cernée; quelques autres maisons qui avaient eu des relations avec celle-ci furent également cernées; le 21 et le 22, toutes les communications avec l'accident de la maison Yourkof ayant été duement reconnues, il y eut cinq maisons cernées; le 22, il y en eut encore une qui eut le même sort au faubourg nommé Peresip, pour cause de la mort d'un enfant, ainsi qui trois autres maisons qui furent cernées le 27. Le 4 Décembre, il y eut un nouveau cas dans la maison de l'Auditeur Yourkof; tous ses habitans et tous ses serviteurs furent immédiatement transférés à la quarantaine; lui-même avec sa famille, quoiqu'il avait individuellement pris beaucoup de précautions, y fut aussi transporté à sa propre demande, et sa maison, en attendant, fut purifiée complètement.

Ici se termine le triste récit des accidens de peste dans la ville; mais le même jour, 4 Décembre, elle se déclara parmi les soldats du bataillon de Gitomer, qui avaient été employés à cerner la Moldovanka, et qui se trouvaient à la caserne des voies et communications. L'ordre et la discipline, qui font la base de toute organisation de troupes, facilitèrent les mesures employées pour déraciner le mal; elles furent couronnées d'un succès complet; pas un individu ne fut atteint de la contagion, et la troupe subit heureusement le terme de sa quarantaine; une maison fut cernée pour cause de relations des employés subalternes de la caserne avec les habitans de cette maison.

En attendant, le bataillon de la quarantaine, après avoir subi son terme d'observation, rentra dans sa caserne, qui avait été préalablement purifiée; et il fut soumis à une nouvelle surveillance de quatorze jours.

Le système suivi relativement à la Moldovanka eut le résultat le plus satisfaisant; le mal avait été arrêté; le faubourg fut partagé en quartiers; des commissaires, avec l'assistance de médecins préposés à chaque quartier, en firent une inspection générale; toutes les maisons furent purifiées; leurs habitans rentrèrent dans leurs foyers petit à petit, et lorsqu'il fut duement reconnu qu'il n'existaient plus de traces de la contagion, le cordon qui cernait le faubourg fut levé, et ses communications avec la ville furent rétablies.

Dans la ville même une purification générale, que plusieurs personnes avaient conseillée, fut jugée presque impracticable, à cause du nombre de maisons, de magasins, boutiques et effets de tout genre tellement hors de proportion avec le petit nombre de cas de maladie qu'il y avait eu. Cette mesure aurait été et vexative et mal exécutée, pour les susdites raisons; on se contenta à recommander à chaque propriétaire de maison de faire plonger dans l'eau, pendant quelques jours, tous les effets qui ne pourraient pas souffrir d'une pareille immersion; éventer et exposer à l'air les autres: dans les maisons suspectes et voisines du mal, cette mesure fut surveillée par des commissaires nommés parmi les habitans; l'eau fut fournie aux frais de l'Administration, et quelques unes des maisons les plus suspectes furent purifiées.

Cependant, deux ou trois semaines s'étant écoulées depuis l'accident du 4 Décembre parmi les militaires, plusieurs allègemens furent jugés possibles et mis en exécution: les boutiques furent rouvertes d'abord, avec la restriction d'une barrière à la porte, et de quelques règles pour éviter l'attouchement; on ouvrit de même toutes les auberges, casinos et lieux publics, qui furent plus ou moins fermés au commencement; deux jours avant cette mesure, on recommença le service divin dans les églises avec quelques règles pour empêcher la foule et l'attouchement avec les prêtres; peu de jours après, l'état sanitaire continuant à être satisfaisant, toutes ces restrictions furent progressivement levées, et vers les premiers jours de Janvier, les communications intérieures de la ville redevinrent entièrement libres. Restant encore le danger des effets qui auraient été cachés parmi ceux qu'on avait dû transporter au lazaret, on s'occupa donc à les rechercher; et c'est ainsi que l'autorité ayant reconnu, tant de l'aveu même de quelques individus, que par le moyen d'enquêtes, que des effets avaient été mis dans des poëles, ils furent de suite démolis, les planches des maisons levées, et tous les efforts mis en œuvre pour que rien ne put

échapper à la purification la plus exacte. Le numéraire, tant en papier qu'en monnaie, subit également une purification générale.

Six semaines s'écoulèrent dans ces travaux ; la sécurité se raffermit de plus en plus, et quatre-vingt jours ayant ainsi passé depuis les derniers accidens de peste, le 24 Février, des *Te Deum* en actions de grâces à l'Eternel pour la délivrance du fléau furent chantés ; le cordon de troupes qui cernait la ville fut levé, et les communications avec le reste de l'Empire rétablies dans toute leur étendue.

Voici l'exposé fidèle de la calamité qui a frappé la ville d'Odessa. Nous y ajouterons encore, qui pendant sa durée, le Gouvernement avait à tâche de diminuer autant que possible les pertes occasionnées par les mesures indispensables pour l'extirpation du fléau. Ainsi que nous l'avons dit plus haut, l'on prit les mesures les plus efficaces pour secourir les indigens et leur procurer la nourriture et les combustibles pour le chauffage ; tous les habitans des maisons cernées furent nourris aux frais de la ville ; une commission fut désignée pour évaluer les pertes de ceux dont les effets avaient été brûlés ; une surveillance sévère fut exercée pour ces estimations ; les remboursemens se firent sans délai ; les troupes employées à la garde du cordon sanitaire furent entretenues avec le plus grand soin ; on leur accorda double ration ; on s'occupa à les prémunir contre le froid ; et il est à remarquer, que pendant un service pénible, par un hiver d'une rigueur extraordinaire dans ces contrées, on ne compta pas un seul déserteur et très peu de malades.

La somme employée par le Gouvernement pour toutes les dépenses ci-désignées, et qui furent prélevées sur les ressources mêmes de la ville, montèrent à environ 300,000 roubles. Les secours médicaux les plus prompts furent prodigués aux détenus dans le quartier des pestiférés ; les médecins eurent le bonheur d'en sauver quelques uns, et purent faire quelque progrès dans l'étude du traitement de cette maladie. Le nombre des morts pendant sa durée s'éleva à 108 individus, et 17 furent guéris.

Quand on se rappelle qu'Odessa contient plus de 60,000 habitans ; que le commerce y était dans toute son activité ; que le mal fut non-reconnu depuis le 6 Octobre jusqu'au 21, on peut se féliciter de ce que le nombre des victimes n'a presque pas dépassé une centaine ; que la contagion n'est pas sortie de la ville ; et qu'après l'expiration de six semaines, c'est-à-dire après le 4 Décembre, il n'y eut plus un seul cas ; que l'approvisionnement intérieur de la ville a toujours été facile et à bon marché ; que le commerce extérieur n'eût d'entraves que pendant les premiers quatre ou cinq jours ; et que toutes les dépenses nécessaires pour obtenir de pareils résultats ne surpassèrent pas 300,000 roubles (£12,000). Dieu vieulle que de pareilles occasions ne se renouvellent pas ; mais on fit cette fois une expérience très-importante : c'est, la possibilité d'étouffer le mal dans une ville riche et peuplée, et d'obtenir tous les résultats précités, sans venir à la mesure jusqu'ici jugée indispensable en pareil cas, d'établir une quarantaine générale, et fermer toutes les maisons, comme on l'avait fait en 1812 et 1829. Tout au contraire, l'autorité a pu se persuader dans l'occasion présente, qu'une fois le mal reconnu et restreint, comme il a été dès le 22 Octobre, on aurait pû sans danger même ne pas entièrement fermer les églises et les boutiques, et on ne l'aurait pas fait sans l'accident l'arrivé dans l'église Pokrof. Cette accident avait prouvé combien l'enterrement de la femme Isaef avait compromis plusieurs prêtres et desservans de trois ou quatre églises. Une fois les églises fermées, il ne fut pas jugé décent de laisser ouverts les auberges et les magasins.

Le nombre total des maisons cernées en ville fut 33, et à la Moldovanka, 117.

(Translation.)

THE plague has been imported into Odessa in a vessel laden with fire-wood, coming from the mouths of the Danube. On her arrival, the captain of this vessel declared that he had the plague on board, and that his wife had died of it. The body of this woman was examined ; but, as there were no certain indications of the plague, and there were marks of blows, and it was known from the

confession of the captain himself, that he had struck his wife, the medical men conceived the idea that she might have died in consequence of the ill usage of her husband, and that it was to escape all responsibility on this head that he had talked of contagion. The substitute (owing to illness) of the inspector of the quarantine unfortunately concurred in this opinion, and reported accordingly to the Governor of the city; and the subsequent proceedings were governed more or less by this circumstance. In the first error originated all the others. As, however, the sailors were afraid to touch the body of the woman, she was removed with the usual precautions, and interred in the cemetery of the infected: as for the vessel, she was merely left under observation; and soon afterwards part of the crew were even allowed to remove the fire-wood constituting her cargo to a pratique court of the quarantine. Two or three of the sailors, who undertook for money and in sheepskin dresses, to carry or to accompany the body of the deceased to the cemetery, were at first placed in the quarter of the infected; but soon afterwards they were transferred to the ordinary quarter of the passengers, and it was not until some days later, when undoubted marks of the plague appeared on two of the crew, that the captain's testimony was ascertained to be correct, and the vessel infected with the plague.

Meanwhile, the rest of the crew had continued to unload the firewood. Not far from the court where it was deposited, a subaltern employé and his wife lived in a small house belonging to the pratique part of the quarantine. This employé was specially charged with the care of the clothes for the *spoglio* of the passengers; now it is a question whether he carried the contagion into his house through some negligence in receiving the clothes which had been taken from the people brought from the infected quarter; or whether it was his wife who first took the disease through some communication with the court near the house: but the fact is that the latter died. Her body was examined, and, no suspected sign being discovered, she was buried in the open pratique. Ten days afterwards her husband died; again there was no signs and no suspicions; and it was not till the following day that, a much more suspicious case having been found at the very door of the quarantine, all doubts were removed, the existence of the scourge was acknowledged, and measures for its extirpation began to be pursued.

This happened on the 21st of October, O.S.; on the 22nd the city was cut off from external communication; on the 26th, the Governor-General, who was absent, arrived at Odessa. The system which he set to work was to attack the disease minutely; to seize with care all the threads of the communication; to seek out all their ramifications; to surround suspected houses; to remove persons evidently attacked with the disorder to the infected quarter of the quarantine, and those who might have communicated with them, to a separate portion of that quarantine. The measure of a general quarantine of the whole city was reserved for the unfortunate case of the disease spreading and making ravages. The internal communications were left free, with the exception of some restrictions; that is to say, the churches, the tribunals, and the theatre, were closed, and some of the inhabitants shut themselves up of their own accord in their houses, and took more or less the measures of precaution pointed out by experience in like cases. Commerce was not impeded; the bazaars of transmission were established at the two barriers of the line of free intercourse, which also became that inclosing the city; officers stationed at these barriers, as well to prevent all contact between the inhabitants of the city who came to obtain supplies of provisions and those who furnished them from without, as to keep things at their former prices, and to take care that they were not raised; other officers were appointed for the same purpose in thei nternal markets; and a committee instituted to relieve the indigent and to afford them the means of subsistence. The whole city was divided into quarters, the superintendence of which was given to commissioners selected from among the inhabitants. Each of these commissioners and his assistants, with the medical men of the different quarters, went round to all the houses in their district, and were required to make a report every day to the Governor-General and to the city authorities, which met for all deliberations on this subject at a place designated for the purpose. There they discussed the measures to be pursued, both for extirminating the scourge, and averting as much as possible all the evils and inconveniences which must necessarily result from it.

Annexed is a list of houses attacked by the plague since the appearance of this disease; and we shall give an historical sketch of their communications with each other, founded on inquiries made immediately on the discovery of each accident.

A soldier of the quarantine battalion having died with unequivocal symptoms of the plague, that whole battalion was removed to the quarantine; the companies which had had the least communication with the individuals attacked, were immediately separated; all their things were subjected to a complete purification, and two houses in the Moldovanka suburb were surrounded and placed in observation, as well as two houses in the town itself; because it was ascertained that a soldier of the quarantine battalion had had some intercourse with those houses. The same measures were taken in regard to the house occupied by the officers of ways and communications, and also to five other houses, some of the inmates of which had attended the funeral of the subaltern employed at the quarantine above mentioned, named Isaef. Moreover, the house occupied by the chancery of the Governor-General, was in like manner inclosed, because a Cossack employed in that chancery had had communication with a suspected house in the Moldovanka suburb. In order that business might not be interrupted, a limited number of clerks were shut up in this house, and subsisted at the expense of the Government.

On the 27th of October, the disease manifested itself in the house of a priest of the Pokrof church. An inquiry instantly set on foot, proved that the infection had been communicated by contact with Isaef; all the persons attacked were removed to the quarantine; the house was surrounded and the church subjected to a purification: two other houses were closed on the same day, the 27th. On the next day, the 28th, the same thing was done in regard to a house, the owner of which had had intercourse with persons officiating at a church in the Moldovanka suburb, among whom the contagion had made its appearance.

Meanwhile, this suburb appeared to have become the principal seat of the scourge; it was resolved that a general medical visitation of its inhabitants should take place; this was carried into effect on the 5th of November, and repeated on the 8th. The annexed list gives a detailed account of all the houses that have been inclosed, of their inhabitants removed to quarantine, since the commencement of the plague. We shall here only add summarily, that this suburb contains 1,296 houses, and 11,177 inhabitants of both sexes; that, at different periods, there have been in the Moldovanka suburb, properly so called, seventeen houses inclosed, and, moreover, eighty-six houses in the different sections of that suburb; total, 118 houses inclosed, with 857 inhabitants.

On the 7th November, a house in the city was inclosed, because the wife of a soldier of the quarantine battalion had lived in it; on the 8th and the 13th the same course was pursued in regard to three other houses for the same reason; on the 10th the Moldovanka suburb was entirely separated by a cordon of troops from the rest of the city, and all communication between the two parts cut off; on the 13th another house in the city was inclosed, on account of intercourse with persons living in the house of Count Razoumofsky in the Moldovanka, among whom a suspicious case had appeared; on the 14th, there was a case in the house of a man named Sotuikof; the physicians did not declare it to be a decided case of plague, for not only were there no certain signs of the disease, but, having proceeded to open the body, nothing was discovered to lead them to suppose the existence of the disorder; fortunately, the same precautions were taken as if there were a certainty of the existence of the plague, and, in fact, a few days afterwards, two or three cases of undoubted contagion occurred in that house. On the 20th, it was ascertained that some soldiers sent by Yourkof, the auditor, to the hospital, had died of plague; the most prompt and efficacious measures were immediately taken for separating the other patients in that hospital, and preventing the progress of the contagion; these efforts were attended with complete success, and the scourge spread no further there; the house of Yourkof, the auditor, was inclosed, as were also some other houses which had had intercourse with it; on the 21st and 22nd all the communications with the accident at Yourkof's, having been duly investigated, five houses were inclosed; and on the 22nd another in the suburb, called Peresip, was treated in the same manner, on account of the death of a child, as well as three other houses, which were shut up on the 27th. On the 4th of December, a fresh case occurred in the house of the auditor Yourkof; all its inmates and all his

servants were immediately removed to the quarantine; he himself with his family, though he had individually taken the greatest precautions, was also removed thither at his own request, and his house meanwhile was completely purified.

Here ends the sad account of the cases of plague in the city; but on the same day, the 4th of December, it appeared among the soldiers of the Gitomir battalion, who had been employed in cutting off the Moldovanka, and who were in the barracks of the ways and communications. The order and discipline which form the basis of all organized troops, facilitated the measures taken for eradicating the evil; they were crowned with complete success; not an individual was attacked by the contagion, and the men finished the term of their quarantine without accident; a house was inclosed on account of intercourse between subordinate employés at the barracks and its inhabitants.

Meanwhile the quarantine battalion having gone through its term of observation, returned to its barracks which had been previously purified; and it was kept under observation for a further term of fourteen days.

The system pursued with reference to the Moldovanka had the most satisfactory result; it put a stop to the evil; the suburb was divided into quarters; commissioners, accompanied by medical men, set over each quarter, made a general inspection of it; all the houses were purified; their inhabitants returned to their homes by degrees; and when it was ascertained that no further traces of the contagion existed, the cordon which inclosed the suburb was withdrawn, and its communications with the city were re-established.

In the city itself, a general purification, which several persons had advised, was judged almost impracticable, on account of the number of houses, warehouses, shops, and the quantities of goods of all kinds so disproportionate to the small number of cases of disease which had occurred there. This measure would have been both vexatious and ill executed for the above reasons; it was, therefore, thought sufficient to recommend to each householder, to steep in water for some days, all such things as were not liable to be damaged by the immersion, and to expose the others to the air; in houses that were suspected, and in the neighbourhood of the evil, this measure was superintended by commissioners nominated from among the inhabitants; water was supplied at the expense of the administration, and some of the most suspected houses were purified.

Two or three weeks having elapsed since the case of the 4th of December, among the military, several alleviations were deemed possible and put into execution; the shops were again opened, at first with the restriction of a barrier at the door, and a few rules for abstaining from touching; all the taverns, casinos, and public places, which had been more or less closed at first, were in like manner opened; two days before this measure, divine service recommenced in the churches, with regulations for preventing crowding and contact with the priests; a few days afterwards, the sanitary state continuing to be satisfactory, all those restrictions were gradually removed, and about the beginning of January, the internal communications of the city were entirely free. There being still left the danger from articles which might have been concealed among those required to be taken to the lazaretto, search was made after them; and thus the authority having ascertained, as well by the confession of several individuals, as by means of search, that effects had been put into stoves, they were immediately demolished, the floors of the houses were taken up, and the utmost care was taken that nothing should escape the most rigorous purification. Money, both paper and specie, likewise underwent a general purification.

Six weeks passed in these operations, security was more and more confirmed, and, eighty days having thus elapsed since the last case of plague on the 24th of February, "Te Deums" were sung in thanksgiving to the Almighty for deliverance from the scourge; the cordon of troops which inclosed the town was withdrawn, and the communications with the rest of the empire were re-established in their fullest extent.

Such is the faithful account of the calamity which has befallen the city of Odessa. We will further add, that, while it lasted, the Government made a point of diminishing as much as possible the losses occasioned by the measures indispensable for the extirpation of the disease. Thus, as we have already observed, the most efficacious measures were taken for relieving the poor, and

supplying them with food and fuel; all the inhabitants of the inclosed houses were subsisted at the expense of the city; a committee was appointed to estimate the losses of those whose effects had been burnt; a strict check was kept upon these estimates; the reimbursements were made without delay; the troops employed in guarding the sanitary cordon had the greatest attention paid to their comforts; they were allowed double rations; care was taken to protect them from cold; and it is worthy of remark, that during an arduous service in a winter of extraordinary severity in these parts, there was not a single deserter, and a very small number of sick.

The sum employed by the Government for all the expenses here mentioned, and raised beforehand upon the resources of the city, amounted to about 300,000 rubles. The most prompt medical assistance was afforded to those detained in the quarter of the infected; the physicians were fortunate enough to save some of them, and had opportunity to make some progress in the study of the treatment of the disease. The number of deaths while it lasted, amounted to 108, and seventeen persons were cured.

When it is recollected that Odessa contains more than 60,000 inhabitants; that commerce there was in its fullest activity; that the evil was undiscovered from the 6th to the 21st of October; there is reason for congratulation that the number of victims scarcely exceeded one hundred; that the contagion did not extend beyond the city, and that after the expiration of six weeks, that is to say, after the 4th of December, not a single additional case occurred; that the city was, during the whole time, supplied easily and at a cheap rate with provisions; that external commerce was not shackled except for the first four or five days; and that all expenses for obtaining such results, did not exceed 300,000 rubles (£12,000). God grant that such occasions may not recur! but, this time experience proved a most important fact, namely, the possibility of stifling the evil in a rich and populous city, and obtaining all the results enumerated above, without resorting to the measure, hitherto deemed indispensable in such cases, of establishing a general quarantine, and shutting up all the houses, as had been done in 1812 and 1829. On the contrary, the authorities had grounds for persuading themselves, on the present occasion, that when once the evil is discovered and restricted, as it was from the 22nd of October, there would be no danger in not requiring the churches and shops to be entirely closed; and this would not have been done but for the accident which happened at the Pokrof Church. This accident proved how much the interment of Isaef's wife, compromised several priests and officials of three or four churches. When the churches were closed, it was not thought decorous to allow the taverns and warehouses to be opened.

The total number of houses inclosed within the city, was 33, and in the Moldovanka, 117.

Inclosure 2 in No. 6.

Description of the Plague at Odessa in 1837, *by Dr. Andreyefsky, Chief Surgeon of the Staff.*

LA peste, importée chez nous dans les premiers jours d'Octobre, s'y est montrée avec tous les symptômes qui lui sont propres. Ayant assidument suivi le cours de la maladie dans tous les cas qui se sont présentés, nous sommes à même aujourd'hui de communiquer quelques détails sur les qualités particulières qu'elle a développées.

Les symptômes généraux de la maladie étaient invariablement les mêmes: le malade est inquiet, il a la tête abaissée; il chancelle, il trébuche, il tombe, ou il s'asseoit à terre; mais malgré la ressemblance que cet état présente avec celui de l'homme ivre, l'expression de la figure est entièrement différente; la peau prend une teinte jaune-brune, il est affaissé, et si parfois elle est colorée en rouge, ce rouge est pourpre et ne s'étend point aux extrémités progressivement, mais il occupe une partie de la figure et cesse brusquement. Le regard est terne, inquiet, rappelant celui des hydrophobes; les yeux sont faibles, troubles, et rarement pleins de sang. La langue est tout-à-fait blanche, comme si elle était couverte

d'une couche de savon; la voix est serrée; le malade s'énonce avec difficulté et peu distinctement; ses phrases sont brèves et rompues, avec le désir qui se trahit de parler longuement.

Il est difficile de définir ce qu'éprouvent intérieurement les malades pendant le premier période de la contagion; tous, néanmoins, se plaignent également de bourdonnement dans la tête, de douleurs aux tempes, et de maux de cœur continuels, n'ayant pourtant aucun amertume, ni aucun mauvais goût dans la bouche. Des observations souvent réitérées nous ont convaincus que les pestiférés ne souffraient pas d'une manière proportionnée à la gravité de la maladie. Le venin organique qui forme la base de la peste, agit directement sur le système nerveux, à la manière des narcotiques. Son action, par exemple, ressemble à celle de l'acide prussique. Toutes les sensations s'émoussent, le malade est accablé de somnolence, et reste continuellement couché. Ceci explique les brûlures très larges que nous avons souvent trouvées chez les malades du peuple qui ont l'habitude de se coucher sur les poëles. En aucun autre tems les malades auraient patiemment supporté ces brûlures, mais la masse des influences morbides avait déjà en eux détruit la susceptibilité du système nerveux.

Le mal de cœur durait d'autant plus que le malade se levait moins du lit; le commencement des vomissemens composés de matières blanchâtres avec de l'écume, indiquait les premiers efforts de l'organisme de rejeter la contagion. La fièvre s'établissait; la peau, sêche jusqu'alors, devenait morte de sueur, la soif insupportable, la langue sêche, et sa blancheur caractéristique était partagée au milieu par une bande large de couleur rose d'abord, et puis noirâtre plus tard. Le malade paraissait troublé, triste, il commençait à comprendre son état, et se perdait ou dans un délire tranquil ou dans des accès de la plus forte irritation cérébrale, conservant toutefois par intervalles toute sa présence d'esprit. Trop faible pour se soulever sans le secours d'autrui, il tombait au moindre effort qu'il faisait pour l'essayer, et se donnait des contusions; tout le corps frémissait, soit de légers troublemens de muscles, soit d'accès de convulsions. Le visage conservait invariablement une expression passive qui se, communiquait également aux yeux, quoique le regard eut quelque chose d'effrayant; ce n'est que dans deux cas seulement que nous avons remarqué des contorsions imitant un sourire malicieux et affecté (*risus sardonicus*). Les enfans passaient facilement à l'état de sommeil factice; cet état était beaucoup plus rare chez les adultes.

Nous avons remarqué dans un tems indéterminé, et très souvent dès le commencement de ce période, (caractérisé par la lutte de l'organisme et le venin qui s'y est introduit,) des signes extérieurs de peste irrécusables, principalement des bubons et des charbons.

Il se forme sous les glandes de l'aisne, aux aisselles, ou sur le cou, une enflure blanchâtre et plus souvent pourpre, dont les contours ne sont pas marqués par une ligne tranchée, mais qui s'effacent petit à petit. Cet enflure augmente rapidement, cause au malade une douleur aiguë, mais reste dure pendant quelque tems, et passe facilement en gangrène; quand elle commence à suppurer, les malades y éprouvent des élancemens, et la fièvre diminue graduellement. Dans tous les cas que nous avons eu la possibilité d'observer, cette enflure se trouvait au-dessous des grandes glandes; nous n'avons remarqué que deux exceptions, l'une où elle se trouvait à l'endroit même des bubons ordinaires, et l'autre où elle était sur le ventre au-dessus du ligament de Poupart. Nous n'avons jamais compté plus de deux bubons sur un individu, tandis que Desgenettes en a vu jusqu'à quatre à la fois en Egypte. Nous avons vu un bubon pestilentiel à côté d'un bubon vénérien, mais chacun occupait la place qui lui était propre. Les deux contagions avaient été communiquées par un mari à sa femme, qui, de même que lui, avait des signes incontestables des deux maladies; et qui, ainsi que lui, est morte dans les vingt-quatre heures après les premiers symptômes de l'invasion. Des bubons sur le cou, près des parotides et des glandes sous-maxillaires, occasionnaient une mort prompte; il parait néanmoins que dans ce cas, c'était moins l'effet du venin pestilentiel, que la pression mécanique sur les voies de la respiration. Les bubons avaient une grande tendance à se résoudre, surtout quand le malade commençait à transpirer; ils revenaient facilement, mais quand ils disparaissaient complètement, ils n'offraient pas, comme on est généralement porté à le croire, une chance irrévocablement défavorable. Alors que les bubons mûrissaient, ils prenaient

une forme ovale, mais ils avaient tant de difficulté à créver, qu'il fallait avoir nécessairement recours aux instrumens: dans le cas contraire il se formait des trous et des fistules: tous les tissus, la membrane cellulaire, et même des glandes entières, perdaient leur vitalité et laissaient de grandes cavités.

Les charbons paraissaient indistinctement sur toute la surface du corps, mais principalement sur les parties où il existait une excitation quelconque. La peau est soulevée comme dans l'érysipèle, sur une surface que couvrait une pièce de dix kopèques, quelquefois moins, rarement plus; au-dessus de cette élévation à peine perceptible, se forme une petite vessie remplie d'un fluide aqueux jaunâtre. Cette vessie crève bientôt et ses bords deviennent gangréneux; toutefois, la peau ne parait avoir qu'une légère lésion, et ne s'ulcérise que fort lentement, pas avant que toute la surface frappée de gangrène ne soit définie. La plaie devient profonde après cela, et par suite d'une perte considérable de tissu cellulaire, un long lapse de tems devient nécessaire pour qu'elle puisse être remplie de granulations charnues. Aussi le charbon ne se forme pas toujours aussi régulièrement que nous venons de le décrire. La mort a souvent frappé de mort le malade avant l'apparition de la petite vessie, et dans ce cas nous avons souvent vu sur les cadavres une tache gros-bleue, extrèmement enfoncée; il n'était pas rare non plus qu'un charbon passéen ulcère séchait spontanément, et n'offrait plus que l'apparence d'une croûte ordinaire, ce qui était toujours un présage funeste, à moins qu'un autre signe extérieur ne remplaçât immédiatement celui-ci. Depuis peu nous avons remarqué des pustules comme celles de la petite vérole; de la grandeur d'une pièce de cinq kopèques en argent, occupant toute la surface du charbon et entourées d'une bordure rouge. Ces pustules se resserraient, se couvraient d'une croûte, et à mesure que le fluide qu'elles contenaient se retirait intérieurement, elles découvraient des excavations pareilles à celles que l'on voit après les cancers aqueux.

Nous avons déjà dit que les charbons paraissaient préférablement sur les parties où il existait une excitation quelconque; ainsi les malades qui avaient l'habitude de coucher sur des poëles avaient presque toujours les charbons sur le dos ou sur les hanches; une jeune personne, souffrant du mal de dents, en a eu sur la joue, et deux femmes, qui allaitaient leurs enfans, aux mamelles; beaucoup d'autres les ont eus près de quelque plaie chronique. Une vieille femme, pour la seconde fois attaquée de la peste, a eu un charbon non loin de la clavicule, tout près de la cicatrice qui lui était restée de celui qu'elle avait eu pendant la peste de l'année 1812.

Le nombre des charbons est indéfini: ordinairement un, quelquefois deux ou trois; nous en avons compté jusqu'à sept, ce qui est très rare, et n'a lieu qu'alors que la contagion est dans toute sa force. Les charbons qui se trouvent loin les uns des autres disparaissent ou s'arrêtent dans leur développement; ceux qui sont rapprochés tendent à se réunir.

Outre les signes extérieurs dont nous venons de parler, (signes qui peuvent devenir des signes de salut, parcequ'ils concentrent le venin répandu dans tout le système organique,) nous avons remarqué encore, dans peu de cas à la vérité, une ébullition d'un rouge éclatant (*exanthema pustulosum*), et des pétéchies; l'une ou l'autre était un signe certain de mort prochaine, indiquant soit une fausse direction des secrétions qui doivent amener la crise, soit peut-être un état de décomposition putride où le sang serait déjà parvenu.

Les bubons étaient souvent replacés par les charbons, et *vice versâ;* quelquefois cependant ils existaient simultanément, et arrivaient également à la suppuration. La disparition des symptômes, l'apparition des nouveaux, ou la réapparition des anciens, et une chose qui a été fréquemment observée dans le courant du second période de la maladie. Avec les variations que subissait la fièvre, et celles qui avaient lieu, soit dans la transpiration, soit dans les secrétions urinaires, tantôt troubles et déposant beaucoup, et tantôt parfaitement limpides, le venin se jetait d'un organe à l'autre, cherchant le point où il pourrait s'établir. Peu de malades ont atteint cet heureux moment. La contagion chez nous, resserrée par des mesures sévères, n'a pas eu la facilité de s'étendre au point de s'affaiblir à force de se communiquer indéfinitivement, et de ne plus présenter que des symptômes légers, tels qu'on les voit dans l'Orient. Il y a eu peu de victimes, mais celui qui tombait malade ne conservait plus l'espérance comme un bien positif, mais comme un sentiment moral que le ciel permet à l'homme, afin qu'il ne se livre pas au désespoir dans le malheur.

La marche de la maladie pendant ces deux périodes, dont l'un commence à l'introduction du venin et finit quand s'établissent les vomissemens, en laissant à l'autre tout le tems depuis cette époque jusqu'à l'établissement définitif du venin dans l'organe, qui voudrait le rejeter, était infailliblement accomplie en sept fois vingt-quatre heures. Quiconque survivait à ce jour fatal pouvait espérer sa guérison, si d'autres circonstances, indépendantes de la contagion, mais venant à sa suite, n'avaient pas entièrement épuisé ses forces. Sur quatre-vingt-un individus que nous avons soignés pendant leur maladie, est mort:

Le 1er	jour du traitement	15	Le 6me	jour du traitement	3
2	,,	27	7	,,	2
3	,,	21	26	,,	1
4	,,	17	42	,,	1
5	,,	4			

Les tendances favorables de la nature se dénotaient par des vomissemens, par l'activité renforcée des fonctions de la peau, des reins, et des glandes, et même en deux cas par un léger saignement du nez. La diarrhée était toujours funeste; ceux qui en étaient attaqués mourraient presqu'inopinément. La mort était constamment accompagné par des convulsions d'un délire quelquefois tranquil et d'autrefois furieux; dans quelques cas rares elle était précédée de l'entière perte de connaissance (*sopor*).

Les cadavres des pestiférés avaient un aspect particulier. A très peu d'exceptions près ils étaient de couleur de cire jaune, et couvert de larges taches pourpre-bleues, que parcourraient des filets de couleur claire. Nonobstant les grands froids, ils conservaient souvent une grande flexibilité et passaient rapidement à l'état putréfaction. Les symptômes le plus communs étaient de petites taches, d'un blue foncé (*petechiæ*) variant depuis la grandeur d'un grain de millet jusqu'à celle d'une lentille. Ces petites taches étaient rondes ou ovales, et se voyaient le plus communément sur la poitrine et sur le ventre, plus rarement sur la figure, sur le dos, sur les extrémités, et même dans le canal digestif.

Il y a eu jusqu'à ce jour 108 victimes de la peste, cinquante-un hommes et cinquante-sept femmes; de ce nombre étaient six individus qui n'étaient que suspects. Nous n'avons pas de renseignemens sur deux cadavres suspects; tous les autres présentaient les signes suivans:—

Avec des bubons	17
des charbons	17
pétéchies	21
bubons et charbons	11
bubons et raies	7
bubons et pétéchies	7
charbons et pétéchies	6
bubons, charbons et pétéchies	2
taches et raies bleues sans autre signe	20
Sans aucun signe	2

Ayant tracé ici l'aperçu général des observations que nous avons faites depuis l'apparition du fléau parmi nous, nous ne manquerons pas de communiquer avec détails quelques cas qui méritent une attention particulière. Les événemens malheureux des deux derniers mois sont très importans pour les habitans d'Odessa. Les résultats abstraits des observations médicinales appartiennent à la science seule, mais les observations mêmes sont du domaine de l'intérêt général.

(Signé) ANDREYEFSKY.

(Translation.)

THE plague, imported among us in the first days in October, manifested itself here with all the symptoms that are peculiar to it. Having assiduously

followed the course of the disease in all the cases that occurred, we are now enabled to communicate some details relative to the particular qualities which it has developed.

The general symptoms of the disease were invariably the same: the patient is restless, he droops his head, he reels, stumbles, falls, or sits down upon the ground; but, notwithstanding the resemblance presented by this state to that of a drunken man, the expression of the face is totally different: the skin assumes a yellow-brown tint, it is flabby, and if in places it is ruddy, that ruddiness is purple, and not diminished gradually to the extremities, but occupies a part of the face and ceases abruptly. The look is heavy and uneasy, resembling that of persons in hydrophobia; the eyes are dull, agitated, and rarely full of blood. The tongue is quite white, as though it were covered with a coat of soap; the voice is husky, the patient enunciates with difficulty, and indistinctly; his phrases are short and broken, and yet a desire betrays itself to speak at great length.

It is difficult to define what is felt internally by the patients during the first period of the contagion; all, however, complain alike of a humming in the head, pain in the temples, and continued heart-sickness, but without any bitter or unpleasant taste in the mouth. Repeated observations have convinced us, that persons infected with the plague do not suffer in a manner proportionate to the serious nature of the disease. The organic poison which forms the basis of the plague, acts directly upon the nervous system, in the manner of narcotics. Its action resembles, for instance, that of prussic acid. All the sensations are blunted; the patient is overpowered with drowsiness, and remains continually in bed. This accounts for the very large burns which we have frequently found upon patients of the lower class, who are in the habit of sleeping upon stoves. At no other time would they have patiently endured these burns, but the mass of morbid influences had already destroyed the susceptibility of their nervous system.

The sickness of the stomach lasted the longer the less the patient rose from bed; the commencement of the vomitings, composed of whitish matter, with froth, indicated the first efforts of the constitution to throw off the contagion. Fever came on; the skin, hitherto dry, became damp with sweat, the thirst insupportable, the tongue dry, and its characteristic white was divided in the middle by a broad stripe, first rose-coloured and subsequently blackish. The patient appeared agitated and dejected; he began to comprehend his situation, and lost himself either in a tranquil delirium, or in paroxysms of the strongest cerebral irritation, retaining, nevertheless, at intervals, his whole presence of mind. Too weak to rise without assistance, he fell at the least effort which he made for the purpose, and bruised himself; the whole body quivered, either from slight shuddering of the muscles or fits of convulsions. The face invariably retained a passive expression, which was communicated to the eyes, though the look had something ghastly; it was in two cases only that we remarked contortions resembling a malicious and affected smile (*sardonicus risus*). Children passed easily into the state of factitious sleep; that state was much more rare among the adults.

We have remarked in an indeterminate time, and very often at the very commencement of that period characterised by the struggle between the constitution and the virus introduced into it, undeniable external signs of plague, principally buboes and carbuncles.

There is formed below the glands of the groin, at the arm-pits, or on the neck, a whitish, and more frequently purple swelling, the contours of which are not marked by a definite line, but which disappear gradually. This swelling rapidly increases, gives the patient acute pain, but continues hard for some time, and easily turns to gangrene; when it begins to suppurate, the patient feels darting pains in it, and the fever gradually subsides. In all the cases that it has been possible for us to observe, this swelling was situated below the great glands; we have remarked but two exceptions, one, where it was on the same spot as the ordinary buboes, and another, where it was on the belly above Poupart's ligament. We never found more than two buboes on one person, though Desgenettes saw as many as four at once in Egypt. We have seen a pestilential bubo by the side of a venereal bubo, but each occupied the place that was appropriate to it. The two infections had been communicated by a husband to his wife, who, as well as he had incontestable signs of both diseases;

and who, like him, died within twenty-four hours after the first symptoms of the attack. The buboes on the neck, near the parotid, and the sub-maxillary glands; occasioned speedy death; it appears, nevertheless, that in this case, it was not so much the effect of the pestilential virus, as the mechanical pressure upon the channels of respiration. The buboes had a great tendency to resolve, especially when the patient began to perspire; they were apt to return, but when they totally disappeared, that was not, as people are generally disposed to believe, an infallible indication of an unfavourable result. When the buboes came to maturity, they assumed an oval shape, but they had such difficulty to break, that it was necessary to have recourse to instruments; in the contrary case, holes and fistulas formed; all the membranous parts, the cellular membrane, and even whole glands, lost their vitality, and left large cavities.

Carbuncles appeared indiscriminately over the whole surface of the body, but principally on the parts where any kind of excitement existed. The skin rises, as in erysipelas, on a space of the size of a ten-copeck piece, sometimes smaller, rarely larger; above this scarcely perceptible elevation is formed a small blister, full of a yellowish aqueous fluid. This blister soon breaks, and its edges become gangrenous; still the skin appears to be but slightly damaged, and ulcerates very slowly, before the surface affected with gangrene is defined. The sore becomes very deep after this, and, in consequence of a considerable loss of cellular membrane, it is a long time before it can be filled with fleshy granulations. The carbuncle does not always form so regularly as we have just described. Death has often struck the patient before the appearance of the small blister; and in this case we have often seen on the corpse a very dark blue spot; nor was it rarely the case that a carbuncle which had turned to an ulcer dried up spontaneously, and exhibited only the appearance of an ordinary scab, which was always a fatal omen, unless another external sign immediately succeeded it. We have recently remarked pustules resembling those of the small-pox, of the size of a silver five-copeck piece, covering the whole surface of the carbuncle, and surrounded by a red border. These pustules shrunk, became covered with a scab, and in proportion as the fluid which they contained retired inwards, they exhibited hollows resembling those which are seen after aqueous cancers.

We have said that the carbuncles appeared preferably on those parts where any excitement whatever existed; thus the patients who had been accustomed to sleep upon the stoves had almost always carbuncles on the back or on the hips; a young person afflicted with the tooth-ache had one on the cheek, and two women, who were suckling infants, on the breasts; many others had them near some chronic sore. An old woman attacked for the second time by the plague had a carbuncle not far from the collar-bone, close to the scar left by that which she had during the plague of 1812.

The number of the carbuncles is indefinite: usually one, sometimes two or three; we have counted so many as seven, which is very rare, and happens only when the contagion is in its greatest force. The carbuncles which are distant from one another disappear or stop in their development; those which are near have a tendency to unite together.

Besides the external signs which we have been describing (signs which may become signs of recovery, because they concentrate the virus diffused throughout the whole organic system), we have remarked, in few cases it is true, a bright red eruption (*exanthemum pustulosum*) and petechiæ; both of them sure signs of death, indicating either a wrong direction of the secretions which ought to bring about the crisis, or perhaps a state of putrid decomposition at which the blood has already arrived.

The buboes were frequently succeeded by carbuncles, and *vice versâ*; sometimes, however, they existed simultaneously, and arrived together at suppuration. The disappearance of the symptoms, the appearance of new ones, or the re-appearance of the old, are circumstances which have been frequently observed in the course of the second period of the disease. With the variations which the fever underwent, and those that took place either in the perspiration or in the urinary secretions, sometimes turbid, and depositing a copious sediment, sometimes perfectly limpid, the virus flies from one organ to another, seeking a spot at which it can settle. Few patients attained that fortunate moment. With us the infection, restricted by severe measures, had not the facility of spreading to such a degree as to weaken by communicating itself indefinitely, and of presenting only slight

symptoms, such as are observed in the East. There were few victims, but those who were attacked no longer retained hope as a positive good, but as a moral sentiment which Heaven grants to man, that he may not abandon himself to despair under his misfortune.

The course of the disease during these two periods, one of which begins with the introduction of the virus, and ends when vomiting comes on, leaving to the other the whole time from that epoch to the definitive settlement of the virus in the organ that would strive to reject it, was infallibly accomplished in seven times twenty-four hours. Whoever survived that fatal day might hope to recover, if other circumstances, independent of the infection, but coming in its train, had not entirely exhausted his strength. Out of eighty-one persons who we attended during their illness, there died—

On the 1st day of attendance		15	On the 6th day of attendance		3
2nd	,,	27	7th	,,	2
3rd	,,	21	26th	,,	1
4th	,,	17	42nd	,,	1
5th	,,	4			

The favorable tendencies of nature manifested themselves in vomiting, in increased activity of the functions of the skin, the kidneys, and the glands, and in two cases even by bleeding at the nose. Diarrhœa was always fatal; those attacked by it died almost suddenly. Death was invariably accompanied by convulsions, and by a delirium sometimes tranquil, at others raving; in some rare cases it was preceded by the total loss of the faculties (*sopor*).

The bodies of those who died of the plague had a peculiar look. With very few exceptions they were of the colour of bees-wax, and covered with large purple-blue spots, through which ran threads of a light colour. Notwithstanding the severity of the cold, they frequently attained great flexibility, and passed rapidly into the state of putrefaction. The most common symptoms were small spots of a dark blue (*petechiæ*) varying between the size of a grain of millet and that of a lentil. These small spots were round or oval, and were most commonly seen on the breast and on the abdomen, more rarely on the face, on the back, on the extremities, and even in the digestive canal.

Up to this day there have been 108 victims of the plague; 51 males, 57 females: of this number there were six persons who were only suspected. We have no particulars concerning two suspected bodies; all the others exhibited the following signs:—

With buboes	17
carbuncles	17
petechiæ	21
buboes and carbuncles	11
buboes and stripes	7
buboes and petechiæ	7
carbuncles and petechiæ	6
buboes, carbuncles, and petechiæ	2
blue spots and stripes without any other sign	20
Without an sign	2

Having thus given a general sketch of the observations made by us since the appearance of the scourge among us, we shall not fail to communicate in detail a few cases that deserve particular attention. The unfortunate occurrences of the last two months are highly important to the inhabitants of Odessa. The results drawn from the medical observations belong to science alone, but the observations themselves are within the domain of the general interest.

(Signed) ANDREYESKY.

No. 7.

Circular of the Russian Government.—Regulations respecting the cotton destined for the Russian ports in the Baltic.

[See Denmark, Inclosure in No. 13.]

No. 8.

Viscount Palmerston to Mr. Milbanke.

Sir, *Foreign Office, September* 7, 1838.

HER Majesty's Government have been some time in communication with that of Denmark upon the subject of the quarantine regulations enforced in that country upon vessels arriving from England laden with commodities which, if not properly purified, are considered to be susceptible of conveying contagious disorders. The Government of Denmark has hitherto insisted upon subjecting such vessels to quarantine, if destined for a Danish port, on the ground that the system of purification adopted in this country is not sufficient to preclude the possibility of disease lurking in a cargo composed wholly or in part of susceptible articles. The inconvenience of the course adopted in Denmark was more severely felt, because Russia, in common with the other Baltic States, has hitherto relied on the system of quarantine pursued in Denmark, and has required that vessels which may not have complied with the Danish regulations should undergo a quarantine on their arrival in the ports of Russia. Her Majesty's Government had, therefore, first to satisfy the Danish Government of the sufficiency of the quarantine system in this country; in the hope that if the Danish Government could be prevailed upon to modify the Danish regulations, the other Baltic States might, as heretofore, be content with what the Government of Denmark should consider satisfactory in matters of quarantine.

I accordingly directed Her Majesty's Minister at Copenhagen to explain to the Danish Government the British system, as stated in the inclosed letter from the Board of Trade* and in the documents therein referred to; and you will perceive by the inclosed copy of a despatch from Sir Henry Wynn†, that this explanation has been favourably received by the Danish Government. It remains now to induce the other Baltic States, and specifically Russia, to take the same view of the matter; and I have accordingly to instruct you to communicate the British regulations to the Russian Government, and to express the hope of Her Majestys Government that if the Danish Government should consent to modify its quarantine regulations with regard to ships arriving from England, the Cabinet of St. Petersburgh will also consent freely to admit into Russian ports any vessels which, so far as matters of quarantine are concerned, might freely be admitted into the ports of Denmark.

You will communicate to Her Majesty's Minister at Copenhagen the result of your application to the Russian Government on the subject of this despatch.

I am, &c.,
(Signed) PALMERSTON.

[Same to Sir G. Hamilton. Prussia.]

No. 9.

Mr. Milbanke to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received October 31.)

(Extract.) *St. Petersburgh, October* 17, 1838.

IN obedience to the instructions conveyed to me in your Lordship's despatch of the 7th of September, respecting the present state of the quaran-

* See Denmark, No. 15. † See Denmark, No. 18.

tine in the Baltic, I have transmitted to Count Nesselrode in the note of which I have the honour to inclose a copy, the Order in Council and copies of the British quarantine laws and regulations.

Count Nesselrode's prolonged absence prevents me from being able to give your Lordship any correct idea of the dispositions of the Russian Government upon this question; but an opportunity having offered, I mentioned to Count Cancrine the views which Her Majesty's Government entertained on the subject, and the steps which they had taken with that of Denmark, in the hope of obtaining some relaxation of the system now pursued at Elsinore.

The Danish Chargé d'Affaires informs me, that he has received no instructions whatever to bring this question under the notice of the Russian Government.

Inclosure in No. 9.

Mr. Milbanke to Count Nesselrode.

St. Petersburgh, October 12, 1838.

THE Undersigned, &c., has received instructions to acquaint his Excellency the Vice-Chancellor, Count Nesselrode, that Her Majesty's Government have been some time in communication with that of Denmark, upon the subject of the quarantine regulations enforced in that country upon vessels arriving from England, laden with commodities which, if not properly purified, are considered to be susceptible of conveying contagious disorders. The Government of Denmark has hitherto insisted upon subjecting such vessels to quarantine, if destined for a Danish port, on the ground that the system of purification adopted in Great Britain is not sufficient to preclude the possibility of disease lurking in a cargo composed, wholly, or in part, of susceptible articles. The inconvenience of the course adopted in Denmark was more severely felt, because Russia, in common with the other Baltic States, has hitherto relied on the system of quarantine pursued in Denmark, and has required that vessels which may not have complied with the Danish regulations should undergo a quarantine on their arrival in the ports of Russia. Her Majesty's Government had, therefore, first to satisfy the Danish Government of the sufficiency of the quarantine system in the United Kingdom, in the hope, that if the Danish Government could be prevailed upon to modify the Danish regulations, the other Baltic States might, as heretofore, be content with what the Government of Denmark should consider satisfactory in matters of quarantine.

Her Majesty's Minister at Copenhagen was accordingly directed to place in the hands of the Danish Government a copy of the British laws on quarantine, and, at the same time, to offer such explanations as might be required, on the system as therein laid down. These explanations the Undersigned has the satisfaction to state, have been favourably received by the Danish Government.

As, however, it appears that, willing as the Danish Government may be to come to an arrangement with Great Britain, it has not the power to relax in its present system, without the consent of Russia and the other States bordering on the Baltic, the Undersigned is instructed to communicate to the Russian Government a copy, herewith inclosed, of the Order in Council by which the quarantine of England is regulated; and also copies of the English laws and regulations on the subject, which are assimilated as nearly as possible with those of Malta, and which are, in consequence, equally recognized and respected by all the Powers of Europe excepting Denmark; and in specially calling Count Nesselrode's attention to the Order in Council, the Undersigned is directed to express the hope of Her Majesty's Government, that if the Danish Government should consent to modify its quarantine regulations with regard to ships arriving from England, the Cabinet of St. Petersburgh will also consent freely to admit into Russian ports any vessels which, so far as matters of quarantine are concerned, might freely be admitted into the ports of Denmark.

Baltique, des vaisseaux chargés de marchandises suspectes, sur la production d'un certificat de désinfection délivré par un des établissemens de quarantaine Britanniques, le Soussigné s'est empressé d'en faire l'objet d'une entente avec le Ministère Danois. Il a la satisfaction de pouvoir prévenir son Excellence Monsieur le Marquis de Clanricarde, Ambassadeur Extraordinaire et Plénipotentiaire de Sa Majesté Britannique, que le Gouvernement Impérial et celui de Danemarc, ayant acquis la conviction, par un examen approfondi des réglemens sanitaires de la Grande Bretagne, que les procédés de désinfection adoptés par les trois établissemens de quarantaine à Standgate Creek, à Milford Haven, et à Mother Bank, sont tout-à-fait satisfaisans, Sa Majesté l'Empereur a daigné ordonner, sur la proposition du Comité des Ministres, d'admettre tous les vaisseaux chargés de marchandises suspectes, et destinés pour les ports Russes de la Baltique, lorsqu'ils auront été désinfectés dans une des quarantaines Britanniques, et qu'ils se trouveront munis d'un certificat de santé Anglais, sans qu'ils soient tenus de se soumettre à une nouvelle purification dans les quarantaines Danoises.

En se félicitant d'avoir à communiquer à Monsieur l'Ambassadeur d'Angleterre un résultat aussi avantageux pour le commerce des deux pays, le Soussigné profite, &c.,

(Signé) NESSELRODE.

(Translation.)

St. Petersburgh, May $\frac{12}{24}$, 1839.

AGREEABLY to the wish expressed by Mr. Milbanke in his note of the 12th of last December, concerning the admission into the ports of the Baltic, of vessels laden with suspected merchandise, on the production of a certificate of disinfection delivered by one of the British quarantine establishments, the Undersigned hastened to make it the subject of explanation with the Danish Ministers. He has the satisfaction of being able to inform his Excellency the Marquis of Clanricarde, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Her Britannic Majesty, that the Imperial Government, and that of Denmark, have satisfied themselves, by a searching examination of the sanitary regulations of Great Britain, that the processes of disinfection adopted by the three quarantine establishments at Standgate Creek, Milford Haven, and Mother Bank, are perfectly satisfactory. His Majesty the Emperor has been pleased to ordain, according to the proposal of the Committee of Ministers, to admit all vessels laden with suspected merchandise and destined for the Russian ports in the Baltic, when they shall have been disinfected in one of the British quarantine stations, if they are provided with an English certificate of health, without their being obliged to submit to a fresh purification in the Danish quarantines.

While he is gratified in having to communicate to the Ambassador of England a result so advantageous to the commerce of both countries, the Undersigned profits, &c.,

(Signed) NESSELRODE.

No. 12.

Viscount Palmerston to the Marquis of Clanricarde.

My Lord, *Foreign Office, March* 12, 1840.

I TRANSMIT to your Excellency a copy of an instruction which I addressed on the 10th instant*, to Her Majesty's Minister at Copenhagen, respecting the annoyance and loss occasioned to British subjects engaged in the Baltic trade, from the effects of the Danish quarantine regulations; and as the Danish regulations are adopted by the Russian Government, I have to instruct your Excellency to make to Count Nesselrode a similar representation to that which Sir Henry Wynn is instructed to make to the Danish Government.

Your Excellency will perceive that the annoyances complained of by the British Government, originate in the different view taken by the Danish and

* See Denmark, No. 34.

The Undersigned is likewise instructed to observe, for the further satisfaction of the Russian Government with respect to the efficiency of the English quarantine, that ten sail of the line and seven frigates, with a regular establishment of officers and men, are constantly employed as lazarets in England for the purification of all goods arriving in vessels from suspected places; and that the whole of the department is under the superintendence of an officer who was formerly at the head of the quarantine establishment at Malta.

The Undersigned, &c.,

(Signed) J. R. MILBANKE.

No. 10.

Viscount Palmerston to the Marquis of Clanricarde.

My Lord, *Foreign Office, May* 9, 1839.

WITH reference to my despatch to Mr. Milbanke of the 7th of September, 1838, upon the subject of the quarantine imposed upon vessels arriving from this country in the ports of Denmark and of the other Baltic States, laden with commodities susceptible of conveying contagious disorders, I inclose for your Excellency's information a copy of a despatch from Her Majesty's Minister at Copenhagen, of the 10th ultimo*, by which it appears that the Court of Denmark has agreed to consider the certificates granted at the three quarantine establishments of Standgate Creek, Milford Haven, and the Mother Bank, as sufficient evidence that the articles specified in such certificates have undergone every necessary process of fumigation.

Your Excellency will further perceive from Sir Henry Wynn's despatch, that the Court of Denmark proposes to communicate with the Court of St. Petersburgh on this subject; and I have to instruct your Excellency, if necessary, to press the Russian Government to concur in the course adopted in this matter by the Court of Denmark.

I am, &c.,

(Signed) PALMERSTON.

No. 11.

The Marquis of Clanricarde to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received June 3.)

My Lord, *St. Petersburgh, May* 25, 1839.

I LOST no time in communicating to Count Nesselrode the admission in the Danish ports, of vessels bearing certificates of health from the quarantine stations of Standgate Creek, Milford Haven, and Mother Bank, and I expressed my hope that Russia would not refuse to concur in the course adopted by the Court of Denmark. His Excellency informed me that he had communicated on the subject with the Danish Government, and had prepared a note to me, expressing the concurrence of the Russian Government in the proposed regulation,

I have the honour to inclose a copy of the note which I received on the following morning.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) CLANRICARDE.

Inclosure in No. 11.

Count Nesselrode to the Marquis of Clanricarde.

St. Pétersbourg, le $\frac{12}{24}$ *Mai,* 1839.

POUR être à même de se rendre au vœu exprimé par Mr. Milbanke, dans sa note du 12 Octobre dernier, relativement à l'admission dans les ports de la

* See Denmark, No. 23.

Russian quarantine authorities on the one hand, and the British quarantine authorities on the other, as to the degree of precaution necessary to prevent the introduction of the yellow fever by means of cotton imported from such of the American States as are occasionally liable to that disorder. Her Majesty's Government trust that the explanations which my despatch to Sir Henry Wynn will enable you to offer to the Russian Government, will induce that Government to concur in any modification of the quarantine laws of Denmark on this matter, which Sir Henry Wynn may succeed in inducing the Danish Government to consent to; and your Excellency will have the goodness to apprize Sir Henry Wynn of the result of your application to Count Nesselrode.

I am, &c.,
(Signed) PALMERSTON.

No. 13.

Viscount Palmerston to the Marquis of Clanricarde.

My Lord, *Foreign Office, April* 14, 1840.

I LEARN from Sir Henry Wynn that he has communicated to your Excellency his opinion that the Court of Denmark is disposed to acquiesce in the modification of the quarantine laws of Denmark, which he was instructed to apply for by my despatch of which I transmitted a copy to your Excellency on the 12th of March. Your Excellency will of course lose no opportunity of urging the Russian Government to adopt the view of this question which Denmark will in all probability take; and you will state, that Her Majesty's Government are convinced that they may count sufficiently upon the friendly disposition of the Russian Government to be sure that no unnecessary obstacle will be opposed by that Government to the passage of the British trade into the Baltic.

I am, &c.,
(Signed) PALMERSTON.

No. 14.

The Marquis of Clanricarde to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received April 30.)

(Extract.) *St. Petersburgh, April* 7, 1840.

THERE appears also an inclination to accede to the desire of Her Majesty's Government for the modification of the quarantine laws of the Baltic, with regard to American cotton. But Count Nesselrode informs me that Russia wishes rather to impose upon Denmark the responsibility of the sanitary regulation and guardianship of the Baltic trade, than to interpose directly in those matters; and I think the Imperial Government will accede to whatever decision the Court of Copenhagen may take upon Sir Henry Wynn's application.

No. 15.

Mr. Le Marchant to Mr. Backhouse.—(Received April 27.)

Office of Committee of Privy Council for Trade,
Sir, *Whitehall, April* 24, 1840.

I HAVE laid before the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade your two letters of the 21st instant, transmitting copies of despatches, the one from Her Majesty's Ambassador at St. Petersburgh, and the other from Her Majesty's Minister at Copenhagen, respecting the modification of the quarantine laws in the Baltic.

Their Lordships direct me, in reply, to request that you will inform Lord Palmerston that they view with great satisfaction the prospect held out in the

above-mentioned despatches, of the representations so often made by this Board on the subject of the quarantine laws being attended by a favourable result. Their Lordships would in the mean time, recommend Lord Palmerston to transmit the Marquis of Clanricarde's letter to Sir H. Wynn for his guidance in his communications with the Danish Government on this important subject.

I am, &c.,
(Signed) DENIS LE MARCHANT.

No. 16.

Viscount Palmerston to the Marquis of Clanricarde.

My Lord, *Foreign Office, April* 28, 1840.

WITH reference to my despatch of the 14th instant, I inclose for your Excellency's information a copy of a despatch from Her Majesty's Minister at Copenhagen, dated the 11th instant*, reporting the result of his communications with the Danish Government, relative to the quarantine heretofore imposed on vessels arriving in that country from the United Kingdom laden with American cotton.

I am, &c.,
(Signed) PALMERSTON.

No. 17.

Mr. Bloomfield to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received July 7.)

My Lord, *St. Petersburgh, June* 27, 1840.

IN pursuance of your Lordship's instructions to the Marquis of Clanricarde, to obtain the concurrence of the Russian Government in a modification of the quarantine laws of Denmark, I have not failed on several occasions to draw Count Nesselrode's attention to the advantages that must result to Russian as well as British interests by the adoption of the proposed alterations; and I have the satisfaction to inform your Lordship that the question has been favourably reported on by the Council, and that on the Emperor's return the modifications will probably be sanctioned.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) J. A. D. BLOOMFIELD.

P.S.—I have apprized Sir Henry Wynn of the state of this question.

No. 18.

Mr. Bloomfield to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received July 27.)

My Lord, *St. Petersburgh, July* 18, 1840.

IN my despatch of the 27th ultimo, I informed your Lordship that the Council had made a report favourable to the proposed modification of the quarantine laws, as affecting cotton the produce of America; and I now have the honour to inclose the copy of a note from Count Nesselrode on the subject.

Your Lordship will perceive that the Russian Government consent to the adoption of the alterations desired by Her Majesty's Government.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) J. A. D. BLOOMFIELD

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* See Denmark, No. 38.

Inclosure in No. 18.

Count Nesselrode to Mr. Bloomfield.

St. Pétersbourg, le $\frac{4}{16}$ *Juillet*, 1840.

LE Soussigné n'a pas manqué de faire part à l'autorité compétente, du contenu de la note que M. le Marquis de Clanricarde lui avait adressé en date du $\frac{21 \text{ Mars}}{3 \text{ Avril}}$ dernier, relativement à l'importation du coton d'Amérique dans les ports de l'Empire.

Le Soussigné se trouve en conséquence à même de prévenir Mr. Bloomfield, Ministre, &c., que par décision du Comité des Ministres, confirmé par Sa Majesté l'Empereur, il a été statué d'admettre dans les ports de la Baltique les navires Anglais chargé de coton Américain, et expédiés d'un port Anglais, sans les soumettre à une nouvelle purification en Danemarc, à condition toutefois, qu'ils soient munis de certificats délivrés, soit par le Gouvernement Britannique, soit par les Consulats de Russie ou de Danemarc, et constatant que ces cotons sont effectivement de provenance Américaine, et qu'ils arrivent d'un port d'Angleterre ou d'Amérique. Cette mesure est également applicable aux navires des autres nations, chargés de coton Américain, et expédiés de l'Amérique ou d'un port Européen, à l'exception seulement des bâtimens venant de la Méditerranée.

En se félicitant d'avoir à communiquer à Monsieur le Ministre d'Angleterre, un résultat aussi conforme aux vœux de son Gouvernement, le Soussigné croit devoir ajouter que des dispositions ont déjà été faites pour la mise à exécution de cette décision suprême, et il profite, &c.,

(Signé) NESSELRODE.

(Translation.)

St. Petersburg, $\frac{4}{16}$ *July*, 1839.

THE Undersigned has not neglected communicating to the proper authority the contents of the note which the Marquis of Clanricarde addressed to him, dated $\frac{21 \text{ March}}{3 \text{ April}}$ last, relative to the importation of American cotton into the ports of the empire.

The Undersigned, in consequence, finds himself able to inform Mr. Bloomfield, Minister, &c., that by the decision of the Committee of Ministers, confirmed by His Majesty the Emperor, it has been resolved to admit into the ports of the Baltic, English vessels laden with American cotton, and coming from an English port, without submitting them to a fresh purification in Denmark, always under the condition of their being provided with certificates furnished either by the British Government or the Consulates of Russia or Denmark, in proof that the cotton is actually of American produce, and that it has arrived from an English or American port. This regulation is equally applicable to vessels of other nations laden with American cotton, and arriving from America, or an European port, excepting only such ships as shall arrive from the Mediterranean.

While he is gratified in having to communicate to the Minister of England, a result so much in conformity with the wishes of his Government, the Undersigned thinks it his duty to add, that arrangements have already been made for the execution of this supreme decree, and he profits, &c.

(Signed) NESSELRODE.

No. 19.

Viscount Palmerston to Mr. Bloomfield.

Sir, *Foreign Office, July* 28, 1840.

WITH reference to your despatch of the 18th instant, I have to instruct you to thank the Russian Government for having consented to the alterations requested by Her Majesty's Government in the regulations heretofore applied under the Baltic quarantine laws to American cotton imported into the Baltic ports.

I am, &c.,

(Signed) PALMERSTON.

SARDINIA.

No. 1.

Sir A. Foster to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received April 24.)

(Extract.) *Turin, April 11, 1837.*

THE Grand Duke Michel is expected here to-day on his return to the north, having, as I understand, shortened his stay at Naples in consequence of some cases of cholera morbus having again occurred in that capital or its neighbourhood.

His Imperial Highness was allowed to disembark at Genoa without performing the quarantine of nine days to which passengers from Naples had continued to be subjected, more as a measure of retaliation, however, than of sanitary precaution; and the Sardinian Government has taken the opportunity to put an end to it altogether, as they did last year to that which existed between Turin and Milan, on the occasion of the visit of the French princes.

No. 2.

Sir A. Foster to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received May 18.)

(Extract.) *Turin, May 9, 1837.*

THE quarantine on ships arriving from Naples, which had been raised at the port of Genoa on the occasion of the Grand Duke Michel's return to this country, has been re-established in consequence of some fresh cases of cholera being reported to have occurred at Naples as well as Greta. As travellers, however, who land at Leghorn and come from thence along the coast are subject to no detention, the inconsistency of the above measure, adopted by the Genoese Board of Health, gives rise to much comment, and in some degree warrants a suspicion that the members of the Board, though of too independent a class to act otherwise than from a sense of duty, may be in some degree influenced in their decisions by exaggerated reports of others employed under them, who derive considerable advantages from the expense to which ships are put when under quarantine, and which, in the case of large vessels, may amount occasionally to £70 or £80.

No. 3.

Sir A. Foster to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received March 29.)

(Extract.) *Turin, March 19, 1838.*

I WAS sorry to learn from Her Majesty's Consul, that upon a mere report of the cholera morbus having broken out again at Rome, vessels from

Civita Vecchia had been refused free pratique, from which it would appear that the Genoese Board of Health are disposed again to have recourse to the same ruinous system of quarantine restriction condemned last year as quite inefficient for the purpose of preservation from the disease, while it was very injurious to commerce.

No. 4.

Viscount Palmerston to Sir A. Foster.

Sir, *Foreign Office, June* 12, 1838.

COMPLAINTS have reached Her Majesty's Government from the Commander-in-chief of Her Majesty's squadron in the Mediterranean, that Her Majesty's ships on that station are exposed to much inconvenience by the long duration of the quarantine to which they are subjected at Malta, on arriving at that island from certain other ports of the Mediterranean.

It is further stated, that the duration of quarantine at Malta is fixed with reference to the health regulations which are established in other Mediterranean ports.

I transmit to you a copy of a letter from the Admiralty*, inclosing a correspondence which has passed on this subject between that department, the Council Office, and the Colonial Office; and with reference to the contents of these papers I have to instruct you to inquire from the Government of Sardinia what is the shortest period of quarantine which a ship of war coming from Turkey must perform at Malta, in order to maintain Malta in free pratique with the ports of Naples?

You will draw the attention of the Sardinian Government to the marked difference which exists between a ship of war and a merchantman, with respect to liability to convey infectious diseases.

You will point out that the order, regularity, cleanliness, and medical attendance, which are found on board a ship of war, render such a vessel far less likely than a merchantman to have infectious disorders on board; while the sense of honour and the professional responsibility of the Commander of a ship of war to his Government give to the declaration of such officer as to the state of health of his crew, a very different value from that which could attach to a similar declaration made by the master of a merchantman.

You will propose to the Sardinian Government to adopt for ships of war the period of quarantine suggested in the inclosed letter from the Council Office, namely fifteen days, from the time of sailing from the last place of deporture liable to quarantine; so that, if a ship of war shall have performed that period of quarantine at Malta, and shall come from Malta to a Sardinian port, without touching intermediately at any place, which would render such ship liable to quarantine, such ship shall be immediately admitted to free pratiqne in the Sardinian port.

I am, &c.,
(Signed) PALMERSTON.

[The same to Mr. Erskine, Tuscany; to Lord Granville, France; and to Mr. Temple, Naples.]

No. 5.

Sir A. Foster to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received June 21.)

(Extract.) *Turin, June* 12, 1838.

THE French Government have, through the medium of the Ambassador, made a proposal to the Sardinian Cabinet for the establishment of a central

* See Austria, No. 5.

Board of Health, which should be composed of deputies from the different Powers of Italy, and have authority to decide upon some uniform system of quarantine laws, so as to prevent the recurrence of such injurious and contradictory restrictions upon commerce as took place on the alarm last year about cholera morbus, when the different sea-ports seemed more occupied with retaliating upon each other's trade, than taking necessary measures of precaution to keep off infection.

I am happy to say, that Count de la Marguerite received the proposal with satisfaction, and expressed the willingness of the Sardinian Government to accede to the principle.

No. 6.

Sir A. Foster to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received July 5.)

My Lord, *Turin, June 24, 1838.*

I HAD the honour to receive, on the 22nd instant, your Lordship's despatch of the 12th instant, with six inclosures, on the subject of the inconvenience to which Her Majesty's ships on the Mediterranean station are exposed by the long duration of the quarantine to which they are subjected at Malta, owing to the health regulations established in other Mediterranean ports of Europe, and instructed me to inquire from the Sardinian Government, what is the shortest period of quarantine which a ship of war coming from Turkey must perform at Malta, in order to maintain Malta in free pratique with the ports of Sardinia?

I have not failed, in conformity with your Lordship's desire, to draw the attention of the Sardinian Government to the marked difference between a ship of war and a merchantman with respect to liability to convey infectious diseases, and to the other considerations alledged by your Lordship in favour of a reduced period of quarantine being adopted for ships of war, which, according to your Lordship's directions, as suggested on the copy of the letter from the Council Office, transmitted to me in your above-mentioned despatch, I proposed should be fixed at fifteen days from the time of sailing from a suspected port.

I have the honour to transmit a copy of my note on the subject to the Sardinian Secretary of State. I am happy to say that he received the proposal very favourably, and fully agreed in your Lordship's observations respecting the superior guarantee against the danger of infection offered by a ship of war to that which could be given by a merchantman.

Count Solar immediately transmitted my proposal to the department which it concerns, and in the meanwhile wrote me a note to inform me that he had done so, of which I have the honour to inclose a copy.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) AUGUSTUS FOSTER.

Inclosure 1 in No. 6.

Sir A. Foster to Count Solar de la Marguerite.

Turin, June 20, 1838.

THE Undersigned, &c., having received instructions to inquire from the Government of Sardinia what is the shortest period of quarantine which a ship of war coming from Turkey must perform at Malta, in order to maintain

Malta in free pratique with the Sardinian ports, has the honour of addressing himself to Count Solar, for the purpose of requesting that he will give him the desired information.

The Undersigned is instructed to draw the attention of His Sardinian Majesty to the marked difference between a ship of war and a merchantman, with respect to liability to convey infectious diseases, and to point out that the order, regularity, cleanliness, and medical attendance, which are found on board a ship of war, render such a vessel far less likely than a merchantman to have infectious disorders on board; while the sense of honour and the professional responsibility of the commander of a ship of war to his Government, give to the declaration of such officer, as to the state of health of his crew, a very different value from that which could attach to a similar declaration made by the master of a merchantman.

The Superintendent-General of quarantine in England, to whom the question has been referred, stated as his opinion that a quarantine of fifteen days upon ships of war from the time of their sailing from a suspected port would be a sufficient security against the importation of infection; and the Undersigned has, consequently received directions to propose to the Sardinian Government to adopt, for ships of war, the said period, so that if a ship of war shall have performed that period of quarantine at Malta, and shall come from Malta to a Sardinian port, without touching intermediately at any place which would render such ship liable to quarantine, such ship shall be immediately admitted to free pratique in the Sardinian port.

The Undersigned, &c.,

(Signed) AUGUSTUS FOSTER.

Inclosure 2 in No. 6.

Count Solar de Marguerite to Sir A. Foster.

Turin, 22 *Juin*, 1839.

LE Soussigné, &c., s'est empressé de porter à la haute connaissance de Sa Majesté la note que M. le Chevalier Foster, &c., lui a fait l'honneur de lui adresser relativement à la durée de la quarantaine à laquelle les bâtimens de guerre provenant de la Turque seraient soumis à Malte, et à leur admission subséquente à libre pratique dans les ports des Etats du Roi. Le Soussigné a aussitôt, suivant les ordres de Sa Majesté, transmis cette communication au département compétent, afin de seconder autant que possible cette demande du Gouvernment Britannique, auquel Sa Majesté serait bien aise de donner en cette circonstance une nouvelle preuve de son constant désir de faire quelque chose qui lui fut agréable.

En se réservant d'informer Monsieur le Chevalier Foster des déterminations qui pourront être prises à ce sujet, le Soussigné, &c.,

(Signé) SOLAR DE LA MARGUERITE.

(Translation.)

Turin, June 22, 1839.

THE Undersigned, &c., has hastened to introduce to the high consideration of His Majesty the note which Sir A. Foster, &c., did him the honour of addressing to him on the subject of the duration of the quarantine, to which ships of war arriving from Turkey will be subjected at Malta; and on their subjection to free pratique in the ports belonging to the States of the King. The Undersigned has, without delay, according to the orders of His Majesty, transmitted this communication to the proper department, to forward, as much as possible, the demand of the British Government, to which His Majesty will be happy to afford in this instance, a new proof of his constant desire to do whatever may be satisfactory.

Waiting to inform the Chevalier Foster of the resolutions which may be taken on this subject, the Undersigned, &c.

(Signed) SOLAR DE LA MARGUERITE.

No. 7.

Sir. A. Foster to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received August 6.)

My Lord, *Turin, July* 30, 1838.

I HAVE the honour to transmit to you the inclosed copy of a letter which I have just received from Mr. Consul Bomsteer, announcing a quarantine of sixteen days, which has been imposed by the Board of Health of Cagliari on all vessels coming into Sardinian Ports from the northern coast of Africa, to be extended to twenty-one days, should they have susceptible goods on board.

Mr. Bomeester has informed me of the arrival in the port of Cagliari of Her Majesty's ship "Rodney," and of Her Majesty's brig of war "Harlequin," the former from Port Mahon, and that he had prevailed on the health authorities of the place to admit them to free pratique.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) A. FOSTER.

Inclosure in No. 7.

Mr. Consul Bomesteer to Sir A. Foster.

British Consulate in Sardinia.

Sir, *Cagliari, July* 19, 1838.

I HAVE the honour to acquaint you that the Magistrato Generale di Sanità has addressed me a letter regarding all vessels coming from the northern coast of Africa to be subject to sixteen days quarantine, and, having susceptible goods on board, to twenty-one days.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) GEORGE BOMESTEER

Sub-Inclosure in No. 7.

The President of the Board of Health of Cagliari to Mr. Consul Bomeester.

Cagliari, l'3 Juglio, 1838.

IN seguito alla deliberazione presa da questo Magistrato Generale di Sanità di ammettersi le procedenze della costa settentrionale d'Africa a giorni sedeci di quarantena, senza merci suscettibili, ed a giorni ventuno con suscettibili, da consumarsi nel lazzarretto di questa città, Sua Eccellenza desiderebbe che il Governo dal quale depende l'Illustrissimo Signor Console Inglese, venisse informato di tale deliberazione per norma del commercio nazionale.

Il Sottoscritto quindi si reca a debito di proenirne per parte della Stessa Eccellenza Sua di quanto sovra il perlodato Signor Console Inglese, affinche

si compiaccia di render nota l'anzidatta deliberazione a suo Governo, e pregiasi di rinnovargli le proteste del su distinto ossequio.

Il Reggente la Regia Segreteria di Stato e Guerra,
(Firmato) PES.

(Translation.)

Cagliari, July 3, 1843.

THE General Board of Health of this place, having come to a resolution to admit vessels without susceptible goods from the northern coast of Africa, after sixteen days quarantine, and with susceptible goods, after twenty-two days, His Excellency has directed that this regulation shall be directed to the British Government for the information of the national trade.

The undersigned, therefore, on the part of his Excellency, begs to apprise the English Consul of the above regulation, in order that it may be duly communicated to his Government, and has the honour, &c.

Chief of the Office of the Secretary of State and War,
(Signed) PES.

No. 8.

Sir A. Foster to Viscount Palmerston.—(*Received September* 19.)

My Lord, *Turin, September* 10, 1838.

I HAD the honour to transmit to your Lordship, in my despatch of the 24th of June, a copy of the note which I addressed to the Sardinian Secretary of State, in conformity with your Lordship's instructions as contained in your despatch of the 12th of June, instructing me to inquire from the Sardinian Government what is the shortest period of quarantine which a ship of war must perform at Malta in order to maintain Malta in free pratique with the ports of Sardinia; and to draw the attention of the Sardinian Government to the marked difference between a ship of war and a merchantman with respect to liability to convey infectious diseases, alleging the various reasons which you suggested for shortening the period hitherto adopted, proposing that it should be fixed at fifteen days from the time of sailing from a port liable to quarantine.

I have now to transmit to your Lordship a copy of Count Solar's reply, containing a translation of a letter from the President of the Genoese Board of Health, which, I am sorry to say, notwithstanding the apparently favourable reception given to the proposal by the Sardinian Minister, conveys a refusal from the said Board to reduce ths quarantine imposed on ships of war coming from Turkey, to fifteen days.

On receiving this communication from Count Solar de la Marguerite, I found it necessary to write a second note, of which a copy is inclosed, to ask of him what was the shortest period of quarantine which a ship of war must perform at Malta, in order to maintain free pratique with Sardinia; and I on the next day, received the answer of which I also inclose a copy, signed by Count de Buttet, the Under-Secretary, stating that no change could be admitted by the Sardinian Board of Health in the regulations actually existing.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) A. FOSTER.

Inclosure 1 in No. 8.

Count Solar de la Marguerite to Sir. A. Foster.

Turin, le 29 Août, 1838.

LE Soussigné, Premier Secrétaire d'Etat pour les Affaires Etrangères, ayant reçu du Département de la Guerre et Marine, quelques documens en réponse à la communication qu'il lui avait faite de la note de Monsieur le Chevalier Foster, du 20 Juin dernier, ne crois pas pouvoir, de son côté, mieux répondre à la dite note qu'en transmettant ci-jointe à Monsieur l'Envoyé Extraordinaire et Ministre Plénipotentiaire de Sa Majesté Britannique, la copie d'un rapport du Magistrat de Santé de Gênes, touchant la réduction de quarantaine demandée pour les bâtimens de guerre qui, de la Turquie, abordent à Malte. M. le Chevalier Foster y remarquera que la détermination de maintenir, sur le pied actuellement établi, la durée des qaurantaines, est fondé sur une expérience répétée; et que deux cas assez récens, cités avec toutes leur circonstances, démontrent que la germe de la peste s'est développé dans quelques individus dix-huit et dix-neuf jours après leur départ de ports du Levant avec patentes nettes; la proposition de quinze jours de quarantaine seulement, pour les bâtimens de guerre, a par conséquent été regardée comme absolument inadmissible. Le Magistrat de Santé de Nice s'est prononcé dans le même sens, et comme ce genre de magistrature s'exerce, dans les Etats du Roi, sous la responsabilité de ceux qui en sont chargés, les délibérations qui en émanent sont naturellement indépendantes et doivent avant tout se régler sur les besoins de la santé publique, et ensuite sur les conditions nécessaires pour conserver libre leurs communications avec les ports des autres Etats. L'ont peut au reste être d'autant plus assuré de l'esprit de l'impartialité et de justice qui a présidé aux déliberations dont il s'agit, qu'en appelant l'attention la plus scrupuleuse des dits Magistrats sur les observations contenues dans le communication précitée de M. le Chevalier Foster; on ne leur a pas laissé ignorer que Sa Majesté verrait avec plaisir qu'elle pussent être prises en favorable considération, et avoir un résultat aussi analogue que possible aux désirs exprimés par M. l'Envoyé de Sa Majesté Britannique.

Le Soussigné ne doute pas que M. le Chevalier Foster ne voie par ces explications, que si sa communication précitée n'a pu avoir l'effet qu'il en espérait, ce n'a été que par des motifs graves et indépendans de la volonté particulière du Gouvernement de Sa Majesté, qui, en cette circonstance, n'a rien négligé de ce qui était en son pouvoir pour seconder l'objet de la dite communication.

Le Soussigné, &c.,

(Signé) SOLAR DE LA MARGUERITE.

(Translation.)

Turin, August 29, 1838.

THE Undersigned, Principal of State for Foreign Affairs, having received from the Department of War and Marine several documents in answer to his communication of the note of Sir A. Foster of the 20th of last June, believes he cannot, on his side, better reply to the aforesaid note than by transmitting along with this, to the Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Her Britannic Majesty, the copy of a report of the President of the Board of Health at Genoa, respecting the reduction of the time of quarantine solicited for ships of war arriving at Malta from Turkey. Sir A. Foster, will there perceive the determination to maintain the duration of the quarantine on its present footing, is founded on long experience; and that two recent cases, noticed with all their circumstances, show that the germ of the plague was developed in several individuals eighteen or nineteen days after their departure from the ports of the Levant with clean bills of health; the proposals for only fifteen days of quarantine for ships of war, has, consequently, been looked upon as absolutely inadmissible. The President of the Board of Health at Nice has come to the same decision, and as this species of magisterial power is exercised in the States of the King under the responsibility of those to whom it is entrusted, the deliberations

which emanate from it are naturally independent, and must above all things be regulated by the necessities of public health, and by the conditions also which are necessary to maintain their free communication with the ports of other States. We may besides be so much the more satisfied of the spirit of impartiality and justice, which presided at the deliberations in question, by calling the most scrupulous attention of the said magistrates to the observations contained in the communication of Sir A. Foster mentioned above; they were not left ignorant that His Majesty would witness with pleasure their being able to be taken into favourable consideration, and producing a result as analogous to the wishes expressed by the Envoy of Her Britannic Majesty.

The Undersigned has no doubt that Sir A. Foster will see by these explanations, that if his above-mentioned communication had not the desired effect, it has only arisen from grave motives, and independent of the private will of the Government of His Majesty, who, in this case, has neglected nothing that was in his power to promote the object of the aforesaid communication.

The Undersigned, &c.,

(Signed) SOLAR DE LA MARGUERITE.

Inclosure 2 in No. 8.

The President of the Genoese Board of Health to the Sardinian Secretary for the War and Marine Department.

(Translation.)

ON receiving your Excellency's despatch, accompanied with the papers relative to the propesal made by the British Government to that of His Majesty our Gracious Sovereign, to reduce to fifteen days, the period of quarantine on British ships of war arriving at Malta from Turkey, with the understanding that, proceeding afterwards direct from that island to any port in the Royal Dominions, they should immediately receive free pratique in the Sardinian ports, in conformity with your Excellency's desire, I immediately assembled the Board, in order to obtain their opinion upon the merit of the aforesaid proposal.

I have accordingly laid before the Board the whole affair, and lose no time in submitting to you their resolution upon the subject, and return the above-mentioned papers.

In the first place, your Excellency is aware that the aforesaid proposal cannot but cause some surprise to the Board, as it contains a renewal of the attempt made some years ago by the Board of Health at Malta, to reduce the quarantine on British ships of war arriving at Malta from the Levant, which period having been diminished, the other Boards of Health in the Mediterranean were instantly induced to lay a quarantine on all vessels from Malta, which was only removed on their desisting from a measure so little adequate, according to the common judgment, to tranquillize the Boards to whom the delicate and important object of the public health is entrusted, and establishing a quarantine in harmony with the other Boards of Health, with the further assurance that they answered for its execution by the aforesaid ships at Malta.

Under this impression, the Board are of opinion, that the proposal from the British Government is inadmissable, being prejudicial to the preservation of the public health, not only at Malta, but also in all those places in free communication with the said island, should British ships of war from Turkey be subjected to fifteen days' quarantine at Malta; and the measure still more dangerous if this period is to commence from the date of the ship's departure from Turkey, which, agreeably to the papers that your Excellency has been pleased to transmit to me in the aforesaid despatch, appears to be the case. The Board will not enter into the several motives which led them to adopt their resolution, but will restrain themselves, amongst the several instances, to mention a few occurrences proving that the disease may appear amongst individuals proceeding from placing subjected to the plague, even after the lapse of fifteen days from the time of their departure from such infectious places.

On the 1st of June, in the year 1826, the Sardinian brig "N. S. di Loreto,"

Francis Fernando, master, arrived at the lazaretto of Varignano, with clean bills of health, from the Island of Candia, with a cargo of olive oil. She had sailed from thence on the 1st of May. The master's deposition shows, that on the 18th of May, ditto, Pasquale Marana, seaman, belonging to the said vessel, was taken ill, and died after two days' illness; that two other individuals, being ill, were landed in the lazaretto, where they were found attacked with the plague, and died in consequence thereof, as also six other individuals of the ship's company, amongst whom the plague had made its appearance.

On the 22nd of March, 1837, the Sardinian brig "Argentina," Gio Batta Stella, master, arrived at the aforesaid lazaretto from Salonica. She sailed from thence on the 20th of the preceding February; during the voyage, the boatswain of the vessel, Francis Amico, was taken ill on the 10th of March, (namely, nineteen days after the departure,) and died on the 13th ditto. All the individuals of the crew were in good health on the ship's arrival at the Varignano, when, on the 30th ditto, (namely, eighteen days after the date of the death of Francis Amico,) Joseph Mazzini, belonging to the same crew, was taken ill of the plague, as also another individual, by the name of Francis Pizzorno, who was unfortunately taken ill in the evening of the same day.

These two facts prove evidently that the plague may remain concealed more than fifteen days amongst individuals composing the crews of the ships proceeding from infectious or suspected places, and cannot be destroyed by the circumstances of other instances, that the same length of time has not taken place, as it is stated respecting the French steamer "Leonidas," commanded by Lieutenant Lerin, arrived from Constantinople at Marseilles on the 9th of July, 1837, in ten days, on board of which the first case of plague appeared on the 11th of July, namely, twelve days after her departure from Constantinople

Therefore the Board conclude, that if the above-stated proposal from the British Government was adopted, they would consider themselves compelled, from their responsibility towards their own, as well to the other foreign Boards of Health, to fix a competent quarantine on ships from Malta; and they are of opinion that the other Boards of Health in the Mediterranean would do the same.

(Signed) G. CATTANEO.

Inclosure 3 in No. 8.

Sir A. Foster to Count Solar de la Marguerite.

Turin, September 5, 1838.

THE Undersigned, Her Britannic Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, has the honour to acknowledge the receipt of the note addressed to him by Count Solar de la Marguerite, First Secretary of State of His Sardinian Majesty, under date of the 29th ultimo, from which he learnt that the Genoese Board of Health, adverting to instances where the plague has been known to have appeared amongst individuals coming from infected places after a lapse of eighteen and of nineteen days, have not thought proper to agree to the proposal which he was instructed to make to the Sardinian Government, for reducing to fifteen days the period of quarantine hitherto imposed on ships of war from the time of their sailing from the last places of departure liable to quarantine.

The Undersigned, referring to the considerations already stated by him in his former note, showing that ships of war are far less liable to convey infectious diseases than merchant-ships, and are therefore entitled to a marked difference in the period of quarantine imposed on both, requests to be informed by the Sardinian Minister, what is the shortest period of quarantine which a ship of war, coming from Turkey, must perform at Malta, in order to maintain Malta in free pratique with the ports of His Sardinian Majesty's dominions?

The Undersigned, &c.,

(Signed) A. FOSTER.

Inclosure 4 in No. 8.

Count de Buttet to Sir A. Foster.

Turin, le 7 Septembre, 1838.

LE Soussigné, Premier Secrétaire d'Etat pour les Affaires Etrangères, s'empresse de répondre à la question contenue dans la note de Monsieur le Chevalier Foster, Envoyé Extraordinaire et Ministre Plénipotentiaire de Sa Majesté Britannique, que la plus courte période de quarantaine à laquelle un bâtiment de guerre venant de Turquie doive être assujetti à Malte, afin de maintenir cette île en libre communication avec les ports des Etats de Sa Majesté, est de 25 jours; mais que, suivant la gravité des circonstances, elle peut être portée jusqu'à 35, ainsi que cela s'est pratiqué précédemment.

Le Soussigné, &c.,

(Signé) DE BUTTET.

(Translation.)

THE Undersigned, Principal of State for Foreign Affairs, loses no time in replying to the question contained in the note of Sir A. Foster, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Her Britannic Majesty, that the shortest term of quarantine to which a ship of war arriving from Turkey can be subjected at Malta, to maintain that island in free communication with the ports of the States of His Majesty, is 25 days; but that in consequence of the serious nature of circumstances, it may be extended to 35, according to former practice.

The Undersigned, &c.,

(Signed) DE BUTTET.

No. 9.

Viscount Palmerston to Mr. Sulivan.

Sir, *Foreign Office, October* 16, 1838.

WITH reference to Sir A. Foster's despatch of the 10th ultimo, reporting the refusal of the Genoese Board of Health to agree to diminish, with respect to ships of war, the period during which quarantine must be performed at Malta, in order to maintain that island in free pratique with the continent, I have to transmit to you the copy of a communication from the Colonial Department, stating reasons why it would be inexpedient to press for such reductions of the period of quarantine; and I am accordingly to request that you will abstain from taking any further steps with reference to my above-mentioned despatch.

I am, &c.,

(Signed) PALMERSTON.

No. 10.

Mr. Sulivan to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received November 15.)

(Extract.) *Turin, November* 4, 1838.

A QUARANTINE of twenty-one days which has for many years been imposed in the ports of this kingdom, upon merchant-vessels arriving from the United States, without reference to the fact of the existence or non-existence of an infectious disorder from the port from which they sailed, has, through the exertion of the American Chargé d'Affaires, been recently discontinued.

No. 11.

Viscount Palmerston to Sir A. Foster.

Sir, *Foreign Office, April* 2, 1840.

HER Majesty's Government having learnt that vessels arriving at Genoa from Gibraltar undergo a quarantine of ten or fourteen days, while vessels arriving at the same time from any Spanish port including those on the opposite side of the Bay of Gibraltar, are admitted to free pratique, I have to instruct you to bring this inequality of treatment under the notice of the Sardinian Government, and endeavour to induce that Government to abolish this distinction so vexatious to British commeree, and to put Gibraltar on the same footing in this respect, as the adjoining Spanish territory.

I am, &c.,

(Signed) PALMERSTON.

No. 12.

Sir A. Foster to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received May 20.)

My Lord, *Turin, May* 11, 1840.

I HAD the honour to receive, in due course, your Lordship's despatch, dated April 2, directing me to bring under the notice of the Sardinian Government the circumstance that vessels arriving at Genoa from Gibraltar, are obliged to undergo a quarantine of ten or fourteen days, while vessels arriving at the same time from any Spanish port, including even those on the opposite side of the Bay of Gibraltar, are admitted to free pratique; and to urge the Sardinian Government to abolish a distinction so vexatious to British commerce, as well as to put Gibraltar on the same footing in this respect, as the adjoining Spanish territory.

I have now the honour to inclose a copy of the note which I accordingly addressed to the Sardinian Secretary of State on the subject, dated the 11th ultimo, and also a copy of his reply, dated the 6th of the present month.

Your Lordship will see that while this Government profess to consider the Genoese Board of Health, to which the question was submitted, as independent of their control, they state it to be not the fact that vessels from Gibraltar are invariably submitted to ten or fourteen days of quarantine, the duration having been lately diminished under certain circumstances to seven days.

The advantage enjoyed in respect of quarantine by vessels from the ports of Spain adjoining to Gibraltar, as Count de la Marguerite remarks, proceeds from those ports not having a direct and continual traffic with the Empire of Morocco, or with America, as is the case in regard to Gibraltar, where there exists warehouses for the deposit of merchandise; and no change, Count Solar observed, can take place in respect to these measures of precaution, but by common consent of the different Mediterranean States, and upon their being convinced that the sanitary regulations established at Gibraltar are sufficient to keep off infection.

In a subsequent conversation with Count Solar, I took advantage of his own admission, that France has consented to allow free pratique to vessels from Gibraltar under certain circumstances, in order to press for the same extent of qualification of the rigour of the quarantine laws of this country; but he replied that the Marseilles Board of Health had lost a great deal of its credit of late, owing to the relaxations introduced into its laws, and that this country was chiefly influenced in her sanitary system by Naples and Leghorn. Count Solar alluded to the proposal which came from France two or three years ago, as I informed your Lordship in my despatch dated June 12, 1838, for a general revision of the health laws of the Mediterranean States, which failed he never knew why; and he reminded me that this Government had not been backward in agreeing to entertain the proposal with as favourable a disposition as possible consistently with the great object of preventing con-

tagion; and Count Solar again alluded to the Neapolitan Board of Health as the great obstacle to all change in the sanitary laws for the reasons adverted to in my above-mentioned despatch.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) A. FOSTER.

Inclosure 1 in No. 12.

Sir A. Foster to Count Solar de la Marguerite.

HER Britannic Majesty's Government having learnt that vessels arriving at Genoa from Gibraltar, undergo a quarantine of ten or fourteen days, while vessels arriving at the same time from any Spanish fort, including those on the opposite side of the Bay of Gibraltar, are admitted to free pratique, the Undersigned, Her Britannic Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, has received orders to bring this inequality of treatment under the notice of the Sardinian Government, and to represent to them the expediency of abolishing a distinction which is so vexatious to British commerce, and of putting Gibraltar on the same footing in this respect as the adjoining Spanish territory.

The Undersigned cannot help flattering himself, that Count Solar de la Marguerite, First Secretary of State of His Sardinian Majesty for Foreign Affairs, will see the fairness of this demand, as well as the unreasonableness of allowing such a distinction to continue any longer to exist, to the injury of the English trade and in favour of Spanish ports, which must necessarily be in frequent communication with Gibraltar, and consequently as much exposed as that fortress to any danger that may arise from infection.

He requests Count Solar, &c.,

(Signed) A. J. FOSTER.

Inclosure 2 in No. 12.

Count Solar de la Marguerite to Sir A. Foster.

LE Soussigné, &c., en répondant à la note que Monsieur le Chevalier Foster lui a fait l'honneur de lui adresser le 11 Avril dernier, sur la différence de traitement en fait de quarantaine, auquel sont soumises dans le port de Gênes, les provenances de Gibraltar et celles des côtes d'Espagne, doit avant tout lui faire de nouveau observer, que le Gouvernement n'a pas d'action directe sur la décision des Magistrats Sanitaires, qui, ayant la responsabilité exclusive de la conservation de la santé publique, jouissent d'une indépendance nécessaire dans les délibérations qu'ils croient devoir prendre pour la préserver de toute atteinte et mettre à couvert la grave responsabilité dont ils sont chargés. Le Soussigné ne s'est pas moins empressé de communiquer au Premier Secrétaire de Guerre et de Marine le contenu de la note précitée de M. le Chevalier Foster, et il a l'honneur de lui faire connaître la réponse qu'il vient de recevoir, et qui indique les raisons qui ont motivé la différence de traitement susmentionnée. On a dû observer d'abord, qu'il nest pas exact de dire que les provenances de Gibraltar sont indistinctement soumises à une quarantaine de dix à quinze jours, car d'après les délibérations du 24 Octobre dernier, ces provenances ne sont plus maintenant assujetties qu'à sept jours d'observation, pourvu qu'elles soient munies de certificats du Consul de Sa Majesté à Gibraltar, constatant le bon état de la santé dans cette place, ainsi que dans l'Empire de Maroc, et attestant, le cas échéant, que les objets susceptibles, importés des côtes du dit empire, ont été déposés à Gibraltar pendant l'espace de vingt-cinq jours au moins; ce n'est que lorsque les provenances de Gibraltar sont dépourvues de ces attestations, qu'elles doivent subir douze jours de quarantaine et débarquer les objets susceptibles dans le lazaret. Quant aux provenances des côtes de l'Espagne, y compris les ports de la partie opposée de la Baie de Gibraltar, elles sont admises à libre pratique parce que ces localités n'ont pas un trafic direct et continuel avec l'Empire de Maroc

et les Amériques, comme la place de Gibraltar, où il existe un depôt de marchandises venant de ces contrées. Il est en outre à observer, que les mêmes mesures sanitaires étant établies dans tous les Etats de la Méditerranée, excepté en France, ou, au moyen des conditions sus-énoncées, les provenances de Gibraltar sont admises à la libre pratique, le Magistrat de Santé de Gênes ne pourrait se relâcher du système actuel de quarantaine, sans s'exposer à voir les provenances des Etats de Sa Majesté soumises elles-mêmes de la part des autres Etats à des restrictions sanitaires qui causeraient un grand préjudice au commerce et à la navigation du pays.

Ce ne serait donc qu'au moyen d'un accord entre les Etats Méditerranéens, et lorsque l'on serait assuré que des précautions sanitaires suffisantes sont prises à Gibraltar à l'égard des laines et des autres objets susceptibles importés de Maroc ou des Amériques, que l'on pourrait abolir la quarantaine dont il s'agit.

En faisant part à M. le Chevalier Foster de ces différentes observations du Magistrat de Santé à Gênes, le Soussigné saisit, &c.

(Signé) SOLAR DE LA MARGUERITE.

(Translation.)

THE Undersigned, in reply to a note which Sir A. Foster, did him the honour of addressing to him, the 11th of last April, on the different treatment, in regard to quarantine, to which the arrivals from Gibraltar, and those from the Spanish coasts are subjected, must above all, again call his attention to the fact, that the Government has no direct power over the decision of the sanitory Magistrates, who being exclusively responsible for the preservation of the public health, possess a necessary independance in the resolutions they consider necessary, to preserve the serious responsibility under which they lie free from attack. The Undersigned nevertheless hastened to communicate to the Chief Secretary of War and Marine, the contents of the aforesaid note of Sir A. Foster; and he has the honour of acquainting him with the answer he has just received, and which states the reasons of the different treatment mentioned below. It must, in the first place, be observed, that it is not quite correct to say, that the arrivals from Gibraltar are indiscriminately subjected to a quarantine of from ten to fifteen days; for, according to the resolutions of the 24th of last October, these arrivals are only at present subjected to eleven days' detention, if they are provided with the certificates of Her Majesty's Consul at Gibraltar, proving the healthy state of that place, and also of the empire of Morocco, and attesting, if the case requires it, that the objects susceptible of infection, imported from the coasts of that empire, have been deposited at Gibraltar for the space of twenty-five days at least.

It is only when the arrivals from Gibraltar are unprovided with these vouchers, that they must submit to 12 days' quarantine, and land the susceptible objects in the lazaretto; as to the arrivals from the coast of Spain, including the ports of the part opposite to the Bay of Gibraltar, they are admitted to free pratique, because their localities have not a direct and constant traffic with the empire of Morocco, and the Americas, like Gibraltar, where there exists a depôt of merchandise imported from those countries. It must be observed in addition, that the same sanitory measures being established in all the States of the Mediterranean, with the exception of France, where, in consideration of the above mentioned conditions, the arrivals from Gibraltar are admitted to free pratique. The President of the Board of Health at Gênes would not be able to relax the existing system of quarantine, without exposing himself to the danger of seeing the arrivals from the States of His Majesty subjected by other states to sanitory restrictions, which would be extremely prejudicial to the commerce and navigation of the country.

It could only be then by means of an agreement among the Mediterranean States, and when it can be proved that sufficient sanitory precautions are taken at Gibraltar, with respect to woollen and other susceptible objects imported from Morocco or the Americas, that the quarantine in question could be abolished.

In communicating to Sir A. Foster these various observations of the President of the Board of Health at Gênes, the Undersigned seizes, &c.

(Signed) SOLAR DE LA MARGUERITE.

No. 13.

Mr. Stephen to Lord Leveson.

My Lord, *Downing Street, June* 10, 1840.

HAVING laid before Lord John Russell your letter of the 29th ultimo, with the correspondence therein inclosed, which has passed between Her Majesty's Minister at Turin and the Sardinian Government, relating to the quarantine which is imposed at Genoa upon vessels arriving there direct from Gibraltar, I am directed to request that you will state to Viscount Palmerston, that, in order to appreciate the value of the objection which is made by the Sardinian authorities, to admit vessels from Gibraltar on the same terms as vessels arriving from the ports of Spain, it has appeared to Lord John Russell to be desirable to ascertain distinctly, not only whether there is any quarantine between Gibraltar and the adjoining ports of Spain, but whether there be any, and what difference, between the quarantine which is imposed at Gibraltar upon vessels arriving there from Morocco, and the quarantine to which vessels from that country are liable in the ports of Spain; and I am desired to add, that his Lordship has instructed the Governor of Gibraltar to report upon both these questions.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) JAMES STEPHEN.

No. 14.

Mr. Stephen to Lord Leveson.

My Lord, *Downing Street, July* 8, 1840.

REFERRING to my letter of the 10th ultimo, I am directed by Lord John Russell to transmit to you, for the information and consideration of Viscount Palmerston, a copy of a despatch which has been received from the Governor of Gibraltar, in answer to the question proposed to him, relating to the nature of the quarantine which might be subsisting between Gibraltar and the ports of Spain, and between those places and Morocco respectively.

I am, &c.,
(Signed) JAMES STEPHEN.

Inclosure in No. 14.

Lieutenant-General Woodford to Lord John Russell.

My Lord, *Gibraltar, June* 25, 1840.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's despatch, dated the 5th instant, transmitting copies of a correspondence between Her Majesty's Minister at the Court of Turin and the Sardinian Government, relating to the quarantine which is imposed at Genoa on vessels arriving there direct from Gibraltar, and upon which your Lordship is pleased to desire that I would report to you.

First. Whether there is any quarantine between Gibraltar and the adjoining ports of Spain; and

Secondly. Whether there is any, and what difference, in the restrictions of quarantine imposed at Gibraltar upon vessels arriving there from Morocco, and the restrictions placed upon vessels arriving from the same country in the ports of Spain?

On the first point I beg to inform your Lordship, that no quarantine restrictions exist at present on arrivals between Spain and Gibraltar.

On the second point I have to observe, that arrivals from Tangiers and Tetuan are admitted to free pratique in Gibraltar, provided they have no enumerated articles on board. Arrivals at Gibraltar from all other ports in the Empire of Morocco, with non-enumerated goods, are subjected to a quarantine of six days. Hides and wool from any port in Morocco, perform ten days' quarantine, and all other enumerated goods undergo seven days' quarantine.

Arrivals in Spain from any port in Morocco, perform a quarantine of observation of four days, but if with enumerated or contumacious goods, eight days' quarantine, with an additional eight days for expurgation of the goods when they are admitted.

The Conde Solar de la Marguerite appears to be misinformed as to the difference which exists between the ports of Spain and Gibraltar in their commerce with Morocco. There is no depôt nor magazine here for susceptible articles, such as skins, hides, wool, &c., arriving from that country; they are not even admitted into the garrison upon any account, while they are received into the ports of Spain on certain conditions.

The intercourse between Gibraltar and the ports in the West Indies and the Gulf of Mexico is entirely cut off during the summer months,—the time when danger may be apprehended from the prevalence of yellow fever in those latitudes; but in Spain, during the same period, vessels arriving from those countries are admitted after a quarantine of fifteen days and a very inefficient expurgation in Corunna, Vigo, or St. Andero, ports which are not acknowledged as foul lazarettoes by other Governments, nor accredited as such by Spain.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) ALEXANDER WOODFORD,
Lieutenant-General and Governor.

No. 15.

Mr. Vice-Consul Barchi to Mr. Bidwell.

British Consulate,
Sir, *Genoa, September* 4, 1840.

I HAVE the honour to inform you, that the Board of Health of this city, upon my application to give pratique to Her Majesty's ship "Cambridge," assembled yesterday, and I am happy to state that the ship has immediately received free pratique, and that they enacted, that all vessels from Gibraltar will receive free pratique on arrival here, provided they shipped no susceptible goods, or in the event of having loaded susceptible goods at Gibraltar, they are accompanied with a certificate from the Sardinian Consul, showing that such goods, originally imported at Gibraltar from the Empire of Morocco, have been, at least, twenty-five days at Gibraltar.

I think it my duty to inclose copy of the letter which I received on the subject from the President of the Board of Health, with its translation into English, and I remain, &c.,

(Signed) A. G. BARCHI,
Vice-Consul.

Inclosure in No. 15.

The President of the Board of Health of Genoa to Mr. Vice-Consul Barchi.

Signor, *Genova, addi,* 3 *Settembre,* 1840.

VENENDO questo Magistrato di Sanità di stabilire in sua sedula d'oggi, che le provenienze da Gibilterra sian esenti da contumacia, tuttavolta non abbiano caricato colà aluina merce suscettibile, oppure, qualora vene abbiano caricato cri fossero state trasportate dall'Impero di Marocco, giustifichino con appositi certificato di quel Regio Console, come rimasero preventivamente in detta piazza di Gibilterra per lo spazio di venticinque giorni almeno; consegue

da ciò che, il vascello di Sua Maestá Britannica il "Cambridge" non è que sottoposto a quarantina veruna.

Tanto mi onoro di participare alla S. V. Illustrissimo, il riscontro del pregiato suo foglio d'ièri, prevenendola in pari tempo, che vengo di dare gli ordini opportuni per l'immediata ammissione a pratica di cosi fatto vascello, e profitto della congiuntura, per protestarmi con sensi di predestinta stima e para considerazion.

Il Presidente del Magistrato di Sanitá,
(Firmato) GERALAMO CATTANEO.

(Translation.)

Sir, *Genoa, September* 3, 1840.

THIS Board of Health having resolved at their meeting, held to-day, that vessels proceeding from Gibraltar will receive free pratique on arrival, provided they shipped no susceptible goods, or in the event of having loaded goods imported at Gibraltar from the Empire of Morocco, they are accompanied with certificates from the Sardinian Consul at Gibraltar, showing that goods so imported from Morocco have been at least twenty-five days at Gibraltar, previous to their being loaded; in consequence of this measure, Her Britannic Majesty's ship "Cambridge" is no longer subjected to quarantine.

I have the honour of acquainting you of the above, in answer to your letter of yesterday, and to add, at the same time, that I have given orders for immediate admission to free pratique of the above-mentioned ship, and

I remain, &c.,
The President of the Board of Health,
(Signed) GERALAMO CATTANEO.

SICILY.

No. 1.

Mr. Temple to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received October 18.)

My Lord, *Naples, October 1, 1836.*

THE report which reached me of the Sicilian Board of Health having enforced a quarantine of ten days upon all vessels coming from foreign ports to Sicily, has been confirmed by a letter which I have received from Mr. Goodwin, from Palermo. I have in consequence made verbally strong representations upon the subject, both to Prince Cassaro and to the Cavalier Franco, the Minister for the affairs of Sicily at Naples, and have also addressed a note to Prince Cassaro, a copy of which I have the honour to inclose, together with a copy and translation of the letter addressed by the Board of Health to His Majesty's Consul at Palermo.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) W. TEMPLE.

Inclosure 1 in No 1.

Mr. Temple to Prince Cassaro.

Naples, September 30, 1836.

THE Undersigned, &c., has the honour of transmitting to his Excellency Prince Cassaro, &c., the inclosed copies of two communications made by the Board of Health in Sicily to the British Consul at Palermo, informing him, that, on account of the existence of cholera at Genoa and Ancona, a quarantine of navigation of ten days had been imposed in the ports of Sicily, upon all vessels coming from foreign countries, upon the plea that during their voyage they may fall in and communicate with suspected vessels; and that this quarantine extends to vessels coming from Malta as well as other ports.

His Excellency Prince Cassaro cannot fail to observe that this measure is totally uncalled for, since it has not been thought necessary to adopt in the Neapolitan ports on this side the Faro, and it is impossible therefore to explain what reason there can be for the adoption of a different system of quarantine towards foreign vessels by the Boards of Health of Sicily and Naples under circumstances which are precisely similar.

The Board of Health of Palermo appears to have acted on this occasion from caprice, and not upon any fixed principle, for if this measure was deemed necessary it ought to have been adopted at the time when the cholera at Genoa and Ancona was at its height, and not at the present moment, when more favourable accounts have induced the Board of Health at Naples to relax in some degree the severity of their quarantines. The Sicilian Board of

Health, indeed, according to the principle laid down in their letter to the British Consul, assume a right of imposing a quarantine upon all vessels at any moment they please, whenever any contagious disorder exists in any part of the Mediterranean,—although no new circumstance may have arisen to require such precautionary measures,—a pretence not only inconsistent with the usages of all other European nations, but tending to destroy that confidence without which no commercial relations can be carried on.

But the Undersigned begs particularly to call the attention of the Neapolitan Government to the inconsistency and injustice of the Sicilian Board of Health, in subjecting to this quarantine of navigation vessels coming from Malta and other foreign ports where no cholera or other contagious disorder exists, merely because they traverse the Mediterranean Sea, while vessels coming from the Neapolitan ports on this side the Faro are, as it appears, exempted from it. It is evident that the latter veseels, on their voyage to Sicily, traverse seas much more frequented by suspected vessels than the vessels which cross the narrow channel between Malta and Sicily, and ought consequently to be subjected at least to an equal, if not to a more rigorous quarantine.

The Undersigned feels it his duty therefore to protest against the continuance of the quarantine, and to request that immediate orders may be sent to Sicily, for its cessation, and he avails himself, &c.,

(Signed) W. TEMPLE.

Inclosure 2 in No. 1.

The President of the Board of Health of Palermo to Mr. Consul Goodwin.

Signor Console, *Palermo, 23 Settembre,* 1836.

IL Magistrato Supremo ha dovuto considerare che nelle attuale circostanze di sviluppo del cholera in Genova ed in Ancona, i legni de quale frequentissimo è il commercio, specialmente col primo de tali porti, avendo preclusa la via ad essere ricevuti in quei porti, dove esiste la legge del rifiuto, si spargona facilmente in diverse direzioni, e possono in alto mare avere delle communicazione con dei legni sospetti che in tragittano.

Ad evitare i pericoli che da ciò possono provenire ed analogamente a principi dell Art°. 53 § 2°. del regolamento di sanità, il Magistrato ha trovato necessario d'imporre un trattamento generale per tutti i legni provegnenti dall'Estero, che non vadon sogetti a particolari riserbe.

E' questo il mottivo per cui le derivazione da Malta soffrono nell' attuale momento une contumacia di giorni diece, la quale, com'ella comprende benè,. non e stata adollata ne riguerda unicamente le provegnenze da Malta, ma quelle di tutti luoghi, le di cui derivazione debbono per necessità tragittare il Mediterraneo. Per altro si spera di non veder prolungata una tale cautela, ove lo stato sanitario de paesi attaccati da cholera vada ad essere più rassicurante.

Ho il vantaggio di riscontrace il de lei pregevole foglio del 23 corrente, e di rinnovarle gli attestati della mia distinta considerazione.

(Firmato) M. AREZZO.

(Translation.)

Sir, *Palermo, September* 23, 1836.

THE Supreme Board of Health has thought it its duty to take into consideration, that under the existing circumstances of the breaking out of the cholera at Genoa and Ancona, vessels which are in constant intercourse, particularly with the former of these ports, being precluded from being received in those ports where the law of refusal exists, spread themselves in different directions, and can at sea have communication with suspected vessels which cross it.

To avoid the dangers which may arise from that, and in conformity with the principle of the 53rd article, 2nd paragraph of the sanitary law, the Board has thought it necessary to enforce a general regulation for all vessels coming

from foreign parts which are under particular exceptions. This is the reason why vessels from Malta suffer at present a quarantine of ten days, which, as you must well understand, has not been adopted as regards vessels from Malta only, but those from all parts which, from the place of their departure, must traverse the Mediterranean.

However, it is hoped that this precaution will not be prolonged in those cases where the sanitary state of those countries attacked by cholera continues to be more favourable.

I have the honour of answering your note of the 23rd instant, and of renewing, &c.,

(Signed) M. AREZZO.

No. 2.

Mr. Temple to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received December 12.)

(Extract.) *Naples, November 26, 1836.*

I HAVE the honour of inclosing to your Lordship the copy and translation of a note and of its inclosure, which I have received from Prince Cassaro, in answer to the note which I addressed to his Excellency, a copy of which was inclosed in my despatch of the 1st October last; from which your Lordship will perceive that the Sicilian Authorities have not yet taken off the quarantine of ten days of observation which had been imposed upon vessels coming from Malta and other ports of the Mediterranean, in consequence of the existence of cholera at Ancona and Genoa, although hopes are held out that the improved state of public health in those places may lead to its early removal.

The articles of the sanitary laws upon which this quarantine of observation is founded, are as follows:—

"Article 49. La contumacia, or quarantine, is an observation of some days, to which individuals on board of a vessel are subjected, in order to ascertain whether any disorder of a contagious nature developes itself among them, or in order to verify the circumstances relative to the voyage; and the quarantine is imposed principally by reason of the places from which a vessel proceeds when these are classed among the suspected or suspended ports, and it takes then the name of observation of locality.

"2nd. By reason of the seas which a vessel traverses when those seas are declared to be in observation, on account of their being frequented by vessels infected or suspected, and it then takes the name of a quarantine of navigation." It is to this latter quarantine of navigation that vessels from Malta were subjected.

I have just learnt, however, from Mr. Goodwin, His Majesty's Consul at Palermo, that the Sicilian Board of Health have now imposed a quarantine of locality of fourteen days for passengers, and twenty-one for merchandize, upon vessels arriving from Malta, because they say they do not consider the quarantine imposed in that island upon vessels coming from Naples to be of sufficient duration to be satisfactory, as the quarantine at Malta upon such vessels is only one of fourteen days, whereas all vessels coming from Naples are prohibited from entering any Sicilian ports.

The Boards of Health at Naples and in Sicily are separate and independent of each other, and in some measure, of the Government, as it affects an unwillingness to take the responsibility upon itself of endangering the public health by controlling their decisions.

The Government also, particularly in Sicily, appears to countenance the severity of the quarantine measures adopted by the Board of Health from political and financial considerations, as the additional difficulties which are thereby thrown in the way of all communication with foreign countries enables them to keep a stricter watch upon all persons coming from abroad, and to repress the contraband trade by subjecting smugglers to the more summary penalties enacted against persons violating the sanitary laws.

Although the cholera has now been acknowledged by the Government

here to have existed in Naples for the last month, the same precautions are kept up against foreign countries which were enforced previous to its existence, and all the correspondence passing through the north of Italy, whether brought by courier or by the post is still subjected to fumigation.

Strong remonstrances have been made to the Government upon the subject by all the Diplomatic Body, but hitherto without effect; although it appears to amount almost to a violation of the rights of nations to oblige the correspondence between Foreign Courts and their Ministers at Naples to be opened and fumigated, when such precautions can no longer be justified upon the ground of necessity. The plea upon which the Government continues this absurd measure is the danger of increasing the malady by the additional contagion which such correspondence might otherwise introduce.

Inclosure in No. 2.

Prince Cassaro to Mr. Temple.

Napoli, 18 *Novembre*, 1836.

IL Sottoscritto, &c., è ora nel caso di porger riscontro alle reclamazione che Sua Eccellenza Il Signor Temple, &c., si trova di avergli indirizzato contro la contumacia che le procedenze da Malta soffrivano in Sicilia.

Dall' anessa copia di Decisione emessa dal Supremo Magistrato di Salute in Palermo, l'Eccellenza Sua scorgerà non solo che senza esser parziale per Malta, la contumacia in quistione essa tocca tutte le altre località che trovansi nella stessa posizione, ma vedrà ancora le ragioni che han consigliato quella misura, cioè il pericolo che il Magistrato anzidetto ravvisava nella navigazione del Mediterraneo a mativo del cholera che affligeva Genova ed Ancona.

Del rimanente le soddisfacenti relazioni ultimamente avutesi sullo stato sanitario di tali città danno fondata speranza di poter vedere quanto prima raddolcita o anche revocata del tutto la detta contumacia.

In questa lusinga, &c.,

(Firmato) IL PRINCIPE DI CASSARO.

(Translation.)

Naples, November 18, 1836.

THE Undersigned, &c , is now able to reply to the reclamations addressed to him by his Excellency Mr. Temple, &c., against the quarantine imposed on vessels arriving at Sicily from Malta.

From the enclosed copy of the decision emanating from the Supreme Board Health in Palermo, your Excellency will not only perceive, that without being particularly directed against Malta, the rule of quarantine reaches all other localities in the same position, but will also see the reasons which have induced this measure: that is to say, the danger which the Board conceived to menace the navigation of the Mediterranean from the cholera raging in Genoa and Ancona.

Moreover, the recent satisfactory accounts of the sanitary state of those cities afford the best hopes that the aforesaid quarantine may be very soon mitigated, or even abolished.

In this hope, &c.,

(Signed) PRINCE CASSARO.

Sub-Inclosure in No. 2.

Prince Campo Franco to Prince Cassaro.

Eccelenza, *Palermo*, 27 *Ottobre*, 1836.

HO interrogato questo Supremo Magistrato di Salute sulle rimostranze dell' Agente Diplomatico Brittannico in colesta città per la contumacia imposta

in Sicilio ai legni provvenienti da Malta. Ma il Magistrato ha dovuto regolarmente rispondere come al Console qui residente ha risposto; cioè che la detta misura non colpisce Malta esclusivamente, ma si altri luoghi che sebbene esenti di cholera, e quardate da precauzioni contre ogni attacco dello stesso, trovansi nelle circostânze attuali sanitarie nella stessa posizione per la navigazione del Mediterraneo. E benè si è avvisato il Magistrato Supremo che sendo Genova ed Ancona infetti del morbo, le quali città un vivo commercio escercitano nel Mediterraneo, le provvenienze di la rifiutate pur da altri luoghi ove la stessa legge esiste, sparganze facilmente in varie direzioni, e possono aver agevole comunicazione con altre bastimenti. La contumacia quindi non solo per Malta, ma generalemente stabilite per tutt' i legni che navigando il Mediterraneo non sen soggetti a trattamento, non è abusiva, ma anzi dedotte della legge sanitaria allo Artº. 50, p. 2º, è dalle attuali circostanze salutariamente consigliato.

Si augura del resto il Magistrato che presto consolante notizie possano rendere certamente da ogni misura e restituir libera la communicazione con quella isola, il cui comitata sanitario tante avvedutamente è intese a cautelare la pubblica salute.

Ciò posso far presente a Vostra Eccellenza di risposta alle pregevole sua Ministeriale del 1 andante, No. 2,051, per chè li serva farne l'uso che crederà conveniente.

(Firmato) PRINCIPE DI CAMPO FRANCO.

(Translation.)

Excellency, *Palermo, October* 27, 1836.

I HAVE interrogated the Supreme Board of Health respecting the remonstrances of the British diplomatic Agent in this city against the quarantine imposed on vessels arriving at Sicily from Malta. But the Board has replied in the same terms as it has used to the Consul resident here; that the measure does not exclusively strike Malta, but the other places, which, although free from cholera, and protected against all attacks from that malady, are, under the present sanitary circumstances, in the same position with respect to the navigation of the Mediterranean. The Board is fully aware, that while Genoa and Ancona which carry on an active trade in the Mediterranean are infected with the malady, vessels from thence repulsed from those places where the same law exists, may easily spread in various directions, and communicate readily with other vessels. Therefore, the quarantine established, not for Malta only, but all vessels which navigate the Mediterranean without being subject to treatment, is not abusive, but on the contrary, is a necessary consequence of the sanitory law, Article 50, page 2, and under existing circumstances is prudently imposed.

The Board, however, hopes that satisfactory advices may soon enable them to mitigate or abolish all restrictions on communications with that island, whose Sanitory Board is so attentive in watching over the public health.

The above is the reply which I am able to make to your Excellency's letter of the 1st instant, No. 2051, which your Excellency will use as you think proper.

(Signed) PRINCE OF CAMPO FRANCO.

No. 3.

Viscount Palmerston to Mr. Temple.

Sir, *Foreign Office, December* 13, 1836.

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch of the 26th of November, inclosing a copy and translation of the answer which has been returned by the Neapolitan Government to your note of the 30th of September,

remonstrating against the imposition of a quarantine of ten days on vessels arriving in the ports of Sicily from Malta.

I have to instruct you to address another note to the Neapolitan Minister for Foreign Affairs, protesting against the continuance of this quarantine as not being justified by sufficient reasons, and requesting the Neapolitan Government to issue orders for its immediate cessation, in so far as it effects the trade of Malta.

It might have been expected that the experience of the last few years would have satisfied all Governments that quarantine regulations have everywhere proved ineffectual to arrest the progress of the cholera; and that, consequently, such regulations impose useless and unnecessary, and, therefore, unjustifiable, restrictions upon the commercial intercourse of nations.

I am, &c.,
(Signed) PALMERSTON.

No. 4.

Mr. Temple to Viscount Palmerston.—(*Received February* 1.)

(Extract.) *Naples, January* 17, 1837.

ORDERS have been received from the King of Naples to put an end to the fumigation of letters, which absurd and unnecessary precaution ceased yesterday, and the quarantines also which had been still kept up against the cholera, are, I understand, to be done away with, at least in the dominions on this side of the Faro.

No. 5.

Mr. Stephen to Mr. Backhouse.—(*Received February* 20.)

Sir, *Downing Street, February* 18, 1837.

WITH reference to the correspondence which has passed relative to the proceedings of the Neapolitan Government, in arbitrarily imposing quarantine on vessels from Malta, I am now directed by Lord Glenelg to transmit to you, for Viscount Palmerston's information, copies of a despatch and of its inclosures which have been received from the Governor of Malta, reporting a fresh instance of vexatious conduct on the part of the Board of Health at Palermo.

I am, &c.,
(Signed) JAMES STEPHEN.

Inclosure in No. 5.

Sir H. F Bouverie to Lord Glenelg.

My Lord, *Malta, January* 5, 1837.

I HAVE the honour to transmit to your Lordship inclosed copies of two letters received yesterday from Her Majesty's Consul at Palermo on the subject of the vexatious conduct of the Health Authorities of that place towards this island.

Some time ago a complaint was forwarded by this Government to your Lordship, from the merchants of Malta, of the proceedings of the Neapolitan Governmont in respect of quarantine; and it is most desirable that His Majesty's Government should effect some fixed arrangement with the Court of Naples, by which the Boards of Health of Naples and Palermo shall be found to place faith in, and show respect to, the clean bills of health issued by this Government: Unless this be done, the trade of this island will always be exposed to serious inconvenience. On a former occasion a quarantine was imposed at Naples on Malta because we had the small pox, although at the same time several persons were dying daily in that city with that malady; and in the present instance it

will be seen, from the Palermo Consul's letter, that vessels from this island were placed in quarantine on a vague report in regard to the public health in this island, which reached Palermo by way of Naples from Leghorn, notwithstanding the arrival in the port of Palermo, of British vessels with clean bills of health, which vessels left Malta long after the date of the supposed sickness, as reported from Leghorn; nor did the arrival of those vessels have the effect even of removing the quarantine so unreasonably imposed.

The conduct of the Neapolitan Government towards this island, on the score of quarantine, is generally ascribed here to other motives than those which solely concern the preservation of the public health, in the Neapolitan territories.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) H. F. BOUVERIE.

Sub-Inclosure 1 in No. 5.

Mr. Consul Goodwin to Colonel Hankey, Secretary to the Government at Malta.

Sir, *Palermo, December* 24, 1836.

THE President of the Supreme Board having suspended pratique with Malta, I have waited upon that functionary, and inquired of him his reason for the measure.

He has informed me that the reason is his having received a despatch from the Secretary of State for Sicily in Naples, advising that information had been received from the Sicilian Consul in Leghorn, that the cholera and plague had broken out in Malta.

I have represented to him that the "Bispham" arrived here yesterday in three days, and the "Britannia" this morning in two days, bringing clean bills of health from the Malta Committee of health, visé'd by the Sicilian Consul; but notwithstanding this representation, the President has insisted in enforcing the suspension. I have, therefore, prayed his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant to cause the Board of Health to be assembled forthwith to take into consideration the order of the President, and to direct that their decision be communicated to me without loss time, in order that it be transmitted to His Majesty's Minister at Naples.

I have, &c.
(Signed) JOHN GOODWIN,
Consul.

Sub-Inclosure 2 in No. 5.

Mr. Consul Goodwin to Colonel Hankey.

Sir, *Palermo, December* 26, 1836.

NO answer has been received from his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, or from the President of the Supreme Board, touching the suspension of pratique with your island.

Yesterday it was determined, at a general meeting of the British merchants in this city, that I should be desired to represent the suspension to His Majesty's Minister in Naples, and request him to take a firm and decided step to compel the Health Authorities here to pay respect and attention to the Malta bills of health, whether accompanied or not by a certificate from the Sicilian Consul; and to submit to Mr. Temple the propriety of tracing the report concerning Malta to its source, with a view to bringing the author of the calumny to speedy and condign punishment.

With the desire thus expressed I have complied without hesitation.

I am further desired to request his Excellency the Governor of Malta to take such steps in the affair as may seem proper to his judgment.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) JOHN GOODWIN,
Consul for Sicily.

No. 6.

Viscount Palmerston to Mr. Temple.

Sir, *Foreign Office, March* 1, 1837.

WITH reference to my despatch of the 13th of December last, instructing you to renew your remonstrance against the continuance of the onerous and unnecessary quarantine regulations adopted in the Neapolitan dominions with respect to vessels arriving from Malta, I have now to transmit to you the copy of a letter from the Lieutenant-Governor of that island, reporting and expressing his opinion that great detriment will arise to the trade of Malta, unless His Majesty's Government should come to some definite understanding with the Government of the Two Sicilies on these matters.

In communicating this inclosure to the Neapolitan Minister for Foreign Affairs, you will particularly press on his Excellency's attention, that if the Neapolitan Government continues to place faith in vague reports received from distant quarters, while it persists in disbelieving the official declaration of the British Authorities, and the reports of the Neapolitan agents at Malta, such a course of proceeding must not only lead to many mistaken and vexatious measures, but will tend to countenance the supposition which Sir Henry Bouverie says is generally entertained in the Island of Malta, that the measures of the Neapolitan Board of Health are founded upon other motives than a regard for the preservation of the public health in the Neapolitan territories. But as it is important that His Majesty's Government should not be left in doubt as to the true cause of the vexatious proceedings of the Neapolitan Authorities, you will demand from Prince Cassaro a distinct explanation as to the grounds upon which these proceedings have been adopted.

I am, &c.,
(Signed) PALMERSTON.

No. 7.

Mr. Temple to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received March 20, 1837.)

My Lord, *Naples, March* 4, 1837.

I REGRET to say that we have just received from Malta the intelligence that a vessel had arrived in that island, from Tripoli, with two cases of plague on board. The passengers, being Maltese, were placed in the lazaretto (sporco), and the vessel was to be sent back to Tripoli under the convoy of a man-of-war.

The Sicilian Government still refuse to receive any vessels from Naples which have not performed quarantine at Malta; and they have increased the quarantine upon vessels from Malta from seven to fourteen days, in consequence of the quarantine in that island having been diminished, owing to the improvement in the health of Naples.

The Sicilian Government have also ordered all vessels coming from England to be subjected to a quarantine of locality of fourteen days, in consequence of information having been received that a typhus fever was raging in Glasgow and its suburbs. Against this act of severity, the British Consul informs me he intended to remonstrate.

No more than one case of cholera has taken place in Naples for the last fortnight, and it is hoped that clean bills of health will be issued very shortly.

I am, &c.,
(Signed) W. TEMPLE.

No. 8.

Mr. Temple to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received April 11.)

My Lord, *Naples, March 25, 1837.*

IN my despatch of the 4th instant, I informed your Lordship that the Sicilian Board of Health had subjected vessels coming from all the ports of Great Britain to a quarantine of locality of fourteen days for the vessels, and twenty-one for susceptible goods, under pretext that information had reached them of a typhus fever having broken out at Glasgow, which had carried off above a hundred persons a-week in the hospitals, besides a considerable number in the town and its suburbs.

As this quarantine is one of locality, and not of observation, the merchandise must be landed, and undergo purification in the lazaretto, which alone would subject it to great damage; but it appears, from a protest of the British merchants that the evil has been greatly increased by the superintendent of the lazaretto at Messina having adopted a more rigorous system of purification than the law justifies, and exacting higher fees than those which are demanded in any other port of the Two Sicilies.

Notwithstanding the strong remonstrances of Mr. Goodwin, at Palermo, the only modification which has been obtained has been the reduction of the quarantine upon vessels coming from the ports of England from twenty-one days to fourteen, both for individuals and merchandize.

Upon receiving the above information from the Consul, I called upon Prince Cassaro, and also upon the Chevalier Franco, the Minister for Sicily, to remonstrate against this unjustifiable proceeding, and they promised to give their immediate attention to the complaint. I have also addressed to Prince Cassaro three notes upon the subject, of which I herewith transmit to your Lordship copies, together with copies and translations of the inclosures contained in them.

I have received an answer from Prince Cassaro, informing me that he had called the attention of the Minister for Sicilian Affairs to the contents of my note of the 16th instant, and to the complaints which form the subject of the protest of the British merchants contained in my note of the 20th, and that he would communicate to me the answer immediately on its receipt.

No change had taken place in the quarantine of the 16th March; nor had Mr. Goodwin received then an answer to his application to have the quarantine of locality upon English vessels changed into one of observation.

This conduct of the Sicilian sanitary authorities requires no comment, and it is supposed to arise as much from mercenary motives as from any regard for the public health.

The Board of Health in Sicily, notwithstanding the representations of the Neapolitan Government, still continue their refusal to receive vessels from Naples.

The Board of Health in this capital came to a decision on the 21st instant, to grant clean bills of health, but it will probably be some time before the communications by land with Rome will be opened.

I have, &c.

(Signed) W. TEMPLE.

Inclosure 1 in No. 8.

Mr. Temple to Prince Cassaro.

Naples, March 16, 1837.

THE Undersigned, &c., has received a communication from the British Consul at Palermo, informing him that he had received on the 22nd of February, a note from the President of the Board of Health, of which the inclosed is a copy, stating to him that in consequence of a typhus fever having made its appearance at Glasgow, an order, dated the 21st of February, had been issued subjecting all vessels from England to a quarantine of locality of

14—21 days. This order had only been communicated to the Consul on the 23rd of February, and, in the mean time, the "Eliza and Nancy," an English vessel from Dartmouth, a port in the south of England, which ought to have been liberated on the 23rd, had been refused pratique and obliged to continue in quarantine until she had completed a term of four additional days. Against this act of severity, as also against the measure itself, the Consul has remonstrated, but without effect, as appears from the inclosed copy of the President's answer.

The Undersigned cannot but consider this order of the Board of Health of Palermo, to be wholly unnecessary as a measure of precaution, and, therefore, arbitrary and unjust towards British commerce; and it subjects British merchants and ship-owners to serious loss and inconvenience by obliging them to land their cargoes in the lazarettoes already overstocked with goods, thereby causing not only delay and great additional expense, but considerable injury to the merchandize.

The typhus fever is a disorder which exists more or less in every populous town throughout Europe, and although it occasionally developes itself with greater intensity during periods of distress among the lower orders, or during unhealthy seasons, its existence depending entirely upon local or atmospherical causes, the malady never extends beyond the limits of their influence. Sufficient security, therefore, would be attained even in the case of vessels coming directly from the ports nearest to Glasgow, by the length of the voyage they must make before they can reach Sicily, and by the quarantine of observation which all vessels passing through the Straits of Gibraltar are obliged to perform in the ports of these dominions. But to subject vessels coming from ports in England where perfect health exists, and which are far removed from Glasgow, to a quarantine of locality is such an useless and extraordinary measure, that the Undersigned must protest in the strongest manner against its continuance, and he therefore requests his Excellency Prince Cassaro, &c., will have the goodness to urge the Neapolitan Government to take immediate steps for its suppression, and send orders to Sicily, that vessels coming from Great Britain shall not be subjected to a more severe quarantine in Sicily than they are in the Neapolitan ports on this side the Faro; for there can be no reason to justify two Boards of Health under the same Government, and which ought to be guided by the same laws and regulations, in adopting different measures towards foreign vessels coming from the same country.

The Undersigned requests also to be informed upon what authority the Sicilian Board of Health has acted upon this occasion, whether upon the official information of the Neapolitan Consul, or in consequence of some vague and unauthenticated rumour, and whether that Board of Health is authorized upon such a vague report reaching them, to place vessels coming from all parts of Great Britain under quarantine?

The Undersigned has also received strong and well founded complaints against the Sicilian Board of Health on account of the severe quarantines to which vessels from Malta are subjected, although that island is in perfect health. Indeed the Undersigned regrets to find, that not only on these but on many other occasions, the Sicilian Board of Health has acted with great precipitance in imposing quarantines upon British vessels coming from Great Britain or Malta, often upon vague and unfounded reports, the truth of which they do not take sufficient pains to investigate, and often upon insufficient grounds, or upon ill-defined and arbitrary principles.

In proof of the above remark, the Undersigned has only to refer his Excellency to the remonstrances he has been obliged to make to this Government upon this subject.

The Undersigned hopes he may be shortly enabled to inform his Government that the necessary orders have been sent for the immediate suppression of this unnecessary and vexatious quarantine, and that the measures of the Sanitary Authorities in Sicily, may not, in future, have the appearance of being dictated rather by feelings of hostility towards British commerce than by a due regard for the preservation of public health.

And he avails himself, &c.

(Signed) W. TEMPLE.

Sub-Inclosure 1 in No. 8.

The President of the Board of Health at Palermo to Mr. Consul Goodwin.

Signor Console, *Palermo, Febbrajo* 22, 1837.

VENNE informato questo Magistrato Supremo, che in Glasgow, paese della Gran Brettagna, siasi sviluppato un tifo fibbrile, il quale colla massimo rapidità, si è colà dirimato cagionando la morte a più di cento persone per settimana nelle sole infermerie, oltre il significante numero di vittime che miete in diversi quartieri della città e suoi suborghi. Nella seduta del 21 andante haquindi deciso, che le derivazioni dall'Inghilterra di assogettino a giorni 14 per gli uomini, e 21 per gli le merci suscettibili.

Mi reco ad onore di participarle cio, Signor Console, per opportuna intelligenza, e profitto di questo incontro per rinnovarle gli attestati della mia particolare considerazione.

(Firmato) MARSE. AREZZO.

(Translation.)

Palermo, February 22, 1841.

THE Supreme Board of Health has been informed that in Glasgow, a district of Great Britain, a typhus fever has broken out, which has spread itself there with the greatest rapidity, causing death to more than a hundred persons weekly in the hospitals alone, besides the considerable number of victims which it carries off in the different quarters of the town and its suburbs. In the sitting of the 21st instant, the Board has, therefore, decided that vessels from England shall be subjected to a quarantine of fourteen days for individuals, and twenty-one for susceptible merchandise.

I do myself the honour, &c.,

(Signed) MARCHESE AREZZO.

Sub-Inclosure 2 in No. 8.

The President of the Board of Health of Palermo to Mr. Consul Goodwin.

Signore Consol, *Palermo, Marzi*, 1837.

IL Magistrato Supremo, intento sempre a tutelare la salute pubblica di questa isola, ha portato nuovamente la sua attenzione sulla malattia così detta tifo febrile, che di recente sviluppatasi in Glasgow, non risparmia ivi le sue straggi verso coloro che ne sono attaccati. Ed ha considerato che una certa gradazione di cautela sia molto necessaria verso le derivazioni dalla Scozia ove trovasi situata Glasgow, e gli altri punti più distanti della Gran Brettagna, i quali essendo in libera ed attiva communicazione, specialmente col mezza dei vapori, non tralasciano d'ispirare de'forti timori. Ha quindi deciso il magistrato, nella seduta del 28 Febbrajo, intesa la sua facolta medica, che le provvenienze dalla Scozia restino soggette alla contumacia di giorni quatordici per gli uomini, e ventuno per le merci; e che il trattamento contumaciale per quelle del resto della Gran Brettagna si riduca a giorni 14 uomini e merci indistintamente.

Mi dò il bene di renderla di ciò consapevole, Signor Console, per analoga sua intelligenza profittando di quest'incontro, &c.

(Firmato) MARSE. AREZZO.

(Translation.)

THE Supreme Board, always bent upon watching over the public health of this island, has lately given its attention to the disease so called typhus fever, which, having recently developed itself in Glasgow, spreads there its deadly ravages amongst those who are attacked by it. And it has considered that a certain degree of precaution is very necessary against vessels from Scotland where Glasgow is situated, and the other more distant parts of Great Britain,

which, being in free and active communication, especially by means of steamers, inspire considerable alarm. The Board has, therefore, decided in the sitting of the 28th of February, having heard the opinion of their medical advisers, that vessels from Scotland shall remain subjected to the quarantine of fourteen days for individuals, and twenty-one for merchandise; and that the quarantine for those of the rest of Great Britain shall be reduced to fourteen days for individuals and merchandise without distinction.

I have, &c.

(Signed) MARCHESE AREZZO.

Inclosure 2 in No. 8.

Mr. Temple to Prince Cassaro.

Naples, March 20, 1837.

THE Undersigned, &c., has this morning received a despatch from the British Consul at Palermo, inclosing a protest signed by the British merchants resident at Messina, which has been presented by them to the Deputation of Health and the Custode of the Lazaretto of that port, in consequence of the damage to which their goods are subjected from the illegal and injurious mode of expurgation adopted by that functionary, during the period they remain in quarantine, and complaining of the unreasonableness of the charges for their expurgation, which are heavier than those made for that purpose elsewhere.

The Undersigned has the honour to transmit the Consul's letter and the protest to his Excellency Prince Cassaro, &c., and begs again to call the serious attention of his Excellency to the unjustifiable conduct of the Sicilian Board of Health in enforcing such an unnecessary quarantine upon British goods and vessels, against which he has already been obliged most strongly to remonstrate, as well as to the vexatious and illegal conduct of the Custode of the lazaretto at Messina.

He trusts that an immediate stop will be put to such abuses, which, if persevered in, will not only entitle his Government to claim compensation for the British merchants upon whom it inflicts such serious losses, but must tend to impair the commercial relations between Great Britain and the Sicilian dominions which it is so much the interest of both countries to cherish and maintain.

The Undersigned, &c.

(Signed) W. TEMPLE

Sub-Inclosure 1 in Inclosure 2 in No. 8.

Mr. Consul Goodwin to Mr. Temple.

British Consulate of Sicily,
Palermo, March 9, 1837.

Sir,

I AM requested by the British merchants, and agents for British houses, resident at Messina, to transmit to you the inclosed protest, which has been presented to the Deputation of Health and the Custode of the lazaret at Messina, in consequence of the excessive maltreatment to which British goods are subjected during expurgation; to state that such maltreatment is peculiar to the Messina lazaret, and frequently renders the goods next to unsaleable; to mention that the charges which are made for expurgation are heavier than such as are made for that purpose elsewhere; and to request you to obtain for the parties concerned compensation for the losses they have sustained by quarantines in general imposed without necessity, and in particular by the locality quarantine lately imposed upon Great Britain.

On the receipt of the protest I communicated the substance to the President, and requested the Supreme Board to give immediate orders for the discontinuance of the obnoxious practices.

I have, &c.

(Signed) JOHN GOODWIN.

Sub-Inclosure 2 in Inclosure 2 in No. 8.

Protest of British Merchants resident at Messina.

A PROTEST has been notified through the proper officer to D. Guiseppi Bonaccorsi, Captain of the lazaret of Messina, at the instance of Messrs. Charles Loffler, Matteo Desgrand, Vittorio Gonzembach, Giacomo Ruhrberg, William Teager, Alfonso Matthey, and Edward Oates, all English merchants resident here, for the losses they may sustain in the expurgation of the merchandize received by them on board the English vessel "Rapid," commanded by Captain William Matthias from Liverpool.

The reasons for this protest are, that the said Captain intends to effect the expurgation by taking out the pieces of the manufactured goods, of whatever kind they may be, from the papers in which they are enveloped, taking off all the strings which keep them bound and opening them entirely; which operation, whilst at the same time, it occasions a considerable detriment to the manufactures, on account of which they can be only sold at low prices and with a heavy loss, is contrary to the regulation, Article XCVI., paragraph 11, of the Sanitary Regulations for the expurgation of manufactures in piece, where it is prescribed that the said pieces which are in bales, after that they have been taken out from these bales, shall be exposed to the air and turned over and moved from one place to another, the expurgation being thus considered complete.

It is contrary, moreover, to the Article CXCVIII. of the same regulations, where the greatest attention is inculcated in the expurgation of the manufactures, and to those interested is given the power of having confidential persons present, in order that the merchandize may not be damaged. The said merchants in their protests have declared, that they will proceed against the above-named Captain of the lazaretto, before the competent tribunals, in case he should not desist from the practice he has hitherto followed, and that they will equally carry their complaints to the Government.

Inclosure 3 in No. 8.

Mr. Temple to Prince Cassaro.

Naples, March 21, 1837.

THE Undersigned, &c., has the honour of transmitting to his Excellency Prince Cassaro, &c., the inclosed copy of a note addressed by his Excellency Prince Campo Franco to the British Consul at Palermo, in answer to his representations against the quarantine of locality imposed by the Sicilian Board of Health upon vessels coming from the ports of Great Britain.

According to this note it appears that a quarantine of 14—21 days remains in force in Sicily against all vessels coming from Scotland, and of fourteen against those coming from England, in consequence of the typhus fever, which is alleged to have broken out at Glasgow, whilst, at the same, the Board of Health confess that they do not even know the nature of the disease.

The Undersigned must therefore renew his protest against the conduct of the Sicilian Board of Health in subjecting the whole of the British trade to the inconvenience and injury consequent upon this quarantine of locality, which has been established upon such insufficient grounds; and he must consider the British merchants fully entitled to claim compensation from the Sicilian Government, for the losses which they may sustain in consequence of such unjustifiable proceedings.

The Undersigned, &c.

(Signed) W. TEMPLE.

Sub-Inclosure in Inclosure 3 in No. 8.

Prince Campo Franco to Mr. Consul Goodwin.

Ministerio di Stato e Real Segretaria di Stato presso il Luogotenente-Generale.

IL Sottoscritto, Consigliere di Stato, Ministro Segretario di Stato, Luogotenente-Generale, ha interrogato il Supremo Magistrato di Salute sul pregevole officio del Signor Console Britannico, dato il 27 Febbrajo, scorso per la contumacia stabilita verso le provenienze dall' Inghilterra, a causa dello sviluppo di un tifo febbrile in Glasgow. Il magistrato volendo da una parte custodire la pubblica salute, mentre ancora non si conosce la natura del morbo, e usare nello stesso tempo la possibile agevolazione, ha deliberato di confermare la contumacia di giorni 14 e 21 per la Scozia, e ridurre a giorni 14 indistintamente quella pel resto della Inghilterra.

Il Sottoscritto ha l'onore di signifar ciò al Signor Console per sua intelligenza, e raffermarsi con la debita considerazione.

(Firmato) PRINCIPE DI CAMPOFRANCO.

R. Ministero, Marzo 9, 1837.

(Translation)

Ministry of State, and Royal Secretary of State, under the Lieutenant-General.

THE Undersigned, Counsellor of State, Minister Secretary of State, Lieutenant-General, made inquiries of the Supreme Board of Health, on the receipt of the note of the British Consul, dated the 27th of February ultimo, respecting the quarantine established against vessels coming from England, on account of the breaking out of a typhus fever in Glasgow. The Board wishing, on the one hand, to protect the public health, whilst as yet the nature of the disease is not known, and concede, at the same time, every possible facility, has determined to confirm the quarantine of fourteen and twenty-one days against Scotland, and to reduce to fourteen days without distinction, that established for the rest of England.

The Undersigned, &c.,

(Signed) PRINCIPE CAMPOFRANCO.

No. 9.

Mr. Temple to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received April 24.)

My Lord, *Naples, April* 8, 1837.

I HAD repeatedly remonstrated against the conduct of the Board of Health in Sicily, in subjecting vessels coming from Malta to quarantine upon the most frivolous pretexts; and, in compliance with your Lordship's instructions, contained in your despatch of the 1st of March, I addressed a note to Prince Cassaro, of which the inclosed is a copy.

I have also the honour of inclosing a note, with its inclosures, which I addressed to Prince Cassaro, in consequence of the complaints of the British merchants of Messina against the conduct of the Board of Health of that city; and I am happy to find by a despatch which I received yesterday from Mr. Goodwin, of which I likewise inclose a copy, that the quarantine of locality upon England was reduced to one of observation of ten days on the 28th ultimo, in consequence of my previous representations to the Government at Naples, but I have not yet received any official answer to my notes, except their acknowledgment, or any explanation of the principle upon which the Board of Health of Sicily established the quarantines complained of.

I have, &c.

(Signed) W. TEMPLE.

Inclosure 1 in No. 9.

Mr. Temple to Prince Cassaro.

Naples, March 29, 1837.

IN the month of December last, in consequence of a report said to have arrived at Maples from Leghorn, that the plague and cholera had broken out at Malta, orders were given by the Boards of Health of Naples and Palermo, to place all vessels coming from that island under quarantine. On the arrival, however, of a vessel at Naples, coming direct from Malta, with clean bills of health proving that the report was completely unfounded, the quarantine was immediately taken off by the Board of Health in this port. The Board of Health in Sicily, however, on the arrival of two English vessels from Malta with the visa of the Neapolitan Consul in that island, refused to admit them to pratique, and continued to enforce the quarantine upon Malta, thus showing no respect to the sanitary authorities of that island, and to the visa of the Neapolitan Consul. Against this unjustifiable conduct of the Sicilian Board of Health, the Undersigned, &c., felt it his duty at the time to make the strongest remonstrances, and to request an explanation from the Neapolitan Government, respecting the origin of the report and the principles upon which the Sicilian Board of Health had acted on the occasion, but he was unable to obtain any satisfactory answer.

The Undersigned has now the honour of inclosing to his Excellency Prince Cassaro, &c., by order of his Government, the copy of a despatch from the Lieutenant-Governor of Malta, respecting the vexatious conduct of the Sicilian Board of Health in this instance, and expressing his opinion that great detriment will arise to the trade of Malta unless the British Government should come to some definite understanding with the Government of the Two Sicilies on these matters.

In communicating this inclosure to Prince Cassaro, the Undersigned is ordered particularly to press on his Excellency's attention, that if the Neapolitan Government continues to place faith in vague reports received from distant quarters, while it persists in disbelieving the official declaration of the British Authorities and the reports of the Neapolitan Agents at Malta, such a course of proceeding must not only lead to many mistakes and vexatious measures, but will tend to countenance the supposition which Sir H. Bouverie says is generally entertained in the island of Malta, that the measures of the Sicilian Board of Health are founded upon other motives than the preservation of public health in the Neapolitan territories.

But it is important that the British Government should not be left in doubt as to the true cause of the vexatious proceedings of the Neapolitan Authorities; and the Undersigned is instructed to demand from Prince Cassaro a distinct explanation as to the grounds upon which these proceedings have been adopted.

The Undersigned being persuaded that the Neapolitan Government must feel the importance of complying with this just demand, and of coming to a satisfactory understanding with the British Government upon this subject, avails himself, &c.

(Signed) W. TEMPLE.

Inclosure 2 in No. 9.

Mr. Temple to Prince Cassaro.

Naples, March 29, 1837.

THE Undersigned, &c., has the honour of transmitting to his Excellency Prince Cassaro, &c., the inclosed copy of a letter which has been addressed to him by the British merchants in Sicily, containing the most just and well-founded complaints against the conduct of the sanatory authorities in Sicily, and also a copy of the answer which the President of the Board of Health has returned to the remonstrances of the British Consul against the vexatious and

illegal measures adopted by those authorities at Messina, in the purification of British goods, with which the President refuses to comply.

The Undersigned, in transmitting these papers, begs to remind his Excellency Prince Cassaro that he has received no answer to the remonstrances he has been obliged to make upon the subject, and therefore he requests his Excellency will have the goodness to inform him, whether instructions have been sent to the Government of Sicily to have the quarantine upon Great Britain put upon the former footing, and orders given that the Board of Health at Palermo shall not be permitted to subject British vessels and goods to different sanitary regulations than those adopted by the Supreme Board of Health at Naples.

As Prince Cassaro must be aware of the importance of enabling the Undersigned to inform his Government that such orders have been sent to Sicily and acted upon, the Undersigned trusts that he may receive an immediate answer from his Excellency to that effect, and he avails, &c.,

(Signed) W. TEMPLE.

Sub-Inclosure 1 in No. 9.

The British Merchants resident at Messina to Mr. Temple.

Sir, *Messina, March* 15, 1837.

WE, the Undersigned British merchants resident in Messina, beg leave to acquaint your Excellency, that the quarantine from England has lately been increased by the Supreme Board of Health at Palermo to fourteen days for vessels, and twenty-one for susceptible goods, the latter to go into the lazaret; and this, we are told, under the pretext that the typhus fever prevails in some part of Scotland. But the real object is to tax our goods with a most unjust lazaretto duty, amounting in some instances to two and three per cent. upon their value, agreeably to a tariff which is kept in vigour at Messina, contrary to law, and which is acted upon in no other part of the Two Sicilies. This measure will also subject us to great delay in obtaining our property, and further, to most serious injury, from the manner in which the goods are opened, even to the minutest contents of a package, and from the utter impossibility of repacking them in this country in a suitable manner. Indeed, we can scarcely sufficiently express to your Excellency our painful feelings on the unjust, capricious, arbitrary, and ruinous measures of the Sicilian Board of Health. We know of no modern instance of a more violent breach of the good intelligence between two countries, than the present one of forcing goods arriving direct from Great Britain, one of the healthiest parts of Europe, into the Sicilian lazarettoes; and beg leave to request of your Excellency to apply to His Sicilian Majesty's Government, to have the quarantine from Great Britain put on its former footing, and in future not to permit the Board of Health at Palermo to submit our vessels and goods to different sanitary regulations than those adopted by the Supreme Board of Health at Naples.

We feel confident that the high influence of your Excellency at the Court of Naples will speedily obtain us redress for those unparalleled grievances, and subscribe ourselves, with the highest consideration, &c.,

(Signed) MORRISON, PINKERTON AND CO. — CALLIER AND CO.
MATTHEY, OATES, AND CO. — JOHN NICHOLLS.
JOSEPH SMITHSON. — POWER AND UNETT.
W. AND ED. LEAF. — J. A. FISHER.
NASCIO, AVELINE, AND CO. — SANDERSON, THURBURN, AND CO.

Sub-Inclosure 2 in No. 9.

The Marchese Arezzo to Mr. Consul Goodwin.

Signore Console *Palermo,* 16 *Marzo,* 1837.

IO ero stato bene informato che alcuni negozianti Inglesi si erano protestati contro il Custode di quel lazzaretto pel modo come eseguesi in quello

stabilimento, lo espurgo dicimento nei panni, e non posso, tacerle, Signor Console, che la quistione, qualunquesiasi, non puo vertere al certo tra i negozianti e gl'impiegati di sanità; nè i primi doler si poteano, che il modo di practicarsi lo espurgo dal quale, a dir loro, nocumento ne viene alle merci, era per fatto dei camali o di verun agente del lazzaretto.

Era la legge, che vole a qui attaccarsi, e contro di essa, o contro la sua interpretazione portar dei lamenti.

L'Articolo XCVI. delle nostre leggi, trattandosi di panni ed altri tessuti, non ripete quanto lo stesso Articolo prescrive per le lane, cotone, ed altre mercanzie grezze; ma da ciò non ne siegue, che nello espurgo dei primi non altro debbano togliersi che le funi e i cerchi delle balle, e quindi estratte le pezze maneggiarle solo al di fuori, senza mettervisi dentro a contatto.

Il sistema tenuto nel lazzaretto di Palermo è che i tessuti a pezze, i cotoni filati, ed altri generi simili, si escano dalle balle e colli, ove sono al di fuori racchiusi, quindi slegando gl'involti o le pezze da un dei lati, lo espurgatore giornalmente le managgia al di dentro e le rimuove.

Queste considerazioni estesamente trattate dal Magistrato Supremo lo determinarono a rescrivere all'Autorità di Messina, che nissuna innovazione si porti sul particolare, giacchè ove si praticasse come i negozianti appunto desiderano, i tessuti non sarebbero che permetà espurgati, nè vi avrebbe eziandio piena certezza, se gl'involti contengano identicamente i generi dichiarati.

E cosi che io riscontro il pregevole di lei foglio del 7 corrente, profittando, &c., &c.,

(Firmato) MARSE. AREZZO.

(Translation.)

Sir, *Palermo, March* 16, 1837.

I HAD been duly informed that some English merchants at Messina had protested against the guardian of that lazaretto, on account of the manner in which the expurgation (dicimento) of cloths is effected in that establishment; and I must confess that the question, whatever it may be, cannot certainly be a subject of discussion between the merchants and the sanitary employés; nor can the former complain that the mode of expurgation which, as they say, injures the merchandise, was attributable to the porters or other agents of the lazaretto.

It was the law which they intended to attack, and make their complaint against, not against its interpretation.

The Article XCVI. of our laws, treating of cloths and other stuffs, does not repeat what the same Article prescribes for wools, cottons, and other raw articles; but it does not follow from thence that, in the expurgation of the former, only the cords and hoops of the bales should be taken off, and the pieces then taken out should only be handled outside, without being touched inside.

The system pursued in the lazaretto of Palermo is, that stuffs in pieces, cotton-twist, and other similar goods, should be taken out of the bales and packages in which they are outwardly put up, then loosening the bindings or the pieces on the one side, the expurgator daily turns them about inwardly, and moves them.

These considerations having been treated at full length by the Supreme Board, determined it to write back to the Authorities of Messina, that no innovation should be made in this particular; since, if it were done exactly as the merchants desire it, the stuffs would be only half purified, nor could it ever be fully ascertained whether the packages contained the identical goods declared.

And this I answer to your letter of the 7th instant, &c., &c.,

(Signed) MARQUIS AREZZO.

Sub-Inclosure 3 in No. 9.

Mr. Consul Goodwin to Mr. Temple.

British Consulate of Sicily,
Sir, *Palermo, March* 30, 1837.

IN acknowledging the honour of your letter of the 22d instant, I have to express the deep sense of obligation entertained by the British merchants of this city, for your strenuous exertions to effect the revocation of the quarantine of locality imposed upon Great Britain.

I am happy in being able to inform you, that those exertions have been attended with complete success. The quarantine of locality was reduced to one of observation (of ten days) on the 28th instant. The motive of this reduction has not been declared; but as it is well known that a telegraphic intimation was received from Naples, on or about the 26th instant, no doubt can exist that the measure of redress originated in your zealous intervention on behalf of British commerce.

Fully alive to the sentiments entertained by the Messina merchants, I only anticipate the arrival of the courier, when I venture to state, that the order for the reduction of quarantine, which has been sent on by telegraph, will diffuse satisfaction amongst that powerful and intelligent community.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) JNO. GOODWIN.

No. 10.

Mr. Temple to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received April 29.)

(Extract.) *Naples, April* 13, 1837.

I HAVE the honour of inclosing a translation of a note which I have received from Prince Cassaro, dated the 8th of April, in answer to mine of the 29th ultimo, demanding an explanation of the motives which induced the Sicilian Board of Health to continue the quarantine against Malta after vessels from that island had arrived in Sicily provided with clean bills of health countersigned by the Neapolitan Consul.

The reason alleged for this proceeding in Prince Cassaro's note appears to be, that as the information upon which the Sicilian Board of Health acted, when they enforced the quarantine, came from Naples, they waited until they received further information from Naples before they discontinued it.

This, however, does not appear to be satisfactory, as the clean bills given by the Board of Health of Malta ought to have been a sufficient proof that the information, which came through Naples from Leghorn, was erroneous, and the quarantine, therefore, altogether unnecessary.

I have not yet received any explanation respecting the principle upon which the quarantine of locality, now taken off, was established in Sicily against vessels coming from Great Britain, merely because the typhus fever was said to exist at Glasgow.

The communications between this part of the Neapolitan dominions and Sicily have been so far re-established, that vessels coming from Naples are now admitted into the ports of Sicily on performing a quarantine of thirty days for the crew and passengers, and forty for the merchandise.

The apprehension entertained by this Government that the appearance of cholera in Sicily would be attended with serious disturbances, has rendered them very unwilling to interfere with the sanitary regulations of that island, fearing that if they did so and the disease were to make its appearance there, the Sicilians would consider them responsible for its introduction among them.

I also inclose to your Lordship statements of the quarantines which were established at the beginning of this year by the Boards of Health at Naples and Palermo against other countries; from which your Lordship will see that

no vessels can come from any port of the world which are not subjected to some quarantine on arriving at Sicily.

Inclosure in No. 10.

Prince Cassaro to Mr. Temple.

(Translation.) *Naples, April* 8, 1837.

THE Undersigned, &c., has received the note by which his Excellency Mr. Temple, &c., in giving an account under date of the 29th ultimo, of what had been done by the Supreme Boards of Health of Naples and Palermo towards vessels coming from Malta in December of last year, upon a vague report having reached this that the plague and cholera had broken out in that island, has done him the honour of transmitting to him, by order of his Government, the copy of a despatch from the Lieutenant-Governor of Malta upon the subject; and by which his Excellency has demanded to be informed of the true motives which can induce the aforesaid Boards to adopt measures of severity against that island, giving greater credit to vague reports than to the official communications of the Authorities of the same, and to the certificates of the Royal Consul established there.

In reply, the Undersigned thinks it not out of place to prefix a statement of the transaction in question, as that which can make known clearly to the Envoy upon what grounds the determinations of the aforesaid Boards of Health rest, and remove every doubt which has been raised upon the nature of the same.

Under date of the 13th December last, the news was officially communicated to this Government from Leghorn that that Board of Health, on learning that the plague and cholera had broken out in Malta, had immediately suspended the pratique of vessels coming from that island. This report having been transmitted, as was natural, to the Boards of Health of Naples and Palermo, these, to whom the preservation of the public health is intrusted, could not do less than adopt the same restrictive measures as had been judged proper in Leghorn, as is proved by the note which the Undersigned had the honour to address to his Excellency on the 23d of the same month of December.

An official report having afterwards been received by a steamer from the Royal Consul in Malta by which it appeared that perfect health was enjoyed there, the Board of Health of Naples hastened to abolish by an order of the 26th of the same month of December, the restrictive measures enacted for vessels coming from thence; and if that of Palermo did not do the same with equal celerity, it only ought to be attributed to the time necessary to transmit thither the report of what the Consul had communicated directly to the Royal Government.

The Undersigned, after this explanation, does not doubt but that Mr. Temple will be persuaded that no other motive than that of the preservation of the public health gave rise to the measures against which his Excellency has protested in consequence of orders received from his Government, and that they did nor arise from vague reports having reached the above-mentioned Boards, but were the consequence of measures adopted by another Board of Health in the Mediterranean, which could not but be taken into consideration by the sanitary authorities of the royal dominions without exposing themselves to responsibility.

The Undersigned, after having thus satisfied the wishes expressed in the note of the Envoy, cannot omit assuring his Excellency that new recommendations have been given to the Supreme Boards, that every facility, compatible with the safety of the public health and with the laws by which those colleges are regulated, should be practised when it relates to the commerce of Great Britain, it being invariably the wish of this Royal Government to promote it for the common advantage of the subjects of the two States.

The Undersigned, &c.

(Firmato) PRINCIPE DI CASSARO

No. 11.

Viscount Palmerston to Count Ludolf.

Foreign Office, April 23, 1837.

THE Undersigned, &c., has the honour to inform Count Ludolf, &c., that accounts have been received from His Majesty's Minister at the Court of Naples, that a quarantine, varying from fourteen to twenty-one days, has been established in Sicily on vessels arriving in that island from the ports of Great Britain; and that the pretext upon which this impediment has been opposed to the trade of His Majesty's subjects is, that information had been received in Sicily that a typhus fever had broken out at Glasgow, which had carried off above a hundred persons a-week in the hospitals of that city.

It is not necessary for the Undersigned to point out to Count Ludolf the utter groundlessness of the report upon which the vexatious measures of the Sicilian Board of Health has been found, because Count Ludolf must be as well aware as the Undersigned, that such alleged report is wholly unfounded. But the Undersigned deems it his duty to declare to Count Ludolf, that His Majesty's Government will hold the Neapolitan Government answerable for all loss, damage, and injury which His Majesty's subjects may sustain in consequence of this vexatious and wholly inexcusable proceeding.

The Undersigned avails, &c.

(Signed) PALMERSTON.

No. 12.

Viscount Palmerston to Mr. Temple.

Sir, *Foreign Office, April* 25, 1837.

WITH reference to your despatch of the 8th instant, inclosing the notes which you had addressed to the Prince Cassaro on the subject of the vexatious proceeding of the Sicilian Board of Health, I have to inform you that His Majesty's Government approve of the course pursued by you on that occasion.

I transmit to you, for your information and guidance, copy of a note which I have addressed to the Neapolitan Minister in this country on the same subject.

I am, &c.

(Signed) PALMERSTON.

No. 13.

Mr. Temple to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received June 1.)

My Lord, *Naples, May* 18, 1837.

I HAVE the honour of acknowledging your Lordship's despatch of the 25th ultimo, inclosing a copy of the note addressed to Count Ludolf by your Lordship on the 23rd of April; and I feel highly gratified at learning that His Majesty's Government has been pleased to approve of the course pursued by me with reference to the vexatious quarantines imposed in Sicily.

Soon after the receipt of your Lordship's despatch, I saw Prince Cassaro, and spoke to him on the subject, when his Excellency informed me that Count Ludolf had transmitted to his Goverment a copy of your Lordship's note. He did not, however, make any comment upon it.

I have communicated to His Majesty's Consul at Palermo, your Lordship's note to Count Ludolf, in order that the Sicilian Authorities may be aware of the sentiments of His Majesty's Government.

I have, &c.

(Signed) W. TEMPLE.

No. 14.

Mr. Le Marchant to the Hon. W. Fox Strangways.

Office of Committee of Privy Council for Trade, Whitehall, May 19, 1837.

I HAVE laid before the Lords of the Committee of the Privy Council for Trade, your letter of the 8th instant, with the inclosed copy of a despatch from His Majesty's Minister at Naples, containing the reply of the Neapolitan Government to his remonstrances against the vexatious proceedings of the Sicilian Board of Health.

Their Lordships direct me to request that you will inform Lord Palmerston that they entirely concur in the opinion expressed by Mr. Temple in the above-mentioned despatch; that the reason assigned by the Neapolitan Government for the continuance of the quarantine in question, after receiving clean bills of health direct from the Board at Malta, cannot be viewed as satisfactory. It is perfectly obvious, that the issuing of these bills amounted to absolute proof that no credit was to be attached to the report which had caused the quarantine, and that no better security could be obtained of its falsehood. Their Lordships, therefore, would submit to Lord Palmerston the expediency of instructing Mr. Temple to protest against the course which the Sicilian Government has thought fit to pursue on this occasion, and to insist upon such an execution of the sanatory regulations in Sicily as may prevent a repetition of the present complaint.

I am, &c.,
(Signed) DENIS LE MARCHANT.

No. 15.

Mr. Consul Goodwin to Mr. Bidwell.—(Received July 7.)

British Consulate. Palermo, June 10, 1837.

I HAVE the honour to acquaint you that I am informed by the President of the Supreme Board of Health, that the bodies of the two individuals who died after a few hours' illness, having been dissected, the operating physicians had declared, "that there were the strongest arguments for supposing the cause of these deaths to be the Indian cholera."

That, in consequence, it had been decided that a clause shall be inserted in the future bills of health, stating, "that two individuals had died in Palermo, on the 7th instant, after a few hours' illness, under strong suspicions of the Asiatic Cholera."

That energetic measures, previously resolved upon whilst the malady was distant, should now be put in force; that is to say, that hospitals and dispensaries should be established forthwith; that the quarter wherein the deaths took place should be strongly barricaded; that the houses and households of the deceased individuals should be purified and fumigated, and their furniture burnt entire, in order that no means might be left untried to prevent the extension of the suspected malady.

That it had likewise been determined, that all vessels from Palermo, arriving at other ports of Sicily, should be subjected to a quarantine of fourteen days, and that all persons quitting Palermo should be provided with a certificate of their being in perfect health.

Up to the present date, no new cases have occurred.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) JNO. GOODWIN.

No. 16.

Mr. Stephen to the Hon. W. Fox Strangways.

Sir, *Downing Street, June* 27, 1837.

I AM directed by Lord Glenelg to request you will lay before Viscount Palmerston the accompanying copy of a despatch which has been received from the Governor of Malta, covering copies of a letter from Vice-Admiral Sir Josias Rowley, and of a representation addressed to that officer by the masters of certain British vessels in the port of Messina, who complain of the vexatious enactments promulgated by the Sicilian Government in matters of quarantine; and I am to request that you will suggest for Lord Palmerston's consideration, whether it may not be proper to exercise the intervention of His Majesty's Government with that of Naples, in order to put a stop to the system of annoyance complained of by the masters of the vessels in question.

I am, &c.,
(Signed) JAMES STEPHEN.

Inclosure in No. 16.

Sir H. F. Bouverie to Lord Glenelg.

My Lord, *Malta, May* 29, 1837.

I HAVE the honour to transmit to your Lordship copy of a letter of yesterday's date which has been received from Admiral Sir Jos. Rowley, Commander-in-Chief in the Mediterranean, together with a copy of its inclosure, being a letter addressed to him, under date of Messina, 23rd May, 1837, by certain masters of British vessels, complaining of the arbitrary and vexatious quarantine laws promulgated by the Sicilian Government; to which complaint I beg leave to call your Lordship's attention.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) H. F. BOUVERIE.

Sub-Inclosure 1 in No. 16.

Admiral Sir Josias Rowley to Mr. Sim, Acting Secretary to Government at Malta.

"Caledonia," off Malta Harbour,
Sir, *May* 28, 1837.

I BEG to transmit herewith a letter, dated Messina the 23rd instant, addressed to me by the masters of certain British merchant-vessels, complaining of the arbitrary and vexatious quarantine laws promulgated by the Sicilian Government; and I have to request you will be pleased to submit the same to the consideration of his Excellency the Governor.

I am, &c.,
(Signed) JOS. ROWLEY,
Admiral.

Sub-Inclosure 2 in No. 16.

Representation from Masters of British vessels in Messina to Admiral Sir Josias Rowley.

May it please your Excellency, *Messina, May* 23, 1837.

WE, the undersigned masters of British vessels, feeling ourselves aggrieved at the arbitrary and vexatious quarantine laws promulgated by the Sicilian

Government, beg respectfully to lay our complaints before your Excellency, and to beg your Excellency's interference and protection.

Those vexatious grievances may be briefly stated.

First. That several vessels having arrived from the port of Naples in ballast, all with clean bills of health, before any report of disease existed in the said port of Naples, and we were admitted into this port at thirty days' quarantine, at the daily expense of 12*s.* per day each for quarantine charges only. And, after having performed twenty-five of the aforesaid days, we were ordered from the quarantine station, and not allowed any communication with the shore. We applied to the British Consul for advice, but were informed by a respectable merchant he would not see us; therefore we were obliged to submit to whatever they thought proper to impose on us. And in addition to the aforesaid thirty days, they subsequently increased it to forty days, although the crews were perfectly healthy, and the ships had no merchandize on board that would either directly or indirectly communicate disease.

And, lastly, that vessels from Malta are also subjected to twenty-one days of similar quarantine, which island your Excellency is aware is in perfect health, and takes every sanitary precaution; and the said vessels from Malta are still further subject to an increase of quarantine at the Board of the Board of Health of the Island of Sicily.

Conceiving, therefore, those vexatious enactments are more intended for the private emolument of these pretended guardians of health than for prevention of disease, we humbly and respectfully solicit your Excellency's interference to repel so gross an innovation of the fair commercial rights of His British Majesty's subjects, especially at a moment when the maritime commercial interests are at so low an ebb.

And we beg to subscribe, &c.,

W. PENFOLD,
"Petworth," of Arundel.
CLEMENT PATTISON,
"Jane, of Berwick.
EDWARD LOVERING,
Brig "Emerald," of Bristol.
W. G. SOMERVILLE,
Schooner "Edward Wodehouse," of Yarmouth.
ROBERT MAINE,
Brig "Emma," of Bridport.
MILES HAHMETT,
Brig "Isabella," of Dartmouth.
GEORGE HARVEY,
Brig "Blackhaller," of Exeter.

No. 17.

Viscount Palmerston to Mr. Temple.

Sir, *Foreign Office, July* 3, 1837.

I HEREWITH transmit to you, for your information, copy of a letter which has been received from the Colonial Department on the subject of the vexatious proceedings of the Sicilian Board of Health, and I have to instruct you to renew the remonstrances which, by my despatch of the 25th of April, you were instructed to make, if you should find that the vexations complained of in the inclosures to this letter still continue to exist.

I am, &c.,
(Signed) PALMERSTON.

No. 18.

Count Ludolf to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received July 8.)

Londres, ce 7 Juillet, 1837.

LE Soussigné, Envoyé Extraordinaire et Ministre Plénipotentiaire de Sa Majesté Sicilienne, a l'honneur, par ordre de son Gouvernemnt, d'informer son Excellence Monsieur le Vicomte Palmerston, Principal Secrétaire d'Etat de Sa

Majesté Britannique pour les Affaires Etrangères, qu'à peine le Gouvernement de Sa Majesté Sicilienne eût connaissance de la note adressé au Soussigné, en date du 23 Avril dernier, un sujet d'une quarantaine imposée dans les ports de la Sicile sur les arrivages des ports de la Grande Bretagne, fit prit sans délai des mesures pour connaître les motifs qui avaient conseillé au Suprême Magistrat de Santé de l'adopter jusqu'au 28 Mars dernier, époque où la quarantaine fut totalement abrogée, et apprit que cette mesure de rigueur avait été motivée par des relations publiées dans quelques journaux de Paris de l'existence d'une fièvre tifeuse à Glasgow.

Le Soussigné a l'honneur de faire observer à son Excellence le Vicomte Palmerston, que les lois du royaume rendant les Suprêmes Magistrats de Santé exclusivement responsables des procédés et des mesures qu'ils croient adopter pour mettre la santé publique à l'abri de quelque maladie contagieuse, le Gouvernement ne se croit pas autorisé d'y intervenir. Cependant dans cette circonstance, Sa Majesté, qui prend tant d'intérêt à la prospérité du commerce, et principalement à celui avec la Grande Bretagne, a fait avertir le Suprême Magistrat de Santé de Palerme d'être plus circonspect à l'avenir dans l'intérêt de la navigation et du commerce national et étranger.

Le Soussigné saisit cette occasion, &c.

(Signé) LUDOLF.

(Translation.)

London, 7th July, 1837.

THE Undersigned, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of His Sicilian Majesty, has the honour, by order of his Government, to inform his Excellency Lord Palmerston, Principal Secretary of State of Her Britannic Majesty for Foreign Affairs, that so soon as the Government of His Sicilian Majesty was acquainted with the note addressed to the Undersigned, dated the 23d of April last, respecting the quarantine imposed in the ports of Sicily upon the vessels arriving from Great Britain, measures were taken to ascertain the motives which had induced the Supreme Board to impose this quarantine until the 28th of March last, when it was totally abolished; and information was received that this rigorous measure was caused by reports published in certain Paris newspapers of the existence of typus fever at Glasgow.

The Undersigned has the honour to point out to his Excellency Lord Palmerston that the laws of the kingdom rendering the Supreme Boards of Health exclusively responsible for the proceedings and measures which they may think necessary for the safety of the public against any contagious malady, the Government does not consider itself authorised to interfere. Nevertheless, in this instance, His Majesty, who takes such an interest in the prosperity of commerce, and principally in that with Great Britain, has warned the Supreme Board of Health to be more circumspect for the future in the interest of navigation and of national and foreign commerce.

The Undersigned, &c.,

(Signed) LUDOLF.

No. 19.

Mr. Kennedy to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received August 20.)

My Lord, *Naples, August 2*, 1838.

I ENDEAVOURED to carry into effect the instructions addressed to Mr. Temple, in your Lordship's despatch of the 12th of June, and to obtain from the Neapolitan Government, that ships of war proceeding to Malta from the ports of the Levant, should be subjected to only fifteen days' quarantine, and that the period of quarantine should begin from the day of their sailing from such ports.

Having consulted Prince Cassaro as to the best means of obtaining the consent of the Government to this proposal, he advised me to address myself to the Board of Health. I consequently waited upon the Marquis Garofalo, the President of the Board, and he promised me his assistance, but fairly acknowledged that it would be very difficult to effect any change, as the members of the Board are very prejudiced in their opinions.

Unfortunately, the result of their deliberation has been unfavourable, as your Lordship will see by the inclosed copy and translation of a note from the Marquis Garofalo; and I merely inclose the copy of a memorandum I sent to be laid before the Board, in order to show that I endeavoured to fulfil your Lordship's commands.

However, I shall still continue my exertions whenever I see an opportunity.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) J. KENNEDY.

Inclosure 1 in No. 19.

The President of the Board of Health of Naples to Mr. Kennedy.

Soprintendenza Generale di Salute,
Signore, *Napoli*, 1 *Agosto*, 1838.

DANDOMI l'onore di riscontrare il pregiatissimo suo foglí del 16 scorso mese, entro cui ho trovato acchiuso un Memorandum sulle facilitazioni d'accordasi ai legni Inglesi da guerra, provvenienti da porti Ottomani, mi fo il dovere rassegnarle che avendolo proposto a questo Supremo Magistrato hà dichiarato ripartitamente la sua opinione, che sottometto agli eminenti suoi lumi ed all'imparziale suo giudizio. Potrà dal seguente dettaglio ravvisare, se per il momento possa aver luogo l'amichevole accordo, che all'uopo si sollecita tra il Governo Britannico e quello delle Due Sicilie.

E qui prima di ogni altro a premettersi, che trattandosi di contumacia locale, il legno, sia mercantile che da guerrà, commincia sempre l'esperimento dall'arrivo in porto. Alloriche poi la contumacia e de semplice osservazione, allora ai legni da guerra a sí bonificano i giorni dell'attaversata, ciò praticandosi tanto in Napoli, che altrove.

Risulta inoltre dallo stato delle contumacie rimesso dal Comitato Sanitario di Malta a questo Collegio, che i legni da guerra sono colà trattati diversamente da mercantili, poiché un periodo è assegnato ai primi, ed un altro ai secondi. Dice, non ostante, che in Costantinopoli e in Alessandria, siasi cominciato a prendere delle precauzioni contro la peste, pure la guarantigia che possa offrire questo servizio lo lascio all'alta sua penetrazione. Qualunque possa esserne il resultamento, sarà sempre un dubbio, che anderà a risolversi col tempo. D'altronde alterandosi le massime ed i sistemi, che finora hanno regolato, il servizio sanitario, la novità potrebbe cangiare l'attuale stato di cose, in cui trovasi Napoli cogli altri Magistrati di Europa.

Intantola proposizioni che si è dovuto discutere dal detto magistrato verte intieramente sulle massime del cennato servizio sanitario. Questi pero formeranno ogetto tra poco di serio esame nella conferenza sanitaria che andrà a tenersi dai delagati di tutte le Amministrazioni di questo ramo, ed allora saranno in esso bene ricevuti i sagi principj di cui è sparso il prelodato suo foglio, e la dimanda in parola sarà, senez'altro accolta, anche per la belle vedute, con le quali ha suputo con tanta saviezza poggiarla.

Dopo tale divisiamento che la prego di gradire colla solita di lei bonta e gentilezza colgo questa propizia occasione, &c. &c.

Il Sopraintendente Generale,
(Firmato) MARCHESE GAROFALO.

(Translation.)

General Board of Health,
Sir, *Naples*, 1 *August*, 1838.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the

16th ultimo, inclosing a memorandum respecting the facilities to be granted to English ships of war arriving from Ottoman ports, and to inform you that, having laid it before the Board, that body has separately recorded its opinion, which I submit to your impartial judgment. From the following detail you will see whether the amicable agreement, which is so desirable, can at present be effected between the British Government and that of the Two Sicilies.

And here allow me to premise first of all, that with regard to a quarantine of locality, the vessel, whether mercantile or of war, always begins its observation from its arrival in port. When the quarantine is one of simple observation then ships of war are allowed the benefit of the passage, in Naples, as elsewhere.

It appears, moreover, from the statement of quarantine sent by the Sanitary Committee of Malta to their Board, that ships of war are there treated diversely from merchant ships, since one period is assigned to the former and another to the latter. You observe, however, that precautions have begun to be taken against the plague both in Constantinople and in Alexandria; but I leave to your penetration to discover the amount of protection which their precautions offer. Whatever may be their result, a doubt will still remain, which time alone can clear up. However, if the maxims and systems which have hitherto regulated the sanitary service should change, the alteration would undoubtedly affect the state of things in Naples as well as in the rest of Europe. In the meantime the propositions to be discussed by the Board relate entirely to the maxims of the sanitary service. They will soon form an object of serious examination in the Sanitary Conference which it is intended to hold of delegates from all administrations with this view; then also, will those wise principles contained in your excellent letter be well received and fairly discussed, as will the superior arguments by which your demand is supported.

Hoping you will receive, &c.,

(Signed) MARQUIS GAROFALO,
General Superintendent.

Inclosure 2 in No. 19.

Memorandum addressed by Mr. Kennedy to the Board of Health of Naples.

The British Government is desirous of coming to an amicable understanding with the Government of the Two Sicilies upon a subject of much importance to Her Britannic Majesty's naval force in the Mediterranean.

English ships of war, arriving at Malta from a Turkish port, are subjected to the same quarantine as merchant vessels coming from a like port, and the Government of Malta, though they plainly see the injustice and useless severity of this measure, cannot diminish the length of the quarantine, because their sanatory regulations are in conformity with those of the other Mediterranean States, and a deviation, on their part, from these regulations, would hinder the free pratique of Malta with those countries.

The Neapolitan Government already recognize a difference between ships of war and merchantmen, and upon that principle relieve the first from the quarantine of navigation. It is, therefore, unnecessary to enumerate here the reasons which prove the improbability of a ship of war conveying diseases from one country to another. The order and discipline that exist in English ships of war, their construction, the continual airing of the hammocks and clothing of the crew, and the care of the medical men, are the best preservatives against infection and transmission of any disease whatever. But a yet stronger reason exists in the moral responsibility of the captain, who, if he conceals any illness, or his having had communication with any place or ship, would not only expose himself to the loss of his commission, but also of his honour, and would be looked upon as a man unworthy the confidence of his countrymen.

These reasons are clearly explained in a letter, a copy of which is subjoined*, addressed by Admiral Stopford to the Governor of Malta, on this subject.

The English Government therefore propose that, in ordinary cases when a ship of war arrives at Malta from an Ottoman port, the number of days employed in

the passage may count as days of quarantine, and that the quarantine necessary for its admission to pratique in Malta be fixed at fifteen days; so that if fifteen days elapse from its departure from the said port, it may be admitted to pratique in Malta, if the Maltese Board of Health see no reason why the quarantine should be prolonged. Such vessel shall be in pratique on arriving at Naples or any other like port.

The Neapolitan Government may be assured that the Maltese Government will not run any risk with the' health of the island, and will take all necessary measures.

I must observe that at Alexandria and Constantinople quarantine and precautionary measures are adopted against plague, which the Mahometans have not done hitherto, on account of their superstitious ideas of fatalism.

The Austrian Government, whose states border on Turkey, require only ten days' quarantine; and the Government of Naples having given so good an example to the rest of Italy, by taking off the quarantine against cholera, the English Government hope therefore to see this proposition meet with a friendly reception.

No. 20.

Mr. Kennedy to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received March 7.)

(Extract.) *Naples, February* 19, 1840.

THE new quarantine regulations adopted by the Neapolitan Government, are a great improvement on the system which has hitherto existed.

These improvements have been principally brought about by your Lordship's energetic remonstrances through Mr. Temple and myself.

No. 21.

Captain Gallwey to Mr. John Bidwell.—(Received January 22, 1841.)

Sir, *Naples, December* 31, 1840.

MUCH inconvenience being felt, and considerable expense unnecessarily incurred by the parties in consequence of merchant-vessels sometimes neglecting to provide themselves with bills of health at some of the out-ports in England, previous to their sailing from thence for this port; which subjects such vessels to being ordered to proceed to the quarantine ground at Nisita, about five miles from Naples, there to perform an increased quarantine, and being obliged to unload a portion of the cargo there, which is landed in the first place, and afterwards shipped in barges for Naples; and as no appeal for a mitigation of this punishment is ever attended to by the Board of Health, which is omnipotent on the occasion, and is never interfered with by the Government; and as this regulation is equally in force if such vessels come to Naples unprovided with a consular certificate from the nearest Consul or Vice-Consul of the Neapolitan nation to the port she sailed from in England, besides the bill of health;—

I beg leave to suggest to Her Majesty's Secretary of State's consideration, whether the Commissioners of Customs might be required to issue instructions to the Collectors and Comptrollers of Customs, to caution masters of vessels sailing from their respective ports, against neglecting to furnish themselves with proper bills of health and consular certificates, the omission of which is attended with heavy expense as well to the owner of the vessel as to those persons having goods embarked in her, neither of which parties are in any way to blame on the occasion.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) THOMAS GALLWEY.

* See Austria, No. 5.

No. 22.

Mr. Trevelyan to Mr. Backhouse.

Sir, *Treasury Chambers, February* 9, 1841.

IN reply to your letter of the 22nd ultimo, inclosing copy of a despatch from Her Majesty's Consul at Naples, relative to ships bound to the ports of Naples being provided with bills of health, &c., I have it in command from the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury to acquaint you, for the information of Viscount Palmerston, that in the port of London it is the invariable practice to issue bills of health to all masters of vessels clearing out for the Mediterranean, whether laden or in ballast, and that it is presumed that the like practice is pursued at all the principal out-ports.

The Commissioners of Customs will, however, issue instructions to the Collectors and Comptrollers at all those ports, to the effect suggested by Her Majesty's Consul at Naples.

I am, &c.,

(Signed) C. E. TREVELYAN.

SPAIN.

No. 1.

Mr. Villiers to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received February 13.)

(Extract.) *Madrid, February* 4, 1837

I HAVE the honour to inclose the copy of a note which I have addressed to M. Calatrava, in consequence of a representation from His Majesty's Consul at Barcelona, and Captain Parker, of His Majesty's ship "Rodney," with respect to the quarantine to which His Majesty's ships coming from Malta are subjected at that port.

Inclosure in No. 1.

Mr. Villiers to M. Calatrava.

(Extract.) *Madrid, February* 1, 1837.

I HAVE to request your Excellency's assistance in doing away a serious inconvenience to which His Britannic Majesty's ships in the port of Barcelona are subject.

Eight days' quarantine are imposed upon all vessels coming direct from Malta at Barcelona, whilst a vessel proceeding from Malta to any French port has no quarantine to perform. And I am also informed, that a vessel arriving from Malta at Mahon receives immediate pratique; so that two vessels leaving Malta for Barcelona on the same day, one going direct, the other touching at Marseilles or Mahon, and both arriving at the place of their destination on the same day, one receives immediate pratique, and the other is forced to undergo a quarantine of eight days,—a circumstance which falls with peculiar hardship on his Britannic Majesty's ships, which, for the most part, proceed direct to Barcelona from Malta with stores and supplies for the squadron.

No. 2.

Mr. Villiers to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received May 25.)

My Lord, *Madrid, May* 13, 1837.

I HAVE the honour to inform your Lordship, that I have received a letter, dated the 24th ultimo, from His Majesty's Consul-General for Morocco, acquainting me that certain quarantine regulations have been adopted in Spain, which are uncalled for, as regards any infection likely to come from Morocco, and will be highly injurious to the trade between this country and the north-west coast of Africa.

I have, accordingly, addressed a note to M. Calatrava upon the subject, of which I have the honour to inclose a copy to your Lordship.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) GEORGE VILLIERS.

Inclosure in No. 2.

Mr. Villiers to M. Calatrava.

Sir, *Madrid, May* 9, 1837.

I HAVE the honour to inform your Excellency, that I have received a communication from the British Consul-General of Morocco, Mr. Drummond Hay, which I hasten to lay before your Excellency, in order that a most important distinction which exists between the eastern and western portions of the north coast of Africa, may be duly considered by the Boards of Health authorized by the Government of Her Catholic Majesty to establish regulations in the ports of Spain.

In a measure which has lately been announced in the "Madrid Gazette," (May 8th instant,) as issuing from the Superior Board of Health in Malaga, in consequence of the existence of the plague in Tripoli, it is directed that all vessels coming from the north coast of Africa shall be immediately sent to Port Mahon to perform quarantine.

Thus your Excellency will perceive that, because the plague has been observed in Tripoli,—the extreme eastern Moorish settlement on the coast,—the measure in question has been taken, which, if the facts officially communicated to me are correct, as I have no reason to doubt, will unreasonably extend to the Kingdom of Morocco, on the extreme west of the north coast of Africa, and in a most unnecessary degree, produce inconvenience and loss, not only to British, but to all other commerce connected with the eastern coast of North Africa and Spain.

Now the whole of West Barbary or Morocco enjoyed an uninterupted state of perfect public health. The Commission of Consuls-General at Tangiers, who form the Supreme Board of Health under the direct authority of the Moorish Sultan, are remarkable for their activity and vigilance in warding off the approach of contagion, and, as their guide in this important duty, follow the strict and well-considered sanitary regulations adopted in Gibraltar.

The Consuls-General keep up a constant communication with the Vice-Consuls at the different points of the Empire of Morocco; and these latter are instructed to be perpetually on the alert in all that regards the spread of contagion.

By land, the States of Morocco have never been invaded by contagion, but once in ancient times. Every description of geographical and physical barrier is opposed to the propagation of disease in that direction; and now that the civilized regulations of the French in Algiers are established between Morocco and the Levant, it is less probable than ever that the public health of this empire should be disturbed from that quarter.

These circumstances may probably induce your Excellency, since they have produced a similar effect on my mind, to consider whether or not the Board of Health of Malaga (I am not aware whether the regulation is more extensive) may not have adopted a measure too general in its operation; and whether that due anxiety for the pseservation of the public health, which always operates as a powerful motive on a truly civilized Government, really requires the sacrifice which the commerce between the States of West Barbary and Spain has now been called upon to make.

I have the honour to submit this statement of facts for your Excellency's consideration, adding only, that I believe the source from which they emanate is such, that they may be taken as perfectly authentic, and communicated to me only under a sense of duty, and a disinterested regard for the interests not only of British subjects, but also for the well-being and good understanding of all those concerned in the important commerce of the southern and northern coasts of Europe and Africa.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) GEORGE VILLIERS.

No. 3.

Mr. Villiers to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received June 19.)

My Lord, *Madrid, June 10, 1837.*

I HAVE the honour to inclose the translation of a note which I have received from M. Calatrava, in answer to the one I addressed to his Excellency respecting the sanitary measures adopted by the Supreme Board of Health at Malaga, in consequence of a report that the plague had broken out at Tripoli.

I have transmitted copies of M. Calatrava's note to His Majesty's Consul-General at Tangiers, to the Governor of Gibraltar, and to His Majesty's Consuls on the eastern coast of Spain.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) GEORGE VILLIERS.

Inclosure in No. 3.

M. Calatrava to Mr. Villiers.

(Translation.)

Sir, *Madrid, June 2, 1837.*

IN consequence of the communication made to you in my note of the 11th ultimo, the Supreme Board of Health was directed to decide upon what was most proper to be done with respect to the measures adopted by the subaltern Boards of Health in Algeciras and Malaga, in consequence of the plague in Tripoli. The said Supreme Board, after having examined this matter with all the attention which its gravity requires, addressed a circular, on the 19th ultimo, to these and to all the other Boards in the kingdom, reminding them, on the one hand, of the well-founded confidence with which the great precautions observed with the States of Tunis, Algiers, and Oran inspire us, and enumerating on the other hand the measures prescribed in Spain, even in the ordinary times of health, with respect to the above-mentioned States of Tripoli and Tunis, the vessels coming from whence, the same as from Algiers, Morocco, and the Adriatic, are subjected to a quarantine of eight days, with purification of the effects susceptible of contagion, those coming from Malta and Sicily being likewise subjected to a four days' quarantine, desires them to re-establish the punctual observation of these, and the Maritime Boards to take care scrupulously to examine vessels from whence they come, and the relations they have had at sea, and to abandon as useless and injurious to commerce the extraordinary measures lately adopted in Malaga and Algeciras, the more so as the sanitary preventive service in our African garrisons fulfil, with all zeal and punctuality, the functions with which they are charged.

On communicating to you this measure, which, through the Ministry of the Interior, has received Her Majesty's approval,

I avail, myself, &c.,
(Signed) JOSE MA. CALATRAVA.

No. 4.

Mr. Villiers to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received August 19.)

My Lord, *Madrid, August 12, 1837.*

I HAVE the honour to inclose to your Lordship an extract from a letter which I have received from Her Majesty's Consul at Carthagena, communicat-

ing to me the quarantine regulations adopted at that port, with respect to vessels arriving from Malta and Marseilles.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) GEORGE VILLIERS.

Inclosure in No. 4.

Mr. Consul Carter to Mr. Villiers.

(Extract.) *Carthagena, August* 4, 1837.

IN consequence of the reports of the existence of cholera morbus in the Island of Malta, the following is ordered, namely: "that all vessels proceeding from that island to this port shall, if they can show a clean bill of health on arrival, perform only four days' quarantine; but if they come with a foul bill of health, they shall perform eight days' quarantine; and also all contagious effects on board shall undergo ventilation; and if before such vessels be admitted to pratique, any sickness should show itself on board, they must quit the port immediately for the lazaretto at Mahon."

I beg further to make known to you, that a provisional quarantine of ten days has also been put upon all vessels proceeding from Marseilles to this port, in consequence of the reports of the prevalence of cholera in the latter city.

No. 5.

Mr. Pro-Consul Faysa to Viscount Palmerston.—(*Received August* 31.)

British Consulate.
My Lord, *Carthagena, August* 14, 1838.

I BEG leave to announce, for your Lordship's information, that communications received in this place from the Board of Health of Barcelona, and which I have made known to Her Majesty's Minister at Madrid, state that the *Pusto la Maligna* had shown itself amongst different persons at Hospitalet, (a large town three miles westwards of Barcelona,) and the vigorous measures that the authorities have taken in order to avoid the propagation of said plague. In consequence of which, the President of this local Board of Health officially acquainted me that all vessels proceeding from the coast of Catalonia shall perform eight days' quarantine.

It appears that the persons who had fallen with the said sickness have had close contact with a herd of cattle landed at Hospitalet, proceeding from Oran.

I hope that this dreadful disease will not take any increasement, but if it unfortunately happens so I will not fail to inform your Lordship thereof.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) MANUEL FAYSA,
Her Britannic Majesty's Pro-Consul.

No. 6.

Lord W. Hervey to Viscount Palmerston.—(*Received September* 3.)

My Lord, *Madrid, August* 25, 1838.

I HAVE the honour to inclose to your Lordship the translation of an order which has been issued by the Board of Health at Carthagena, and which has been transmitted to me by Her Majesty's Vice-Consul at that port, imposing a quarantine of eight days upon all vessels proceeding from Bar-

celona, in consequence of a malignant disease which has lately made its appearance in the neighbourhood of that town.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) WILLIAM HERVEY.

Inclosure in No. 6.

The President of the Board of Health of Carthagena to Mr. Pro-Consul Faysa.

Board of Health,
(Translation.) *Carthagena, August* 13, 1838.

BY an express which arrived here yesterday morning, this Board received an official letter from the political chief of the Province of Murcia, dated 11th instant, inserting a communication of the 8th, which the Provincial Board of Health of Valencia had addressed to him, in consequence of one dated 28th July last from the President of the Board of Barcelona. The latter states that in the village of Hospitalet, a league distant from that capital, several persons had been observed to be attacked with malignant pustules, which persons had apparently been in contact with some sheep from Oran, which had been imported at Barcelona, by virtue of the modification which the Supreme Board established for articles coming from thence, in their order of March 5, 1834, and which were admitted with the precautions therein ordained, and were immediately conveyed to the said point of the Hospitalet. That there being grounds to consider the productory cause of the disease as existing in the above-mentioned sheep, the Board of Barcelona adopted prompt measures for its extirpation, one of which was that the sheep who might be found unhealthy, should be killed and burnt, and likewise burning all the skins and horns which could be discovered in Hospitalet of three weeks back. That the remaining sheep proceeding from Oran, that were found to be healthy, should be kept apart in some mountainous place. That whatever sheep should newly arrive at that port proceeding from the coast of Africa, should not be admitted without coming shorn, and having undergone quarantine at Mahon, with other local measures adopted by the said Board, in order to prevent cattle from that region being fraudulently introduced among the national flocks. In consequence of which the Board of Valencia has established the same precautions as that of Barcelona with regard to cattle, in the interim that they likewise establish them towards every thing proceeding from Barcelona in consequence of this disagreeable occurrence.

This Board of Health, which met the instant they received the above official letter, among other local precautionary measures which they adopted, also resolved to establish, in the interim that ulterior information be received, the following particular ones:—That a quarantine of eight days' observation be imposed on the arrivals from the ports of Catalonia, situated between Cape Creus and Tarragona exclusive; that an equal quarantine be imposed on the steam-vessels which leave Barcelona, although they may have been admitted to free pratique in Valencia, Alicante, or any other point of the coast of Levant, the same as in all classes of vessels which may have left Barcelona from the 28th July ultimo; that the guard-costa vessels shall perform the same eight days' quarantine to guard against any contact which they may have had at sea; and lastly, that no vessel shall be admitted into this port with cattle of any kind proceeding from French colonies established in Africa, but it shall be immediately sent to the lazaretto of Mahon. All of which this Board hastens to communicate to you for your information and consequent procedure.

God preserve, &c.,
The President,
(Signed) FRANCISCO LLANOS.

No. 7.

Mr. Stephen to the Hon. W. Fox Strangways.

Sir, *Downing Street, September* 9, 1839.

I AM directed by Lord John Russell to transmit to you herewith, for the consideration of Viscount Palmerston, copies of a despatch and of its inclosures, which have been received from the Governor of Gibraltar, relating to an apparent irregularity on the part of the authorities of the neighbouring port of Algeciras in having granted pratique to a vessel from Cuba, which was alleged to have performed quarantine at the port of Vigo; and I am to request that in laying these papers before Lord Palmerston, you will state to his Lordship that it appears to Lord John Russell to be desirable to ascertain whether Vigo has been duly constituted a foul lazaretto; and if not, that such measures should be adopted as Lord Palmerston may deem best calculated to ensure the proper observance in the Spanish ports of the laws and regulations of quarantine.

I am, &c.,
(Signed) JAMES STEPHEN.

Inclosure 1 in No. 7.

Lieutenant-General Woodford to the Marquis of Normanby.

My Lord, *Gibraltar, August* 21, 1839.

I DEEM it my duty to transmit, for your Lordship's information, copies of a correspondence between the Governor of Algeciras and myself upon the subject of the brig "Concepcion," which, after being refused admission to pratique here according to our sanitary laws, was immediately admitted to pratique at Algeciras. The case of this brig leads to very serious considerations.

The indistinct statements relative to the performance of quarantine at Vigo, and there being no acknowledged establishment there, imposed upon the Board of Health the necessity of sending the brig from Gibraltar; the immediate consequences of her admission to pratique at Algeciras would have been the placing this part of Spain in quarantine; but as the captain and crew had mixed openly with everybody at the bull-fight at Algeciras, and with a great many individuals, private and military, from this garrison, the intercourse could not be checked, and we have, therefore, confined ourselves to refusing to admit the vessel or cargo. I have addressed Her Majesty's Minister at Madrid upon the subject, as it is very essential that the sanitary regulations of Spain and Gibraltar should correspond.

If Corunna is distinctly admitted to be a foul lazaretto, the general object will be attained; but if quarantine performed at Vigo, or any unauthorized station, is to admit vessels to pratique in the ports of Spain, I fear the precautions which have hitherto been considered necessary against the introduction of yellow fever from America, will be rendered completely abortive. I have intimated through the Spanish Consul to the Governor of Algeciras, that the Board of Health could not pass by such another instance of deviation from the laws hitherto in force, having no official or certain information on the subject of their being altered or abrogated by Spain, and that it would be its duty to impose some restrictions on the intercourse with Algeciras and San Roque under similar circumstances.

The inconvenience of such a measure, however, would chiefly recoil upon ourselves.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) ALEXANDER WOODFORD,
Lieutenant-General and Governor.

Sub-Inclosure 1 in No. 7.

Lieutenant-General Woodford to Don Fernando de Butron, Governor of Algeciras.

Sir, *Gibraltar, August* 13, 1839.

I HAVE the honour to inform your Excellency that the Spanish brig "Concepcion," arrived here on the 9th instant from the Matanzas (Cuba), having performed a quarantine at Vigo. The Board of Health, in conformity with the sanatory regulations in force between this garrison and Spain, ordered her to quit the port, as Vigo is not yet acknowledged as a station for the performance of quarantine by the sanitary regulations of Spain. I have since learned that this vessel has been admitted to pratique at Algeciras. In conjunction with the Board of Health, I have, therefore, to request you will have the goodness to give us information whether Vigo has been established and recognized as a foul lazaretto, and whether any changes have been made in the existing sanatory regulations of Spain relative to arrivals from the West Indies?

I have, &c.,

(Signed) ALEXANDER WOODFORD,
Lieutenant-General and Governor.

Sub-Inclosure 2 in No. 7.

Don Fernando de Butron to Lieutenant-General Woodford.

Sir, *Algeciras, August* 15, 1839.

ON investigation of the precedents relative to the Spanish polacre "Concepcion," arrived at your port, of which your Excellency is pleased to make inquiry in your esteemed official letter of the 13th instant, it appears she was admitted here in consequence of her having on the bill of health issued at Matanzas, a legalized certificate from Vigo, of her having performed quarantine with discharge, ventilation, and fumigation, according to the quarantine regulation; and as all vessels coming from the Gulf of Mexico in a good state of health have commonly performed their quarantine in the lazarettoes established at Santander and Bilbao, this is the reason that on having exhibited a certificate of being discharged from quarantine in one of the ports of the same coast, it is supposed that the Junta of Vigo is authorized for the purpose, as in the contrary case, (which cannot be believed,) the same would be responsible for having assumed attributions that did not belong to it; but in no case can the Junta of this place be made responsible, having admitted the vessel with all requisite formalities, on the basis of having last sailed from a point in the peninsula, and with the authorization of the lawful authorities. Moreover, the master of said vessel has formally declared, that during his quarantine in Vigo, five other vessels had performed the same, and had sailed for different ports, particularly for Cadiz and Malaga, where they were admitted.

These are the only precedents that I can furnish your Excellency with, which, in case you should require their being amplified, I will demand it from the Government of my August Queen, desirous as I am to prove to your Excellency my deference and consideration.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) FERNANDO DE BUTRON,
Lieutenant-General.

Sub-Inclosure 3 in No. 7.

Lieutenant-General Woodford to Don Fernando de Butron.

Sir, *Gibraltar, August* 17, 1839.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Excellency's letter of the 15th instant. I regret to state that the Board of Health does not feel that there is sufficient and satisfactory proof of the due fulfilment of sanitary measures

in the case of the brig "Concepcion," at Vigo, and that, consequently, her admission at Algeciras is a source of uneasiness on the score of public health, the communication between Algeciras and this fortress being so immediate. Your Excellency will, I am sure, feel that the Board of Health of this place would not fulfil its duty, were it not to require some detailed explanation upon the subject of the lazaretto said to exist at Vigo, and I have, therefore, to request your Excellency will, in accordance with the offer made in your letter, make the question the subject of immediate reference to Her Catholic Majesty's Government, in the same manner that I have deemed it proper to communicate the circumstances to the British Minister at Madrid and to my Government at home.

I have, &c.

(Signed) ALEXANDER WOODFORD,
Lieutenant-General and Governo .

Sub-Inclosure 4 in No. 7.

Don Fernando de Butron to Lieutenant-General Woodford.

Sir, *Algeciras, August* 19, 1839.

THE Board of Health under my presidency, informed of your Excellency's fresh communication of the 17th instant, requesting further explanations as to whether the port of Vigo has been constituted a foul lazaretto for arrivals from the West Indies, notwithstanding it is fully persuaded that the Junta of Vigo would not have endorsed the bill of health of the brig "Concepcion," unless it was empowered so to do; yet as this corporation has not received any order whatever, which probably may be owing to the intercepting of some of the mails that are missing, it addresses itself by to-day's post to Her Majesty's Government, for the requisite resolution, which, as soon as received, shall be made known to your Excellency, to calm the uneasiness of your Board of Health on account of the arrival of that vessel, assuring you, in the mean time, that by royal order it is decreed, that the packets arriving from our possessions in the West Indies, should perform their quarantine in the ports of Corunna and others on the coast of Cantabria, and Vigo being one of them, it is not improbable that it should be qualified under the necessary restrictions as a foul lazaretto.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) FERNANDO DE BUTRON.

Inclosure 2 in No. 7.

Lieutenant-General Woodford to Mr. Southern.

Sir, *Gibraltar, August* 17, 1839.

I SEND you officially an account of what has taken place with regard to the brig "Concepcion," from Cuba, and I am sorry to add, that great uneasiness prevails here upon the subject. Our complete want of information as to the establishment of sanitary regulations at Vigo, and the little dependence people are disposed to place on the accuracy of those distant and almost irresponsible authorities, have placed us in a very difficult position.

The admission of the "Concepcion" to pratique at Algeciras, after being excluded here, almost called for the strong measures of putting all Spain in quarantine, because the crew of that brig immediately communicated with Algeciras and with Gibraltar. Four vessels from New Orleans have also arrived, after fifteen days' quarantine, at Corunna, the regularity of which, in those cases, has been certified by the British Consul there; the fourth was admitted to pratique at Cadiz *en passant*, so that we have assumed that the Corunna lazaretto is all regularly established; but as the vessel from Vigo brought no certificates, and as it is scarcely possible there can be any regular sanitary office there, we cannot admit them.

I think it so highly necessary that the immediate attention of the Spanish Government should be drawn to the expediency of vigilance upon this point, especially as these regulations are in direct opposition to the old established order to which this Board of Health conformed, it is most desirable that one port alone should be a lazaretto, and if Corunna is so established, all vessels should be obliged to go there, and not be allowed to go to Vigo.

I hope you will be so good as follow this question up with the Government, otherwise I fear we shall be so closely pressed on the subject, as to be obliged to shut ourselves up, and it would be a sort of *felo de se* that must be avoided if possible. May I beg of you an early answer, as vessels from America are now every day arriving.

Yours, &c.,
(Signed) A. WOODFORD.

Inclosure 3 in No. *7*.

Lieutenant-General Woodford to Mr. Southern.

Sir, *Gibraltar, August* 19, 1839.

REFERRING to my letter of the 8th instant, I have now to acquaint you of the arrival here of the Spanish brig "Concepcion," in seventy-four days from Matanzas (Cuba), and twelve days from Vigo, where she appears to have performed a quarantine of fifteen days, and to have undergone expurgation. Vigo not being even noticed by the authorities at Cadiz as a station for the performance of quarantine, and the documents produced by the master not having been certified by a British Consul, the Board of Health of Gibraltar ordered her to quit the port; she, however, then proceeded to Algeciras, where, to my surprise, she has been admitted to pratique upon the faith, I presume, of the documents furnished at Vigo. I have addressed the Governor of Algeciras upon the subject, and inclose a copy of his answer.

The American vessels "Hecla" and "William Tell," in sixty and seventy-five days from New Orleans, have subsequently arrived in this port, after undergoing a quarantine and expurgation of fifteen days at the lazaretto of Corunna according to regular documents produced to that effect certified by the British Consul-General of that port, Mr. Crispin; the latter vessel also touched at Cadiz, where she was at once admitted to free pratique. Under these circumstances, the Board of Health of Gibraltar, considering that arrivals from the West Indies appear to be now admissible in every port of Spain, after the performance of quarantine at Corunna, had no other alternative than to admit the two latter vessels, or to place the whole of Spain under quarantine; a measure which would operate most seriously against the interests and well-being of the garrison.

I have addressed the Marquis of Normanby upon the subject, requesting his Lordship's instructions thereon; and I have now to beg you will furnish me with such information upon this question as you may be enabled to procure.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) A. WOODFORD.

P.S.—Two other vessels have since arrived with regular certified documents from Corunna, where they had undergone expurgation. We have consequently been obliged to admit them to pratique here; one of these vessels had, moreover, received pratique at Cadiz *en passant*. I must observe that vessels admitted to pratique at Algeciras (unless quarantine with Spain be established) are virtually so at Gibraltar, the communication between the ports being so immediate.

No. 8.

Viscount Palmerston to Mr. Southern.

Sir, *Foreign Office, September* 20, 1839.

I TRANSMIT to you the copy of a letter from the Colonial Office, inclosing a correspondence between the Governor of Gibraltar and the Spanish Authorities at Algeciras, upon the subject of the free admission to communication with that port, of a vessel from Cuba, which was said to have performed quarantine at Vigo; and I have to desire that, with reference to the statements contained in that correspondence, you will urge the Spanish Government to adopt such measures as may seem best calculated to ensure the proper observance, in Spanish ports, of the laws and regulations of quarantine.

I add the copy of a letter which I have caused to be addressed to Her Majesty's Consuls at Bilbao, Corunna, and Vigo, upon this subject.

I am, &c.,
(Signed) PALMERSTON.

No. 9.

Mr. Bidwell to Her Majesty's Consuls at Bilbao, Corunna, and Vigo.

Sir, *Foreign Office, September* 20, 1839.

INFORMATION having been received at this Department to the effect that vessels from the West Indies and other parts liable to quarantine, are in the habit of resorting to ports on the northern coasts of Spain, and more especially to Bilbao, [Corunna, Vigo,] where, after a short time, certificates are issued to them of their having performed quarantine, with discharge, ventilation, and fumigation, according to circumstances; I am directed by Viscount Palmerston to desire that you will report to this Department, whether Bilbao, [Corunna, Vigo,] has been duly constituted a foul lazaretto; what are the sanitary regulations which are enforced there with respect to vessels and goods from suspected or infected parts; and, whether, by regular local establishments and authorities, deputed for the purpose, sufficient means exist, and proper precautions are adopted at Bilbao, [Corunna, Vigo,] for the due execution of such regulations?

I have, &c.,
(Signed) JOHN BIDWELL.

No. 10.

Mr. Stephen to the Hon. W. Fox Strangways.—(Received September 23.)

Sir, *Downing Street, September* 21, 1839.

REFERRING to my letter of the 9th instant, in which I am directed to convey Lord John Russell's request that measures should be taken for ascertaining whether the port of Vigo, in Spain, has been duly constituted a foul lazaretto; and if not, for insuring the proper observance, in the ports of Spain, of the laws and regulations of quarantine: I am now directed by his Lordship to transmit to you, for the information of Viscount Palmerston, the accompanying extract of a further despatch, and copies of its inclosures, which have been received from the Governor of Gibraltar, and by which it would appear, that while it is the intention of the Spanish Government to establish a foul lazaretto at Vigo, yet that the arrangements for that purpose are not completed, and that, in the meantime, the Provincial Boards of Health have determined to allow free pratique to vessels which have performed quarantine at Vigo and other ports.

I am further directed to request, that in laying these papers before Lord Palmerston, you will state to his Lordship, that it appears to Lord John Russell to be very desirable that the attention of the Court of Madrid should be called to the embarrassment in which the Authorities of Gibraltar are necessarily placed by the discrepancy which exists between the avowed intentions of the Spanish Government and the actual proceedings of their provincial authorities.

I am, &c.,
(Signed) JAMES STEPHEN.

Inclosure in No. 10.

Lieutenant-General Woodford to the Marquis of Normanby.

(Extract.) *Gibraltar, September* 4, 1839.

I HAVE the honour to forward the copy of a document from the President of the Supreme Board of Health at Madrid, which Mr. Southern has transmitted

to me, as well as a letter addressed to Mr. Brackenbury, Consul-General at Cadiz, by General Villalobos, President of the Junta of Health of that city.

By the first, your Lordship will perceive, that although the Spanish Government intends to establish a foul lazaretto at Vigo, yet, that until it is completed, (which period is probably still remote), ships arriving from places between the equator and 30 degrees of north latitude, from the 1st of July and 31st of October, are to be obliged to perform their quarantine at Port Mahon. The Supreme Junta, therefore, does not admit or consider any foul lazaretto to be yet established at any Spanish port, except Port Mahon. By the letter from General Villalobos, your Lordship will see that the Provincial Juntas of Health have determined that quarantine performed by such vessels at Vigo, Corunna, St. Ander, and Bilbao, are admissible to free pratique in Spain, and have acted upon this resolution in several cases; thus being at variance with the views of the Supreme Junta at the seat of Government.

I have already informed your Lordship, that the Board of Health of Gibraltar had refused pratique to the brig "Concepcion" from Matanzas, in the Havannah, although the captain stated he had performed fifteen days' quarantine, with expurgation, at Vigo, in consequence of his certificate being irregular, and the certificate of the British Consular Authority being wanting, and of our ignorance of the quarantine establishment said to exist at Vigo, and that she received pratique at Algeciras notwithstanding.

At the same time I stated that the Board had allowed four vessels, the "Hecla," "William Tell," "Harold," and "Nra. Sra. de la Merced," from New Orleans, to take pratique here, their expurgation at Corunna appearing to have been confirmed by the British Consul, Mr. Crispin, and there being some reason to suppose that a lazaretto establishment did exist there, in consequence of information furnished by Mr. Brackenbury, as well as in consideration of the circumstance that these vessels sailed in pratique from Corunna, and that two of them having put into Cadiz on their way, were admitted into pratique in that port.

Our sanitary regulations with respect to vessels coming from North America, at the time and from the places specified, were originally established to be in conformity with Spain, and in consequence of the apprehesnsions entertained in Gibraltar, as well as in Spain, of the possible introduction of yellow fever, from which this place had suffered so much in 1828, unless those prohibitory measures were maintained.

Sub-Inclosure 1 in No. 10.

The President of the Supreme Board of Health of Madrid to Mr. Southern.

(Translation.)

Sir, *Madrid, August* 15, 1839.

I HAVE just received the note which you have been pleased to send me; and it affords me much pleasure in being able to satisfy the inquiry you make concerning the port of Corunna as appertaining specially to the secretaryship under my charge.

Up to the present time in Spain, all vessels arriving from a suspected place, or where epidemical or contagious disease prevails,—which circumstance is proved by the bill of health, (except in the cases in which the Spanish Consul residing at the infected place has given information,)—are sent to the lazaretto at Mahon. But if they are only to perform a quarantine of observation, as prescribed by the orders communicated by the Health Board, according to the place from which they may come, then their quarantine of observation is performed in any of the ports that are capitals of provinces.

With a view to avoid, in suspicious cases, the prolongation of their voyage, which vessels bound to the coast of Gallicia or Cantabria would have to suffer, by being compelled to go up the Mediterranean, a lazaretto of the first class, similar to that of Mahon, is being constructed at Vigo, and which will probably be finished in all this year 1839.

I shall be glad if this hasty answer should prove satisfactory for the object

you require; if not, I shall be happy to give you further and more particular explanations.

I remain, &c.,
(Signed) J. DRUMMENT.

Sub-Inclosure 2 in No. 10.

The President of the Junta of Health of Cadiz to Mr. Consul-General Brackenbury.

(Translation.) *Provincial Board of Health,*
Sir, *Cadiz, August* 13, 1839.

ANXIOUS to satisfy your official inquiry of the 28th instant, I must acquaint you the Spanish polacre "Carmeri" having arrived here on the 27th of July, from Porto Rico and Vigo, proving, by her bill of health, that she had performed, in conformity with superior orders at the latter place, her quarantine and expurgation, this Board of Health applied to the Superior Board as to the legality and faith which should be given to that quarantine, so that vessels having performed it might be admitted to pratique in this port.

Upon which the Superior Board has answered, under date of the 9th instant, that Her Majesty having ordered the early establishment of a foul lazaretto in the Islands of San Simon, at the mouth of the river of Vigo, similar to that of the Island of Minorca, it has not hesitated in acceding to the wishes of the Board of Vigo to permit vessels arriving with a clean bill of health to perform their quarantine in the same manner as at Santander and Corunna.

This is what I can inform you; only adding, that the grounds of the reference made by this Board to the Supreme one, bore upon arrivals from America during the months of non-admission in this port; and for this purpose, Vigo must be understood to be authorized, as the order refers to the ports of Santander and Corunna, which from the commencement were designated for such vessels, with the view to save them the loss which would result by being compelled to go the lazaretto of Mahon in the months of July and October inclusive.

It follows, therefore, that this Board of Health is authorized to admit, during the summer months, all vessels arriving from the Mexican Gulf and Costa Firme, from the mouth of the Orinoco to the canal of Bahama, that prove, by authenticated documents, they have performed fifteen days' quarantine and expurgation in the lazaretto of Mahon, or in those of Santander, Bilbao, Corunna, and Vigo.

I am, &c.,
(Signed) ALEXR. GONZ. VILLALOBOS,
President.

No. 11.

Viscount Palmerston to Mr. Southern.

Sir, *Foreign Office, September* 26, 1839.

WITH reference to my despatch of the 20th instant, I inclose herewith copies of a further letter and of its inclosures which have been received from the Colonial Department, stating, that although it appears from a communication transmitted by you to the Governor of Gibraltar, that the establishment of a foul lazaretto at Vigo is only contemplated, and not yet commenced, the Provincial Boards of Health have determined to allow in the mean time free pratique to vessels alleged to have performed quarantine at Vigo, Corunna, Santander, and Bilbao.

I have to instruct you to point out to the Spanish Government, that it will be impossible for the Sanitary Authorities at Gibraltar to know how to act with regard to the admission of vessels to free pratique, if the proper Authorities at

Madrid do not direct the Provincial Boards of Health to adopt some uniform and intelligible system of proceeding in matters of quarantine.

I am, &c.,
(Signed) PALMERSTON.

No. 12.

Mr. Southern to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received October 21.)

My Lord, *Madrid, October 21, 1839.*

PREVIOUS to the receipt of your Lordship's despatches with respect to the uncertainty prevailing in the quarantine regulations of certain ports in Spain, I had already addressed a note to M. Perez de Castro on the subject, of which I have the honour to inclose a copy.

On the receipt of your Lordship's above-mentioned despatches, and in conformity with the instruction therein contained, I have addressed a further note to his Excellency, of which I also inclose a copy to your Lordship.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) HENRY SOUTHERN.

Inclosure 1 in No. 12.

Mr. Southern to M. Perez de Castro.

Sir, *Madrid, August 27, 1839.*

IT has been for some time past understood that the port of Corunna, and lately, that of Vigo, has been fixed upon by the Spanish Government as regular lazarettoes, and it is seen by every day's experience at Gibraltar, that vessels which have been admitted to pratique at these places are received at Cadiz and other ports.

But as these ports have never been notified by the Government of Her Catholic Majesty to that of Great Britain, as places where the usual sanitary precautions, rules, and officers are established, they are not recognised as such by the Authorities of Gibraltar, and, consequently vessels taking bills of health from them are refused admittance.

It therefore becomes important to ascertain whether the ports of Corunna and Vigo are considered by the Spanish Government as foul lazarettoes, and if so, I take the liberty of suggesting that no time should be lost in announcing this fact to the Government of Her Britannic Majesty.

Towards this season of the year, a great number of vessels from suspected ports in Gibraltar, are in the habit of touching at Gibraltar, and unless this question be cleared up immediately, many Spanish and other vessels will be subjected to much inconvenience, as at present the Gibraltar Board of Health is only empowered to recognise the quarantine that has been performed at Port Mahon.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) HENRY SOUTHERN.

Inclosure 2 in No. 12.

Mr. Southern to M. Perez de Castro.

Sir, *Madrid, October 11, 1839.*

WITH reference to my note of the 27th of August last, respecting the sanitary regulations of Vigo and Corunna, and to which, on account of the urgent character of its contents; I regret not having received any answer, I have now the honour to inform your Excellency, that I have received the instructions

of my Government to call the immediate attention of the Government of Her Catholic Majesty to this subject, and to point out to your Excellency that it will be impossible for the Sanitary Authorities at Gibraltar to know how to act with regard to the admission of vessels to free pratique, if the proper Authorities at Madrid do not direct the Provincial Boards of Health to adopt some uniform and intelligible system of proceeding in matters of quarantine.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) HENRY SOUTHERN.

No. 13.

Mr. Vice-Consul Menendez to Mr. John Bidwell.—(*Received October* 21:)

British Vice-Consulate,
Sir, *Vigo, October* 15, 1839.

IN compliance with the orders you communicated to me by your letter of the 20th ultimo, I beg leave to inform you that this port is one of those on the coast of Gallicia appointed for vessels proceeding from the West Indies, the Mexican Gulf, and the coast comprehended from the mouths of the river Orinoco to the channel of Bahama, to perform a quarantine of observation of fifteen days, in case that they are provided with a clean bill of health; on the contrary, they are not admitted in the port, and are obliged to proceed to Port Mahon to perform the quarantine, all in conformity to what was enacted by the royal order of the 24th April, 1829. The time when such observations are in force, is from the 16th of June to an equal day of October of every year.

There is no foul lazaretto established at this port at the present time, but one is in progress of building in St. Simon's Islands in this bay, and it is expected that next year the buildings will be in a state for one to be constituted.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) LEOPOLD MENENDEZ.

No. 14.

Mr. Southern to Viscount Palmerston.—(*Received October* 27.)

My Lord, *Madrid, October* 19, 1839.

WITH reference to my despatch of the 12th instant to your Lordship, I have the honour to inclose the copy and translation of a note which I have received from M. Perez de Castro, in acknowledgment of mine dated the 27th August and 11th October, respecting the irregularity of quarantine regulations in Spain.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) HENRY SOUTHERN.

Inclosure in No. 14.

M. Perez de Castro to Mr. Southern.

(Translation.)

Sir, *Madrid, October* 12, 1839.

THE information which you were pleased to ask for in your note of the 27th of August last, relative to the establishment of lazarettoes in Vigo and Corunna, having been already required from the Home Department, in consequence of a despatch from Her Majesty's Consul at Gibraltar, I delayed to

answer the said note until I had obtained the necessary data. The time which is required for procuring it from the Sanitary Authorities may, perhaps, have been the cause of their not having yet been transmitted to me by the aforesaid department; but in consequence of the secoud note which you addressed to me on the 11th instant on the same subject, I this day remind the Minister of the said department of the necessity of my being made acquainted as soon as possible with the establishment of both lazarettoes, and of the rules observed in them, all which I will communicate to you with due punctuality.

I avail myself, &c.,

(Signed) EVARISTO PEREZ DE CASTRO.

No. 15.

Mr. Jerningham to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received December 5.)

My Lord, *Madrid, November* 23, 1839.

REFERRING to Mr. Southern's despatches of the 12th and 19th ultimo, relative to the irregularity of quarantine regulations in Spain, I have the honour to transmit to your Lordship herewith a copy and translation of a note which I have received on that subject from M. Perez de Castro, by which it appears that a foul lazaretto has been constructed at Vigo.

I intend sending a copy of this note to the Governor of Gibraltar.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) G. W. JERNINGHAM.

Inclosure in No. 15.

M. Perez de Castro to Mr. Jerningham.

(Translation.)

Sir, *Madrid, November* 18, 1839.

ON the 27th of August and 11th of October ultimo, two notes were addressed to me from the Legation under your charge, requesting information with regard to the establishment of the lazarettoes of Vigo and Corunna, laws and sanitary regulations which are there in force. Not being in possession of the necessary data to answer with exactitude, I addressed myself to the Minister of the Interior, who, under date of the 12th instant, has communicated to me the following facts:—

In consequence of the royal order of 15th April, 1826, it was directed that vessels coming from America, which during the voyage had not had any deaths or sickness on board, should not be required to proceed to the lazaretto of Mahon, but to the Bayona Islands of Vigo, for pure precaution and observation, under responsibility, conformably to what is laid down in the sanitary regulations, for the time that the physicians might consider expedient, and as is practised at Bayonne, Bordeaux, and Havre de Grace.

In virtue of a royal order of 11th December, 1826, the foregoing disposition was made extensive to the ports of Cantabria; and the Pedrosa Island, (Santander,) Zorrosa, (Bilbao,) and Corunna, were in consequence established as points of observation for vessels arriving from the Gulf of Mexico, it being always understood that if these vessels should bring foul bills of health they must irremissibly go to perform quarantine at Mahon.

By royal order of June 6th, 1838, it was directed that a foul lazaretto, similar to that of Mahon, should be constructed in the Islands of San Simon, situated at the mouth of the river Vigo, in order to prevent the immense injury which navigation and commerce is experiencing from having to proceed to that point of the Mediterranean to perform quarantine of foul bills of health. But this lazaretto, the construction which is intrusted to the Boards of Commerce and Health of Vigo, although it is considerably advanced, is not yet finished, and

as a means of in part defraying the expenses of the works, and likewise taking into view various other considerations of utility to commerce and navigation, these corporations were authorized, on the 29th of July last year, to establish in the said port of Vigo a point of observation for vessels arriving from America with clean bills of health, on the same basis as are established at Bilbao and Santander.

Summing up, therefore these reports, it results:—1st., That in Vigo there only exists for the present a point of mere observation for vessels coming from America with clean bills of health, which, after being under observation there during the time fixed in the regulations, are admitted to pratique in all the other ports in the Peninsula; and 2nd., That although a lazaretto is constructing in the Islands of San Simon situated in the river of Vigo, the conditions of which will be entirely similar to that of Mahon, it is not yet in use. When it is so, I beg to assure you that both national and foreign commerce and navigation will be duly informed of the laws which will regulate its organization and government.

I avail myself, &c.,
(Signed) EVARISTO PEREZ DE CASTRO.

No. 16.

Mr. Consul Clark to Mr. John Bidwell.—(*Received January* 13, 1840.)

Sir, *Bilbao, December* 15, 1839.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated September 20, respecting the information you had received that vessels from the West Indies and other parts liable to quarantine, are in the habit of resorting to ports on the northern coast of Spain, where, after a short time, certificates are issued to them of their having performed quarantine.

I beg to state that, having written to St. Sebastian on the subject, I find no vessels of the kind have appeared in the ports of Biscay and Guipuzcoa, as there is not in these provinces a foul lazaretto to perform quarantine; and if any vessel should arrive with a foul bill of health, as from a place suspected or infected, it would be sent to the lazaretto of Port Mahon.

All vessels are subject to a visit of the Board of Health; if provided with a clean bill they are immediately admitted, but if the bill is suspected, the vessels remain in the river performing a quarantine of observation according to circumstances. Some years back, when they were so much alarmed respecting the cholera, they pretended to land a part of the cargoes to fumigate, &c.

The port of Bilbao is not in any manner calculated for a foul lazaretto, as sufficient means cannot exist for proper precautions to be adopted for the due execution of such regulations, the river from the sea to Bilbao being so very narrow.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) JOHN CLARK.

No. 17.

Mr. Aston to the Earl of Aberdeen.—(*Received November* 30.)

My Lord, *Madrid, November* 20, 1841.

I HAVE the honour to inclose a copy of a note which I have addressed to M. Gonzalez, in consequence of a communication from the Governor of Gibraltar, respecting the inconvenience of there being only one foul lazaretto in the European dominions of Spain, viz., at Port Mahon.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) ARTHUR ASTON.

Inclosure in No. 17.

Mr. Aston to M. Gonzalez.

Sir, *Madrid, October* 30, 1841.

WITH reference to Señor Perez de Castro's note to Mr. Jerningham, of November 18, 1839, upon the subject of quarantine regulations, and stating that a foul lazaretto was being constructed at Vigo, I have the honour to inform your Excellency that my attention has recently been drawn by the Governor of Gibraltar to the extreme inconvenience arising from there being only one acknowledged foul lazaretto in the European dominions of Spain.

His Excellency states that the Boards of Health in Spain appear, however, to have admitted that the lazarettos of Vigo and Corunna are fully qualified as foul lazarettos, since vessels coming from those places are admitted to pratique at Cadiz, Malaga, and other ports, after fifteen days' quarantine.

But his Excellency further represents, that the Board of Health at Gibraltar cannot take advantage of the existence of such establishments at Vigo and Corunna, unless it be officially notified to Great Britain.

I have consequently the honour to inquire of your Excellency whether foul lazarettos do actually exist at Vigo or Corunna, or at both, and if at neither, to express a hope that the intention announced in the above-cited note of Señor Perez de Castro, viz., of constructing one at Vigo, may be speedily realized.

I avail, &c.,
(Signed) ARTHUR ASTON.

No. 18.

Mr. Aston to the Earl of Aberdeen.—(Received March 31.)

My Lord, *Madrid, March* 17, 1842.

WITH reference to my despatch of the 20th November last, transmitting to your Lordship the copy of a note which I had addressed to M. Gonzalez, calling his Excellency's attention to the inconvenience of there being only one foul lazaretto in the European dominions of Spain, I have now the honour to inclose a copy and translation of the answer which his Excellency has returned to my representation.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) ARTHUR ASTON.

Inclosure in No. 18.

M. Gonzalez to Mr. Aston.

(Translation.)

Sir, *Madrid, February* 16, 1842.

I HAVE the honour to state to you, in reply to the note which you were pleased to address to me on the 30th October last, requesting to be officially informed whether foul lazarettoes had been established at Vigo and Corunna, that there is none in the latter place, nor does the Government intend to establish one there, because it would be useless, in consequence of its vicinity to that of Vigo, which, though not yet entirely finished, will probably be so by next summer, for which purpose the works are being carried on with the greatest activity; and so soon as it is fit for service I will inform you of it for your guidance.

I avail, &c.,
(Signed) ANTONIO GONZALEZ.

SWEDEN.

No. 1.

Mr. Consul Foy to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received August 11.)

My Lord, *Stockholm, July 28, 1837.*

OFFICIAL information having been received of the cholera sickness having broken out at Palermo, a fresh notification has been issued by the Board of Trade, recapitulating the places considered as infected with, or suspected of, cholera or pest, of which document I enclose a translation.

I have, &c.
(Signed) GEO. FOY.

Inclosure in No. 1.

Notification respecting the breaking out of Cholera in Palermo.

WE, President, Vice-President, and Members of His Majesty's and the Kingdom's College of Commerce, hereby make known :—

That official information having been received of the cholera sickness having broken out in the town of Palermo, the Royal College declares said town to be considered as infected with, and the other ports of Sicily, and of the adjacent islands, as suspected of said disease.

The places which for the present are considered as infected or suspected, are the following :—

As infected with Cholera.

1. Venice.
2. All ports on the continent of the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies.
3. Palermo.

As suspected of Cholera.

1. The other ports of the district of Venice.
2. The other ports in Sicily and the adjacent islands.

As infected with Pest.

1. Constantinople.
2. The Island of Syria in the Archipelago.
3. The Peninsula of the Morea.
4. Alexandria in Egypt.
5. All the ports on the coast of Tripoli.

As suspected of Pest.

1. The remaining ports of Greece, Turkey, and Egypt.
2. The other States of Barbary, with the exception of the French colony on the northern coast of Africa.

According to which all whom it may concern have to regulate themselves.

Stockholm, July 17, 1837.

(Signed) C. D. SKOGMAN
A. P. VON SYDOW.
E. W. BRANDEL.
B. ROSENBLAD.
J. N. BORELIUS.
(Seal) P. BRANDSTROM.

No. 2.

Mr. Consul Foy to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received October 30.)

My Lord, *Stockholm, August* 25, 1837.

AS the cholera sickness is spreading so widely in the north of Germany, this Government has most urgently enjoined the several functionaries at the Custom-house and pilot stations on the coast, to allow no vessel coming from foreign ports to have communication with the shore, before having undergone the strictest examination of the state of health on board, and that it be found in every respect satisfactory.

I have had the honour to report from time to time, the existing regulations, but think it proper to furnish herewith a translation of the whole of the Quarantine Ordinance of February 22, 1834, which, with exception of the alterations hereunder noticed, remains yet in force.

By notice of the Quarantine Commission of the 9th of May, last year, it was made known, that the exemption from the necessity of having bills of health from Finland, Zealand, and certain districts of Norway, was extended to vessels and passengers from any port of the Baltic, Norway, the Danish ports on the North Sea coast, and the harbours of the Elbe; but this exemption is now partly rescinded; and it is ordered, that vessels and travellers coming from the ports of Prussia, Pomerania, Lubeck, Holstein, Sleswick, the Elbe, and the Ems, and those situated between these rivers, must be duly furnished with bills of health, in like manner as from other countries.

Some modifications and alterations in the Ordinance of 22nd of February, 1834, were made by a notification of the said Board, dated the 22nd of May, 1835, of which I enclose a translation, stating, amongst other matters, that vessels not bound to Sweden, but which may proceed to the stations on the coast for the performance of quarantine, shall not be subjected to a higher charge than those destined for this country, whereas the double thereof was levied on them by the Ordinance of 1834. This charge has since been reduced (by Order of 14th May, 1836) from one to a half per cent. on the cargoes.

I have further to transmit the translation of an Ordinance of the 17th of January of the present year, by which the West India Islands are not, as heretofore, always to be included in the list of places suspected of being infected by yellow fever.

These several papers furnish the substance of the existing precautionary regulations against admission into the country, of contagion from cholera, yellow fever, or pest.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) GEO. FOY.

Inclosure 1 in No. 2.

(Translation.)

Royal Ordinance concerning Regulations for preventing the introduction of the Cholera Morbus into the Kingdom of Sweden.

WE, Charles John, by the Grace of God, King of Sweden and Norway, &c.

In consequence, partly of the experience acquired of late years as to the nature of the cholera morbus; partly of its comparative mildness at present; and partly from the necessity of our commercial intercourse with foreign countries being as little cramped as possible, with all due regard for a proper prudence; we have found that several modifications might be allowed of the directions given in our gracious Order of the 25th of January last, as to the means necessary for preventing the introduction of the cholera into the kingdom. We accordingly hereby repeal the regulations just mentioned, and ordain and appoint the following measures against contagion from the cholera, such measures to remain in force until further notice be given:—

§ 1.

Our and the Kingdom's College of Commerce has graciously taken upon itself the duty of making public, according to the forms appointed by the 3rd section of the quarantine regulations for 1806, and agreeably to the information it may receive, the names of all places in foreign countries infected, or suspected of being infected, by this disease. It is incumbent upon the College to proclaim every place as only suspected, from which official intelligence may have been received, that no new cholera case has occurred for the space of one month; should the following month also pass without any new case being observed, the same shall be stated to us, and we will graciously examine how soon all quarantine may cease for all vessels sailing from any such port or harbour.

§ 2.

All ships and vessels, of whatever size they may be, while these regulations are in force, sailing from any foreign place, and bound for Sweden, shall be provided with bills of health, stating how far the cholera morbus may be prevalent in or about the station of loading or departure, and what may be the health or sickness of the crew and passengers. Should the Captain touch at any other foreign port during the voyage, a similar certificate shall be brought from thence also. Such document must be drawn up by the Swedish and Norwegian Consul on the spot, or, in case there be no such officer there, by the Authorities of the place.

Travellers from abroad must have similar certificates, and must also, to avoid quarantine, give evidence of their not having visited any infected place within ten days before their arrival in Sweden, and of their not having resided in any suspected place within five days before such arrival.

§ 3.

No other goods or effects from places abroad infected by or suspected of the cholera morbus, shall be regarded as contagious, except clothing of every kind belonging to persons liable to observe quarantine.

§ 4.

All kinds of vessels, decked and undecked, are allowed to import into the kingdom goods of every sort, with the exception only of rags, and provided all due attention be paid to the general customs regulations of the kingdom.

§ 5.

The following vessels, before having communication with Sweden and its inhabitants, are obliged to touch at some regular quarantine station, namely:—

a. Those coming from any infected or suspected district.

b. Those not provided with the bills of health described in the 2nd section.

c. Those which have, or have had during the voyage, any case of cholera or other disease which may be taken for it.

d. Those which, during the voyage, have had any communication with vessels situated as just described.

In like manner, all vessels arriving from the Levant, or any place out of Europe, although such place may not have been declared infected or suspected, shall, for the present, visit some Swedish quarantine station, that their bills of health and freedom from disease may be examined before they are allowed to enter a Swedish harbour. Vessels, however, direct from Brazil, or the Island of St. Bartholomew, are excepted herefrom, and according to the regulations specially provided for them, may, provided they have clean bills of health, sail at once to their destined port.

§ 6.

All other vessels, bound for Sweden from any foreign place within Europ may sail direct to their place of destination; but may have no communication with Sweden or its inhabitants, before they have been visited, and permission has been obtained according to the forms laid down by the 12th section of the quarantine regulations for 1806.

Vessels arriving at their place of destination, and there found, after due examination, placed in any of the circumstances mentioned in section 5, will be immediately removed to a quarantine station.

§ 7.

Should any vessel not be provided with bills of health, or should suspicion arise that the voyage, or the health on board have not been accordant to the documents, such vessel shall be treated as coming from an infected or from a suspected place, as circumstances may demand.

§ 8.

A vessel communicating during its voyage with another vessel from a suspected or infected port, or which has or has had sickness on board, shall undergo the same quarantine as that to which the latter is bound to submit.

§ 9.

Should a vessel arrive from any foreign harbour, enjoying at the time of the vessel's departure, good health, but in which the cholera has afterwards broken out, and thereby caused the place to be declared infected, such vessel may, provided it can be shown that it left the said harbour ten days before the appearance there of any cholera case, and after the examination described in section 6th, receive its certificate of health; should this not be the case, however, it shall be immediately sent to a quarantine station, and there treated as coming from an infected place.

Vessels provided with clean bills of health, and coming from places declared after their departure to be suspected, are free from all quarantine, unless such should be demanded by particular circumstances.

§ 10.

Vessels from a suspected place, but provided with clean bills of health, shall undergo a quarantine of five days; those from an infected place, ten days.

During this time the dresses, bed clothes, and rooms of the crew and passengers shall be purified.

A vessel from a suspected place, not provided with clean bills of health, shall be treated as from an infected place.

At the appointment, however, of the above quarantine period, provided the health on board has been and is good, all the time, shall be reckoned off which has undoubtedly elapsed for the voyage from the suspected or infected place last visited, or from communication with any vessel liable to quarantine. In no case can practica be given till the above-mentioned purification has taken place.

§ 11.

Vessels, in which any of the crew or passengers has been seized at the place of departure, or during the voyage, with the cholera or its symptoms, or in which any one has died of some disease, evidently resembling the cholera, shall be treated as from an infected place; their quarantine time reckoned from the day on which they were properly purified.

§ 12.

Vessels, with any case of cholera on board at the time of their arrival at the quarantine station, or on which, while there, any cholera case or cholera death occurs, shall undergo, according to the discretion of the quarantine Commissioners, ten or even sixteen days' quarantine, reckoned from that whereon the patient or the corpse was taken from the vessel, and the latter was duly purified.

§ 13.

Persons attacked by cholera, and lying in the quarantine hospital, will be subject to a quarantine of ten days after the physician has declared them perfectly recovered.

§ 14.

The quarantine treatment of persons performing quarantine on shore, without having been attacked by the cholera, will be, as regards their time of detention and their clothing, the same as that just appointed for vessels similarly circumstanced.

§ 15.

A vessel, which has performed quarantine at any foreign place shall, notwithstanding, touch at a Swedish quarantine station. Should the foreign quarantine place be recognized in Sweden, it shall then be examined how far the quarantine details have been similar to those observed in Sweden. Should every point in the Swedish regulations have been there undergone, practica shall then be immediately allowed; if not, however, every point so omitted shall be complied with at the Swedish quarantine station.

§ 16.

Vessels destined for any foreign port are also received at Swedish quarantine stations. If the Captain will undergo any other quarantine than that above described, he shall not be refused; but instead of practica, he shall then receive only a certificate of such voluntary quarantine, and shall then depart without any further communication with Sweden or its inhabitants.

§ 17.

Vessels shall be purified by smoking, airing, and washing; clothes are

purified on board, in magazines or other suitable places, by smoking, airing, or washing, according to the season, room, and other circumstances; it being always remembered that the object is gained with the least possible expense and trouble, and that care must be taken not to injure such articles as must be washed. Other effects, such as goods, letters, books, &c., will in no case be purified.

§ 18.

A vessel stranding on the Swedish coast shall receive every possible assistance, both for its own rescue and that of its crew. Should it be liable to quarantine, the Authorities shall take care that the crew or passengers, together with all who assisted in their rescue, undergo proper quarantine. The expenses of the above shall, after a regular bill has been drawn up, be discharged by the Captain.

19.

Passengers may undergo quarantine at the stations to which they arrive; but whenever circumstances demand it, special quarantine stations will be established for their especial accommodation.

§ 20.

In order that the quarantine expenses may be in some degree repaid, the following payments will be demanded at the quarantine stations:—

For vessels, 3 skillings a-day for every Swedish last; but should the vessel be detained without the fault of the crew or the Captain, beyond the number of days appointed, no further payment will be required.

For ladings, (cargoes.) For all goods, 1 per cent. of the value, as laid down in the current customs' tariff. Herein shall be observed:—

1st. That goods free from duty are also free from quarantine charges.

2nd. Where goods are not valued in the customs' tariff, the payment shall be made on the arrival and unlading of the vessel, when the above 1 per cent. shall be paid on the value set upon them by the custom-house, and shall be paid before the goods are suffered to be removed.

For persons received at the quarantine hospital:—For captains, seamen, and pilots, 27 skillings per day.

For passengers and travellers, 2 rix-dollars per day.

Half less to be paid by servants, and children under 15 years of age.

For burials must be paid the value of the time of the quarantine labourers during the time they must perform quarantine.

For every practica, 2 rix-dollars.

For the quarantine watchman's presence on board, the quarantine establishment must be remunerated with the value of every day's labour so lost, according to a table drawn up by the quarantine Commissioners.

Vessels privileged according to § 6, to sail direct for the place of their destination, will pay for their examination in the first Swedish harbour at which they arrive, 4 skillings, for every last, and 2 rix-dollars for their practica, which payment falls to the town funds, except when the examination has been affected by a military guard post.

Similar payments, namely 4 skillings for every last, and 2 rix-dollars for the practica, will be demanded of every vessel from the Levant or harbours out of Europe, they being by § 5 obliged to visit a quarantine station for examination.

Vessels which have performed quarantine abroad, and afterwards visit a Swedish quarantine station and obtain a practica without undergoing any quarantine, will pay for the visit 4 skillings per last, and the fee for the practica; but should any further quarantine be necessary, the payments above-mentioned, must all be paid in full.

For Swedish or foreign vessels which are destined for some foreign port, but will touch at some Swedish quarantine station, the quarantine payments will

in everycase be reckoned to double the above amount, and must be made either in banco-paper money, or in silver at the rate of 128 skillings for every rix-dollar specie. Should it be difficult to calculate the tonnage of any such vessel, the quarantine payments must be made after the Tariff of 1807—Quarantine Orders, the smoking material being separately paid for.

Should a vessel liable to quarantine be driven by contrary winds or storms, into any harbour, it must repay all the expenses caused by properly watching it.

§ 21.

All quarantine establishments from Kullen to the borders of the kingdom by Tornea, depend for their government on our Quarantine Commissioners in Stockholm; in like manner all those from Kullen to the Norwegian boundary are subject to our Commissioners in Gothenburg.

§ 22.

All complaints must be directed to the Quarantine Commissioners, and delivered within eight days to the Chief Officer at the place, who must forward them by the next post, and accompanied by his own remarks, to the Commissioners.

§ 23.

From the Commissioners of quarantine appeals may within thirty days, be made to us, through our Commercial and Finance Office.

§ 24.

All officers, civil and military, are bound to render the Quarantine Commissioners prompt assistance, whenever it may be demanded.

§ 25.

In questions of form or police at the quarantine stations, and respecting offences against this Order, reference must be made to the Quarantine Regulations for 1806 and 1807, which remain in full force in whatever regards all other contagious diseases, the cholera excepted.

According to which all whom it may concern have to regulate themselves. In further confirmation whereof, we have signed this in Our own hand-writing, and caused Our Royal Seal to be thereto affixed.

Palace of Stockholm, February 22, 1834.

(L.S.) CARL JOHAN

C. D SKOGMAN.

Inclosure 2 in No. 2.

Alterations to be made in the Royal Ordinance of the 22nd February, 1834.

(Translation.)

1st. THAT with the exception of what is generally prescribed in the 2nd paragraph of said Royal Ordinance, and agreeably to what has been conceded to vessels from Zealand, or such as touch at Elsinore for clearance, vessels and boats coming from the south and east coast of Norway to the bordering south and west coast of Sweden, shall be hereafter exempted from producing bills of health.

2nd. That the bill of health shall hereafter state very distinctly, how far the cholera sickness or yellow fever was, or had within ten days before been

epidemical at the place from whence the bill is dated, or in the nearest neighbourhood thereof.

3rd. That the 5th paragraph of said Royal Ordinance, requiring that vessels coming from the Levant, or places out of Europe, should proceed to a quarantine station for the examination of the bill of heath, even if such places were not declared as infected or suspected, shall cease to have effect, except as to vessels coming from places, regarding which the ordinances to guard against pest exist; which vessels are bound, even when provided with clean bills of health, to proceed for due examination thereof to a quarantine station.

4th. That if vessels otherwise subject to performance of quarantine, are bound to a Swedish port where the cholera sickness prevails, they shall be exempted from quarantine; but on condition that if there are cholera patients on board, these shall be removed to the hospital, and the vessel cleansed and fumigated, before being admitted to free communication with the shore.

5th. That the duration of quarantine for vessels having cholera sickness on board on arrival at the quarantine station, or which may break out there, shall hereafter in every case be fixed at ten days from the removal of the patient, or dead body from the ship, and the due cleansing of the latter.

6th. That the principle for the levying of quarantine charges, hitherto being continued in force, such part of said charges for the vessel, paid at a certain rate per last, shall, as the time passed on the voyage is now deducted from the period for quarantine, be hereafter paid at four skillings, instead of three skillings per last for each day under quarantine; and that the doubling of the quarantine charges on vessels with destination to foreign ports, shall cease, and the same be levied alike on all vessels liable to quarantine, without regard to their destination.

All which the Quarantine Commission, by gracious command, hereby makes known for the information and guidance of all whom it may concern.

Given at Stockholm, the 22nd May, 1835.

(Signed) CLAS. CRONSTEDT.

(Signed) C. E. VON WEIGEL.
A. P. VON SYDOW.
CARL ARFVEDSON.
A. P. SANDSTROM.

Inclosure 3 in No. 2.

Notification of the Royal Quarantine Commission, respecting the West India Islands not being hereafter to be always considered as suspected of Yellow Fever.

(Translation.)

THE Royal Quarantine Commission at Stockholm hereby makes known,—

That by Royal Rescript of the 18th November last, His Majesty has been pleased to order, that the West India Islands shall not hereafter be always considered as suspected of yellow fever; and that vessels coming from thence, which are not from places where contagious diseases had actually broken out, (and which may be declared in consequence as infected or suspected,) shall not be subjected to other quarantine regulations than are prescribed in the 5th section of the Royal Ordinance of the 22nd February, 1834, in regard to vessels coming from the Levant or places out of Europe, not infected with, or suspected of, cholera; namely, due examination as to the state of health on board, and the inspection of the certificate of health; and as in conformity to His Majesty's gracious communication of the 9th May, 1835, vessels coming from such places are not generally required, for the purpose of such examination, to proceed to a Swedish quarantine station, the quarantine charges on vessels from the West India Islands, which are to undergo said examination, shall, for the same, whether performed at a quarantine station, or elsewhere, not be liable to further charges than such as are actually incurred thereby.

All which is hereby made known for the information and guidance of those whom it may concern.

Stockholm, 17th January, 1837.

(Signed) CLAS. CRONSTEDT.
C. E. VON WEIGEL.
A. P. VON SYDOW.
CARL ARFVEDSON.
A. P. SANDSTROM.

No. 3.

Mr. Consul Foy to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received September 15.)

My Lord, *Stockholm, August* 29, 1837.

I HAVE the honour to inclose the translation of a notification of the College of Commerce of this city, stating what places are considered as infected with or suspected of contagious diseases, according to the reports of the Swedish Consuls.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) GEO. FOY.

Inclosure in No. 3.

Notification in consequence of the appearance of Cholera at Genoa, Leghorn, and Trapani.

(Translation.)

WE, President and Members of His Majesty's and the Kingdom's College of Commerce, hereby make known,—

That official information having been received of the breaking out of the cholera sickness in Genoa, Leghorn, and Trapani, which towns are, in consequence, to be included in the list of infected places, the Royal College has thought fit to declare the remaining ports of the coasts of Genoa and Tuscany and the adjacent islands, as suspected of said disease.

The places which, for the present, are to be considered as infected with, or suspected of, contagious sickness, are the following:

As infected with Cholera.

1. Venice.
2. Genoa.
3. Leghorn.
4. All ports situated on the continent of the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies.
5. Palermo.
6. Trapani.
7. Malta and the islands thereto belonging.

As suspected of Cholera.

1. The remaining ports of the territory of Venice.
2. The remaining ports of the territory of Genoa and Tuscany, and the islands adjacent thereto.
3. The remaining ports of Sicily, and the islands thereto belonging.

As infected with Pest.

1. Constantinople.
2. The Island of Syra in the Archipelago.
3. The Peninsula of the Morea.

4. The Islands the Cyclades, and all other Grecian islands to the east of the Morea.
5. Alexandria in Egypt.
6. All the ports on the coast of Tripoli.

As suspected of Pest.

1. The remaining ports of Greece, Turkey, and Egypt.
2. The other States of Barbary, with the exception of the French colony on the northern coast of Africa.

Which the College hereby makes known for the guidance of all whom it may concern.

(Signed) C. D. SKOGMAN.
A. P. VON SYDOW.
E. W. BRANDEL.
J. N. BORELIUS.
M. G. VON SCHANTZ.

No. 4.

Mr. Consul Foy to Viscount Palmerston.—(*Received October* 31.)

My Lord, *Stockholm, September* 29, 1837.

BY order of the College of Commerce, of which I have the honour to inclose a translation, the quarantine station at Drottningskär, near Carlscrona, is re-established; to which, or to Känsö, or Hasselöflate, (the former near to Gothenburg, and the latter to this port,) it is in the option of vessels destined to Sweden to perform quarantine.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) GEO. FOY.

Inclosure in No. 4.

Notification respecting the renewal of the Quarantine Establishment at Drottningskär, near Carlscrona.

(Translation.)

WE, constituted President, Vice-President, and Members of His Majesty's and the Kingdom's College of Commerce, hereby make known,—

That His Majesty having, by gracious commands of the 13th instant, ordered that the quarantine establishment, which formerly existed at Drottningskär, near Carlscrona, and which was discontinued at the commencement of this year, shall be again opened and put in order: the Royal College hereby makes public, that arrangements are made for the re-opening of said quarantine station, and that it will be in the option of masters of vessels subject to performance of quarantine, according to the ordinances in force to prevent the introduction of the cholera sickness into the country, to undergo such quarantine, either at Drottningskär, or any of the quarantine establishments of the country at Känsö and Hasselöflate.

Stockholm, September 14, 1837.

(Signed) C. D. SKOGMAN.
B. C. QUEDING.
A. P. VON SYDOW.
E. W. BRANDEL.
B. ROSENBLAD.
J. N. BORELIUS.
(Signed) P. BRANDSTROM.

No. 5.

Mr. Consul Foy to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received October 13.)

My Lord, *Stockholm, October 3, 1837.*

I HAVE the honour to transmit a translation of the last notice issued by the College of Commerce, respecting places infected with, or suspected of, contagious diseases.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) GEO. FOY.

Inclosure in No. 5.

Notification on the Report of Cholera having broken out at Cette, Pillau, and Memel.

(Translation.)

WE, constituted President, Vice-President, and Members of His Majesty's and the Kingdom's College of Commerce, hereby make known,—

That official information having been received of the cholera sickness having spread in France to the town of Cette, and in Prussia to Pillau and Memel, the Royal College has found it expedient to declare said towns as infected with cholera, and the rest of the coast of Prussia, between Pillau and the frontiers of Russia, hitherto not considered as suspected, is now included in the list of suspected districts. In consequence of which, and pursuant to what has already been made public hereon, the undermentioned places are for the present to be regarded as infected or suspected, viz.:—

As infected with Cholera.

1. Marseilles, Cette, Agde, and Port Vendre.
2. Genoa.
3. Leghorn.
4. All ports situated on the continent of the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies.
5. Palermo.
6. Trapani.
7. Malta and the islands thereto belonging.
8. Venice.
9. Memel.
10. Pillau.
11. Königsberg.
12. Dantzic.

As suspected of Cholera.

1. The remaining ports of France on the coast of the Mediterranean.
2. The remaining ports on the continent of Italy, with the exception of those of the States of the Church on the shore of the Adriatic.
3. The remaining ports of Sicily, and the islands thereto belonging.
4. The remaining ports on the coast of Prussia, from the Russian frontier to Anklam inclusive, as also the islands of Usedom and Wollin.

As infected with Pest.

1. Constantinople.
2. The Peninsula of the Morea.
3. The Cyclades and all the other Grecian islands situated to the east of the Peninsula of the Morea.
4. Alexandria in Egypt.
5. All the ports on the coast of Tripoli.

As suspected of Pest.

1. The remaining ports of Greece, Turkey, and Egypt.
2. The other States of Barbary, with the exception of the French colony on the Northern coast of Africa.

All which the Royal College hereby makes known for the guidance of all whom it may concern.

Stockholm, September 21, 1837.

(Signed) C. D. SKOGMAN.
B. C. QUEDING.
A. P. VON SYDOW.
E. W. BRANDEL.
B. ROSENBLAD.
J. N. BORELIUS.
(Signed) P. BRANDSTROM.

No. 6.

Mr. Consul Foy to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received November 16.)

My Lord, *Stockholm, October* 27, 1837.

I HAVE the honour to inclose the translation of the last notification of the College of Commerce of the 19th instant, respecting places reported as infected with, or suspected of, cholera and other contagious diseases.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) GEO. FOY.

Inclosure in No. 6.

Notification on the Report of the Cholera Sickness having broken out at Catania, and Fermo, and of Yellow Fever at New Orleans, the Havannah, and Vera Cruz.

(Translation.)

WE, constituted President, Vice-President, and Members of His Majesty's and the Kingdom's College of Commerce, hereby make known,—

That the Royal College having official information that the cholera sickness has broken out at Catania, in Sicily, and the town of Fermo on the coast of the States of the Church; and that the yellow fever has broken out in New Orleans, the Havannah, and Vera Cruz; the Royal College finds it needful to declare the towns of Catania and Fermo as infected with cholera, and the other ports of the Ecclesiastical States on the coast of the Adriatic Sea as suspected thereof, as also New Orleans, the Havannah, and Vera Cruz, as infected with yellow fever, and the other ports of the state of Louisiana, the Island of Cuba, and the coast of Mexico on the Atlantic, as suspected thereof. The places which for the present are to be considered as infected or suspected are the following:—

As infected with Cholera.

1. The port of Cadaques in Catalonia.
2. Marseilles, Cette, Agde, and Port Vendre.
3. Genoa.
4. Leghorn.
5. All ports situated on the continent of the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies.
6. Palermo, Trapani, and Catania.
7. Malta, and the islands thereto belonging.

8. Fermo.
9. Venice.
10. Memel, Pillau, Königsberg, Danzig, Anklam, and Greefswald.

As suspected of Cholera.

1. The remaining ports on the coast of Catalonia.
2. The remaining ports on the French coast on the Mediterranean.
3. All the other ports on the continent of Italy.
4. The remaining ports of Sicily, and the islands thereto belonging.
5. The remaining ports on the coast of Prussia, and the islands thereto belonging.
6. Hamburgh and all ports on the Elbe, from thence to its entrance into the sea.

As infected with Yellow Fever.

1. New Orleans.
2. Havannah.
3. Vera Cruz.

As suspected of Yellow Fever.

1. The remaining ports of the State of Louisiana.
2. The remaining ports of the Island of Cuba.
3. The remaining ports of the coast of Mexico on the Atlantic.

As infected with Pest.

1. Constantinople.
2. The Peninsula of the Morea.
3. The Cyclades, and all other Grecian islands situated to the east of the Peninsula of the Morea.
4. Alexandria in Egypt.
5. All the ports on the coast of Tripoli.

As suspected of Pest.

1. The remaining ports of Greece, Turkey, and Egypt.
2. The other States of Barbary, with the exception of the French colony on the northern coast of Africa.

All which the Royal College hereby makes known for the guidance of all whom it may concern.

Stockholm, October 19, 1837.

(Signed) C. D. SKOGMAN.
(Signed) B. C. QUEDING.
A. P. VON SIDOW.
E. W. BRANDEL.
B. ROSENBLAD.
J. N. BORELIUS.
(Signed) P. BRANDSTROM.

No. 7.

Mr. Pro-Consul Netzel to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received June 16.)

(Extract.) *Stockholm, May* 31, 1838.

THE College of Commerce having issued, under date of the 23rd instant, an ordinance, containing new instructions of a more liberal nature than the pre-

vious ones, respecting the cholera and the yellow fever, I have made a translation thereof, which I have the honour to inclose (in duplicate), and to which is annexed a notice showing what places are at present considered by the Swedish Government as infected with, or suspected of the plague.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) N. G. NETZEL,
Vice-Consul.

Inclosure in No. 7.

Ordinance containing new Instructions respecting the Cholera and Yellow Fever.

(Translation.)

WE, appointed President, Vice-President, and Members of His Majesty's and the Kingdom's College of Commerce, hereby make known, that His Majesty, by gracious letter of the 17th instant, has been pleased to ordain,—

1st. That no place situated on the other side of Cape Finisterre may be declared as infected with or suspected of cholera.

2nd. That the quarantine prescribed for vessels arriving from places infected or suspected, shall not take place, provided at the first investigation at the port of arrival, it is satisfactorily shown that the vessel has passed at least five days on the voyage from the infected or suspected place, or after having had communication with another vessel coming from such place; that the vessel, during the voyage, has had no instance of cholera sickness on board, and that, at the arrival, no appearance of sickness is found among passengers or the crew; it being, however, observed, that when the vessel arrives from an infected place, or during the voyage has had communication with such vessel, the wearing apparel and bed clothes of the persons on board ought to be properly purified.

3rd. That in consequence hereof, no bills of health are required for other vessels than those arriving from Grecian, Turkish, and Egyptian ports, or the ports situated on the coast of Africa on the Mediterranean, not being under the dominion of France.

4th. That, however, masters of vessels arriving in Sweden from ports situated between Cape Finisterre and Oresund, with the exception of ports of Norway, Denmark, and Germany, at and between the Rivers Elbe and Ems, shall, upon investigation at the port of arrival, present a certificate, delivered upon oath by himself and the mate, that, at the clearing out of the vessel from the port of lading, there was no appearance of cholera, and that afterwards, during the voyage, the vessel has not touched at any infected place, or had communication with any such vessel.

5th. That what His Majesty thus graciously ordains, shall be applied also in respect to places infected with the yellow fever, for which sickness, similar instructions as for the cholera are now in force.

All which, the College of Commerce, upon gracious command, hereby makes known, for the information and guidance of all whom it may concern.

Stockholm, May 23, 1838.

(Signed) C. D. SKOGMAN.
B. C. QUIDING.
J. A. LEYENMARCK.
A. P. VON SYDOW.
E. W. BRANDEL.
B. ROSENBLAD.
(Signed) J. N. BORELIUS.

According to an Ordinance issued by the College of Commerce on the 28th instant, the following places are presently to be considered,—

As infected with Plague.

1. Smyrna.
2. Constantinople.
3. Alexandria in Egypt.
4. All ports on the coast of Tripoli.

As suspected of Plague.

1. All Grecian ports.
2. All other Turkish and Egyptian Ports.
3. The other Barbary States; the French possessions on the northern coast of Africa not included.

TUSCANY.

No. 1.

Mr. Abercrombie to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received March 30.)

My Lord, *Florence, March 18, 1837.*

HIS Majesty's Consul at Leghorn has informed me, under date of the 16th instant, that a vessel had lately arrived in that port from Malta, which brought information of the breaking out of the plague in the lazaretto of that island.

This malady appears, from the report of the captain of the vessel that has arrived at Leghorn, to have been communicated by a vessel lately from Tripoli.

At the period of the departure of the captain from Malta, no cases of the plague had declared themselves beyond the precincts of the lazaretto.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) R. ABERCROMBIE.

No. 2.

Mr. Consul Falconar to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received August 5.)

My Lord, *Leghorn, July 22, 1837.*

IT is rumoured here, and I believe not without cause, that there are several cases of plague in the lazaretto.

Cholera has been raging in a most alarming degree at Naples and Palermo, and has lately appeared at Marseilles and Genoa; and, as the communication between these ports and Leghorn is frequent, it will require all the care of the health department here to exclude the surrounding maladies.

Clean bills of health are continued to be granted by the Government Authorities, to vessels sailing from Marseilles (at which port the plague is said to be in the lazaretto) and Genoa, notwithstanding the actual appearance of cholera there; and this example will, in all probability, be followed here under similar circumstances.

It is the custom for this Government, as well as the Consuls of the different Powers, under whose flags the vessels navigate, to grant bills of health on their clearance outwards.

I should, however, consider it to be my duty, in the event of clean bills of health being granted to British vessels by the Tuscan Authorities, which I might consider incorrect, to specify in those issued from this Consulate what I believed to be the actual state of the health of the port; but in so doing, the masters of British vessels, to prevent the risk of being put in quarantine on their arrival in the United Kingdom, would produce those only granted by the Tuscan Authorities.

I, therefore, beg to be instructed, whether I am to fill up, in conformity with the Tuscan bills of health, those granted at this office, or otherwise; as, in the latter case, it will be necessary that orders should be issued to our quarantine

stations at home, not to admit to free pratique vessels from the Mediterranean, which may not be furnished with bills of health from the British Consuls.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) JOHN FALCONAR,
Consul.

No. 3.

Mr. Aubin to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received July 1.)

My Lord, *Florence, June 20, 1838.*

I HAVE the honour to inform your Lordship, that having received through Her Majesty's Consul at Leghorn, a letter, signed by several respectable English merchants established there, complaining of the inconvenience of the situation wherein vessels bound to that port are obliged to perform their quarantine, and requesting that I would use my influence with the Tuscan Government towards procuring another more favourable in point of security and convenience, I wrote to Count Fossombroni to point out to his Excellency the disadvantages attached to the present quarantine roadstead, which, in fact, is at such a distance from shore, and so open and exposed, that in time of bad weather the vessels at anchor there find themselves in the greatest danger, without any hope or possibility of receiving succour from the land; whence it follows that shipwrecks often take place, accompanied with loss of life and property.

Having been informed that a petition on the subject, signed by several mercantile houses, native and foreign, was about to be preferred to the Government, through the Chamber of Commerce of Leghorn, I begged to join my instances to those of the British merchants concerned in it, to the end that Count Fossombroni might consider the petition in a favourable light, and give it his support.

His Excellency has been pleased to acquaint me in reply, that the request made by the British merchants was occupying the attention of the Tuscan Government, and that my application for the furtherance of their object would be laid by him before the Grand Duke.

I have the honour to enclose herewith copy of my letter to Count Fossombroni, and of his answer, referred to above.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) THO. AUBIN.

Inclosure 1 in No. 3.

Mr. Aubin to Count Fossombroni.

Monsieur le Comte, *Florence, June 17, 1838.*

I HAVE the honour to inform your Excellency that I have received a letter signed by several respectable British merchants at Leghorn, representing the extreme inconvenience of the situation wherein the vessels bound to the port are obliged to perform their quarantine; that situation being at a considerable distance from the shore and so open and exposed, that in time of bad weather, the vessels at anchor there find themselves in the greatest danger, without any hope or possibility of receiving any succour from the land, in consequence of which, as experience unfortunately proves, shipwrecks take place from time to time, accompanied by the loss of life and property. I learn by the same letter, that many mercantile houses at Leghorn, native and foreign, have addressed a petition upon the subject to the Chamber of Commerce, soliciting it to bring the matter under the consideration of the Government of His Imperial Highness the Grand Duke, and to use its influence in order that, if possible, a more secure situation may be provided. And as I understand the Chamber of Commerce has decided upon giving course to the petition, I venture, on behalf of the British merchants concerned in it, to join my entreaties that your Excellency will

be pleased to consider it in a favourable view and support it with your good offices.

I avail myself, &c.
(Signed) THO. AUBIN.

Inclosure 2 in No. 3.

Count Fossombroni to Mr. Aubin.

Monsieur le Chevalier, *Florence, le* 18 *Juin*, 1838.

JE viens de recevoir la lettre que vous m'avez fait l'honneur de m'adresser en date d'hier, et par laquelle vous appuyez de vos bons offices la demande faite par plusieurs négocians Anglais à Livourne, afin qu'il plaise au Gouvernement de Son Altesse Impériale et Royale Monseigneur le Grand Duc, de s'occuper d'un projet d'amélioration du dit port, ayant pour but de procurer une plus grande sécurité aux bâtimens.

Cette demande des marchands Anglais, jointe avec d'autres, est déjà en cours, et Mr. Abercrombie aussi voulut bien m'en entretenir il y a quelque tems.

En vous assurant, Monsieur le Chevalier, que les dits offices seront mis sous les yeux de Son Altesse Impériale et Royale Monseigneur le Grand Duc,

Je saisis, &c.,
(Signé) V. FOSSOMBRONI.

(Translation.)

Monsieur le Chevalier, *Florence, June* 18, 1838.

I HAVE just received the letter you did me the honour to address to me yesterday, in which you join your good offices to the petition of several British merchants at Leghorn, that it may please the Government of His Imperial and Royal Highness the Grand Duke, to take into its consideration a project of amelioration of the said port, in order to procure a greater security to vessels.

This petition of the British merchants, with others, is under consideration; some time back Mr. Abercrombie also discussed the subject with me.

In assuring you, M. le Chevalier, that your application shall be submitted to His Imperial and Royal Highness the Grand Duke, I seize, &c.,
(Signed) V. FOSSOMBRONI.

No. 4.

Mr. Aubin to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received July 3.)

(Extract.) *Florence, June* 23, 1838.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's despatch* of the 12th instant with five inclosures, addressed to Mr. Erskine, and I hasten to state that I have written to Count Fossombroni a letter in the sense pointed out by your Lordship, with a view to obtain a modification of the quarantine regulations in force at Malta, whereby so much inconvenience is caused to the ships of Her Majesty's squadron in the Mediterranean.

I shall have the honour to transmit to your Lordship a copy of the said letter, and of Count Fossombroni's answer as soon as I receive it.

I take this opportunity to mention to your Lordship, that the French Government have made proposals to the Papal and Tuscan Governments, asking them to become parties to a Convention for the establishment of general quarantine regulations in the Mediterranean, the effect of which would be that the Health Office of each port would be guided by one common rule in imposing

* See Sardinia, No. 4.

quarantine upon ships. In the event of such a Convention being made, Malta would naturally become a party to it.

At present much depends upon the Health Offices in the different ports of the Mediterranean as to whether a vessel be admittable to pratique or not, and I cannot give your Lordship a better instance of such than the following:—

On the 13th instant, Her Majesty's steam-ship "Rhadamanthus" arrived at Leghorn, having been despatched by Admiral Sir Robert Stopford off Capri, in search of the "Pembroke;" but because the Admiral, after sailing from Naples, had communicated with the "Confidence" at sea, who bore the mail from Malta, the "Rhadamanthus" was refused pratique at Leghorn. She subsequently went to Genoa, where she was immediately admitted to free communication with the shore.

On learning this, I waited upon Count Fossombroni and expressed some surprise that the same courtesy had not been shown towards Her Majesty's ship at Leghorn as at Genoa; but his Excellency could only express his regret, and reply that the Government had little or no control over the Board of Health.

No. 5.

Mr. Aubin to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received July 8.)

My Lord, *Florence, June 27, 1838.*

IN accordance with what I stated in my despatch of the 23rd instant, I have the honour to inclose herewith a copy of the note which I wrote to Count Fossombroni, on the receipt of your Lordship's despatch of the 12th instant, addressed to Mr. Erskine, relative to the inconveniences to which the ships of Her Majesty's squadron in the Mediterranean are exposed, in consequence of the long duration of quarantine to which they are subject at Malta;—that quarantine being imposed by the Board of Health of the island, with reference to the regulations in force at other ports of the Mediterranean.

I have the honour at the same time to transmit copy of Count Fossombroni's reply, which is a mere acknowledgment of the receipt of my note, his Excellency having to consult the competent department upon it, after which he promises me a categorical answer.

Prince Neri Corsini is the minister who presides over that department and I have taken occasion to speak to him on the subject.

I have found his Excellency of opinion that the Board of Health, in fixing a period of quarantine, should undoubtedly make a difference between ships of war and merchantmen; he is quite convinced by the arguments used in your Lordship's despatch to that effect; but he does not consider himself capable of judging, whether a quarantine of fifteen days upon men-of-war from the date of sailing, would be a sufficient security against the importation of infection; that point, he says, must be referred to the Board of Health, who must be left to decide, whether, in case the germs of an infectious disorder were on board, they would have full time to develope themselves in fifteen days.

He informed me that my note had been translated and sent to the Board of Health, with directions that they should give all their attention to the subject.

With regard to the proposals which I mentioned as having been made by France to the Tuscan and Papal Governments, for forming a system of quarantine common to all the European ports in the Mediterranean, Prince Neri Corsini informed that the proposition was made here, but he seems to think, that however desirable the regulation may be, yet it will be difficult to combine it, owing to the different interests and opinions of the various States and Boards of Health concerned. His Excellency supposes that Malta has likewise to become a party to the arrangement.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) THO. AUBIN.

Inclosure 1 in No. 5.

Mr. Aubin to Count Fossombroni.

Monsieur le Comte,

IN consequence of the great inconvenience to which the ships of Her Britannic Majesty's squadron in the Mediterranean are exposed by the long duration of the quarantine to which they are subject at Malta, on arriving at that island from certain other ports in the Mediterranean, and the duration of that quarantine being fixed with reference to the health regulations which are established in other Mediterranean ports of Europe; I have been instructed by Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, to inquire from your Excellency what is the shortest period of quarantine which a ship of war coming from Turkey must perform at Malta, in order to maintain Malta in free pratique with the ports of Tuscany.

I have been directed to draw the attention of the Government of His Imperial and Royal Highness the Grand Duke to the marked difference between a ship of war and a merchantman with respect to liability to convey infectious diseases; and to point out, that the order, regularity, cleanliness, and medical attendance, which are found on board a ship of war, render such a vessel far less likely than a merchantman to have infectious disorders on board; while the sense of honour and the professional responsibility of the commander of a ship of war to his Government, give to the declaration of such officer, as to the state of the health of his crew, a very different value from that which could attach to a similar declaration made by the master of a merchantman.

By the regulations now in force at Malta, and which the Board of Health of that island has been obliged to adopt, in order to establish a permanent free pratique between Malta and the continent, a quarantine of twenty-five days is imposed indiscriminately upon ships of war, as upon merchant-vessels; but after considering the circumstances which it has been my duty to point out above, with respect to the difference between ships of war and merchantmen, I am confident your Excellency will agree, that without danger to the public health, the period of quarantine for ships of war may be shortened. I have, therefore to propose, on the part of Her Majesty's Government, to the Government of His Imperial and Royal Highness the Grand Duke, that the following period of quarantine be adopted for ships of war, namely, fifteen days from the time of sailing from the last place of departure liable to quarantine; so that if a ship of war shall have performed that period of quarantine at Malta, and shall come from Malta to a Tuscan port, without touching intermediately at any place which would render such ship liable to quarantine, that ship shall be immediately admitted to free pratique in the Tuscan port.

I avail myself, &c.,
(Signed) THO. AUBIN.

Inclosure 2 in No. 5.

Count Fossombroni to Mr. Aubin.

Florence, ce 25 Juin, 1838.

AUSSITOT reçu l'office que M. le Chevalier Aubin, Chargé d'Affaires d'Angleterre, lui a fait l'honneur de lui adresser au sujet de la quarantine en vigueur dans le port de Livourne envers les bâtimens de guerre, le Soussigné, Secrétaire d'Etat, Ministre des Affaires Etrangères, s'est fait un devoir d'en communiquer la teneur au département que cela concerne, en l'invitant à porter là-dessus toute sa considération.

En se réservant de faire une réponse catégorique à l'office de M. le Chargé d'Affaires d'Angleterre, le Soussigné, &c.,

(Signé) V. FOSSOMBRONI.

(Translation.)

Florence, June 25, 18 38

UPON receipt of the despatch which Mr. Aubin, British Chargé d'Affaires, did him the honour to address to him, relative to the quarantine in force at Leghorn, upon ships of war, the Undersigned, Secretary of State, Minister for Foreign Affairs, communicated it to the proper department, with a request it would take the matter into consideration.

Reserving to himself to make a categorical answer to the despatch of the British Chargé d'Affaires, the Undersigned, &c.,

(Signed) V. FOSSOMBRONI.

No. 6.

Mr. Aubin to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received August 24.)

My Lord, *Florence, August* 14, 1838.

WITH reference to the question of the quarantine regulations at Malta, which forms the subject of your Lordship's despatch of the 12th of June, addressed to Mr. Erskine, and of my despatch to your Lordship dated June 27th, I have the honour to inclose herewith the copy of a note from the Minister for Foreign Affairs in Tuscany, as also the copy and translation of a report annexed to it, which I have received in answer to the application I made to the Tuscan Government relative to that question, pursuant to your Lordship's instructions.

The import of the above papers is, that in order to examine the matter accurately, the Leghorn Board of Health have procured a copy of the quarantine regulations in force at Malta, whereby it appears, that there has been an error in saying what is stated in the correspondence which has passed on the subject between the Admiralty, the Council Office, and the Colonial Offices, inclosed in your Lordship's despatch above cited; namely, that a quarantine of twenty-five days is indiscriminately imposed at Malta on ships of war as on merchantmen.

The sanitary regulations of Malta show, on the contrary, that in case of foul bills of health, the period of quarantine which for ships of war is fixed at twenty-five days, is for merchantmen increased to thirty days, subsequent to the unlading of their goods in the lazaretto; and in case of clean bills of health, the period of quarantine which for ships of war is eighteen days, increases to twenty-five days for merchantmen.

To the query which I put to the Tuscan Minister, asking what was the shortest period of quarantine which a ship of war coming from Turkey must perform at Malta, in order to maintain the island in free pratique with the ports of Tuscany, the reply is, in substance, that in case of a clean bill of health fifteen days would suffice; that being the period assigned in Tuscany to such ships, and which is shorter by three days than the period imposed in Malta.

With regard to the proposition to adopt for ships of war the period of quarantine suggested in one of the inclosures in your Lordship's despatch, namely, fifteen days from the last place of departure, the Leghorn Board of Health have declared themselves decidedly opposed to it. They are of opinion that during the voyage it is impossible to put into practice those sanitary operations which are deemed indispensable to the preservation of the public health; that if the days employed on the voyage were to count, a ship coming straight from an infected place might be entitled to free pratique on her arrival, to the great danger and alarm of the populations; and therefore they hold firm to the principle, that all periods of quarantine must be informed in port under the superintendence of the Magistrate of Health.

But while the Tuscan Board reject the above proposition, they throw out a hint that they would not oppose themselves to some reduction of the twenty-five days of quarantine assigned at Malta to ships of war, (though thirty-five be the period assigned in Tuscany,) provided the other principal Magistrates of Health in the Mediterranean assented also.

But it is remarked that the Malta Board of Health ought first to come forward with proposals.

I have, &c,
(Signed) THO. AUBIN.

Inclosure 1 in No. 6.

Prince Corsini to Mr. Aubin.

Florence, le 11 *Août,* 1838.

D'APRES les ordres que le Soussigné, Secrétaire d'Etat, Ministre des Affaires Etrangères, s'était empressé de donner, aussitôt reçu la note de Monsieur le Chargé d'Affaires d'Angleterre, en date du 23 Juin dernier, le Conseil de Santé de Livourne fut appelé à prendre en considération les deux questions contenues dans la dite note, savoir:—

1°. Quelle est la plus courte durée de la quarantaine qu'un bâtiment de guerre provenant de la Turquie ait à escompter à Malte pour que cette île puisse continuer à se maintenir en libre pratique avec les ports de la Toscane?

2°. Si la dite quarantaine pourrait être bornée à quinze jours, à compter de celui dans lequel le bâtiment aurait quitté en dernier lieu un port suspect et passible de quarantaine, et si, par conséquent, un bâtiment de guerre qui, après avoir fini à Malte la dite période de quinze jours, se rendrait en un port Toscan, sans toucher intermédiatement à aucun lieu passible de quarantaine, serait admis dans ce port Toscan à libre pratique.

Ayant trouvé à propos de se procurer avant tout une copie des réglemens sanitaires actuellement en vigueur à Malte, le Conseil de Livourne s'est assuré qu'il a différence dans le traitement des bâtimens de guerre et des bâtimens de commerce sous les rapports des quarantaines, puisque,—

En cas de *patente brutta* les premiers sont assujettis à vingt-cinq jours seulement de quarantaine, et les autres à trente jours avec décharge préalable des marchandises dans le lazaret.

En cas de *patente netta,* la quarantaine pour les bâtimens de guerre n'est que de dix-huit jours, pendant que celle des bâtimens de commerce est fixé à vingt-cinq.

Ces différentes périodes de quarantaine doivent être également escomptées par les bâtimens de deux espèces dans le port du Malte.

Cela posé, le Conseil de Livourne a fait les observations suivantes:—

Si dans le cas de *patente netta* l'on voulait restreindre à Malte la quarantaine des bâtimens de guerre en la fixant à quinze jours, étant précisément celle fixé en semblables cas par nos réglemens.

Mais qu'on ne saurait admettre dans aucun cas, et d'autant moins dans celui de *patente brutta,* que la période de quarantaine à escompter par un bâtiment ait son commencement à partir du jour dans lequel ce bâtiment aurait quitté un lieu infect ou suspect, en comptant ainsi comme compris dans la dite période contumaciale les jours employés dans la traversée.

C'est in effet un principe fondamental de tout institut sanitaire et une maxime reçue généralement par tous les Magistrats de a Santé, que la quarantaine bâtimens, soit de guerre soit de commerce, date du moment de l'arrivée de ces de bâtimens dans le port de quarantaine.

Que c'est à bien juste raison que le principe salutaire sus-indiqué fut établi et a été constamment observé. Comment serait-il possible, en effet, de procéder à bord d'un bâtiment en voyage à ces opérations sanitaires, si compliquées et si variables selon les circonstances, dont la scrupuleuse exactitude a tant d'importance pour la conservation de la santé publique. Un but si intéressant et si précieux ne saurait être atteint que sous la surveillance et la direction éclairée du Magistrat de Santé pendant la demeure du bâtiment dans le port en état du contumace.

Tout en reconnaissant l'impossibilité de dévier du principe susénoncé, le Conseil de Livourne a remarqué, qu'eu égard au bon ordre et à l'exactitude du service sanitaire et de police qui regnent à bord des bâtimens de guerre, il pour-

rait être lieu à examiner si une modification ne pourrait pas être faite à la durée de la quarantaine imposée en Toscane aux bâtimens de cette espèce, laquelle est de trente-cinq jours, pendant qu'à Malte elle est de vingt-cinq jours seulement. Mais lune modification quelconque à cet égard ne saurais pourtant être adoptée sans d'intelligence et l'adhesion préalable des autres Magistrats sanitaires de la Méditerranée et avant que la Comité de Santé de Malte (auquel il appartiendrait d'en prendre l'initiative) ait fourni la-dessus les renseignemens nécessaires.

En ayant l'honneur de remettre ci-jointe à M. le Chargé d'Affaires d'Angleterre, une copie des examens et des remarques auquel le Conseil de Santé de Livourne s'est voué dans sa séance du 30 Juillet dernier, le Soussigné, &c.,

(Signé) N. CORSINI.

(Translation.)

Florence, August 11, 1838.

ACCORDING to the orders which the Undersigned, Secretary of State, Minister for Foreign Affairs, immediately gave, upon receipt of the note of the British Chargé d'Affaires, dated 23rd June last, the Board of Health of Leghorn was called upon to take into consideration the two questions contained in the said note, viz;—

1. What is the shortest period of quarantine which a ship of war coming from Turkey must perform at Malta, in order to maintain that island in free pratique with the ports of Tuscany?

2. Whether the said quarantine could be fixed at fifteen days from the time of sailing from the last place of departure liable to quarantine, and, whether consequently, a ship of war, after performing that period of quarantine at Malta, shall come to a Tuscan port, without touching, intermediately, at any place which would render such ship liable to quarantine, would be admitted to free pratique in a Tuscan ports.

Having deemed it requisite to procure, beforehand, a copy of the sanitary regulations in force at Malta, the Board of Leghorn has ascertained that there is a difference in the quarantine imposed upon ships of war and merchant vessels; for,—

In case of foul bills of health, the first are liable to a quarantine of seventy-five days only, and the latter to thirty days, subsequent to the unlading of their goods in the lazaretto.

In case of clean bills of health, the quarantine for ships of war is only eighteen days, whereas that for merchant-vessels is fixed at five and twenty days.

These different periods of quarantine are indiscriminately imposed at Malta upon both kinds of vessels.

On this the Board of Leghorn has made the following observations:—

The Council would not object, in the case of a clean bill, that the quarantine for ships of war at Malta should be diminished to fifteen days, being precisely what is fixed in similar cases by our regulations.

But that in no case could we admit, more especially in the case of a foul bill, that the period of quarantine to be reckoned for a ship should begin from the day in which the ship should have departed from an infected or suspected place, comprehending in the term of quarantine the days occupied in the voyage.

It is in fact a fundamental principle of every sanitary establishment, and a maxim generally received by all Boards of Health, that the quarantine both for men of war and merchant vessels should date from the arrival of these ships at the post of quarantine.

It is quite accordant with reason that the above salutary principle was established, and has been constantly observed. How, indeed, would it be possible, on board a ship during her voyage, to proceed to those sanitary operations, so complex and so variable according to circumstances, the scrupulous exactness of which is so important for the preservation of health. So important and precious an object cannot be attained without the superintendence and enlightened direction of the health authorities, during the stay of the vessel at the port in a state of quarantine.

Whilst recognizing the impossibility of deviating from the above prin-

ciple, the Board of Health of Leghorn observes, that looking to the good order and exactness of sanitary regulations and discipline which are observed in ships of war, it might be a matter of consideration whether some modification might not be made in the duration of the quarantine imposed in Tuscany on vessels of this sort, which is thirty-five days, while in Malta it is twenty-five days only. But no modification of this nature could be adopted without the previous knowledge and assent of the other Boards of Health in the Mediterranean, nor until the necessary information has been furnished by the Maltese Board, whose province it is in such case to make the initiation.

Having the honor to forward to M. the Chargé d'Affairs of England the annexed copy of the investigations and remarks of the Board of Health of Leghorn, in its meeting of the 30th July last, the Undersigned, &c.,

(Signed) N. CORSINI.

Sub-Inclosure 1 in No. 6.

Report of the Board of Health of Leghorn.

Livorno, 30 *Juglio*, 1838.

ADUNATOSI il Consiglio di Sanità avanti Sua Excellenza il Signor Governatore, Presidente, gli è stata fatta lettura di un dispaccio di Sua Excellenza il Signor Consigliere Direttore dell' I. e R. Dipartimento di Stata, Sopraintendente del Departimento di Sanità, in data de 26 Giugno p. p., e di una lettera annessa a detto dispaccio dell'Incaricato d'Affari d'Inghilterra residente in Firenze, colla quale per commissione del Governo di Sua Maestá Britannica si, domànda in sortanza all I. e R. Governo Toscano,—

1°. Qual sia il più breve periodo de quarantina che un legno da guerra proveniente dalla Turchia, debba compirè a Malta per mantener quell'isola in pratica coi porti Toscani ?

2°. Se questo termine possa limitarzi a quindici giorni, computabili dal momento della partenza del bastimento dall' ultimo luogo sanitariamente sospetto e passibile di quarantina; così che se un bastimento da guerra abbia compito questo periodo di quarantina a Malta, e venga da Malta ad un porto Toscano, senza toccare intermediamente alcun luogo che possa renderlo soggetto a contumacia, possa tal legno essere ammesso a libera practica nel porto Toscano ?

Fatte quindi presenti al Consiglio suddetto le tavole quarantinarie adesso vigenti nell' Isola di Malta che Sua Eccellenza Signor Consigliere Governatore, Presidente, si è di recente procurate da quel Magistrato di Sanità per l'accurato esame dell' affare, è stato primieramente, rilevato essere incorsi in equivico a,lorche si disse che in Malta ai bastimenti da guerra come ai mercantili indistintamente, s'empone una quarantine di 25 giorni; giacche dall' esame di detto tavole contumaciali si apprende che in caso di patente brutta, i legni da guerra sono sot oporti alla contumacia di 25 giorni, e quelli mercantili maggiore di giorni 30,dopo il diocamo delle merci soggetti in lazaretto, e che in caso poi di patento netta, vanno soggetti i bastimenti da guerra alla contumacia di giorni 18, ed i mercantili all' altra di giorni 25, periodi tutti da consumarsi nel porto di quarantina.

Ciò porto ha osservato il Consiglio: che trattandosi di patente netta, niun rilievo verrebbe fatto dal parto suo, se in Malta si riducesse dai 18 ai 15 giorni, il trattamento contumaciale per i legni da guerra, essendo questo appunto il periodo di quarantina che il nostro vigente regolamento assegna par sffatte embarcazioni munite di patente netta.

Che però non dene giammai intendensi che questo periodo, e molto meno quello proprio della patente brutta, possa incomenciare a decorrere dal giorno della partenza del bastimento dall'ultimo luogo sanitariamente sospetto o pregiudicato, e così calcolarsi nel medesimo i giorni della traversata; ritenendosi per principio fondamentale d'ogni instituo sanitario, e per massima universalmente ricenuta da tutti i Magistrati di Sanità, che la contumacia, sia per bastimenti mercantili che per quelli da guerra, non debbe valutarsi che dal momento dell' arrivo del bastimento nel porto di quarantina.

Che a ben giusta ragione si è stabilito e costantemente osservato questo

salutare principio, giacchè non potendosi eseguire durante la traversata a bordo dei bastimenti, quelle operazioni sanitarie che si reputano indispensabili per la preservazione della pubblica incolumità, sempre variabili a seconda delle circostanze; non può quindi aversi fiducia e tranquillamente riposarsi che sulle rassicuranti misure e cautele di sciorini, disinfezioni a che ad insinuazione, suggerimento, e sotto la vigilanza di un illuminato Magistrato di Sanità si praticano nei porti di quarantina, durante l'esperimento della contumacia.

Che se calcolare si dovessero i giorni di traversata, non infrequentemente avverrebbe che un bastimento derivante direttamente da un luogo contaminato e sospetto, dovesse appena giunto essere ammesso a libero commercio, con massimo perciolo ed allarme delle popolazioni; perloche in quelle circostanze, divenendo illusorj tutti i sistemi sanitarj, si anderebbe del pari con quello che si pratica nei porti del Levante Ottomanno, ove niuna precauzione si adotta a tutela della pubblica salute.

Che fermo quindi stanto il principio, che qualunque sia l'assegnato periodo di contumacia, debba questo per l'intiero percorrersi nel porto di quarantina, sebbene erista già una differenza fra il trattamento contumaciale di giorni 25 imposto in Malta ai bastimenti da guerra, e quello presso noi vigento di giorni 35, pure non sarebbe aliero il Consiglio dal far sogetto di esame se in contemplazione dell' ordine regolarità, nettazza e servizio medico che si esercitano abordo di un legno da guerra, potesse convenire anche di una qualche altra riduzione in detto periodo de contumacia.

Ma che non potendo accedere a questa riduzione senza che vi concorrano ancoro gli altri principali Magistrati di Sanità del Mediterraneo, e senza che dal Comitato di Salute di Malta, cui dovrebbe spettare di prenderze l'iniziativa, siano somministrati gli occorrenti schiarimenti in proposito, è forza sospendere per adesso ogni definitivo giudizio fino a cosa meglio conosciuta.

Conseguentemente, il Consiglio di Sanità ad unanimi voti è d'opinione, che in coerenza delle sopraespresse avvertenze e considerazioni, possa dal Superiore Governo darsi replica ai quesiti indirizzatigli in nome del Governo di Sua Maestá Britannica.

(Translation.)

Leghorn, July 30, 1838.

THE Board of Health being assembled in presence of his Excellency the Governor, President, a despatch was read from his Excellency the Counsellor of State, Superintendent of the Department of Health, dated the 26th of June, as also a letter annexed from the English Chargé d'Affaires residing at Florence, whereby, on the part of Her Britannic Majesty's Government, the Imperial and Royal Government of Tuscany is asked,—

1st. What is the shortest period of quarantine which a ship of war coming from Turkey must perform at Malta, in order to maintain that island in free pratique with the ports of Tuscany?

2nd. If that period can be limited to fifteen days from the time of sailing from the last place of departure liable to quarantine; so that, if a ship of war shall have performed that period of quarantine at Malta, and shall come from Malta to a Tuscan port without touching intermediately at any place which would render such ship liable to quarantine, such ship shall be immediately admitted to free pratique in the Tuscan port.

The table of quarantine regulations now in force in Malta having subsequently been laid before the Council, and which his Excellency the Governor, President, has recently procured from the Magistrates of Health of that island, for the purpose of examining the matter with accuracy, the Council has, in the first instance, observed that there has been an error in saying that at Malta, a quarantine of twenty-five days is indiscriminately imposed on ships of war as on merchant vessels; because, on examining the above quarantine regulations, it appears that, in case of a foul bill of health, ships of war are liable to a quarantine of twenty-five days, and merchantmen to thirty days after the unlading of goods susceptible of infection into the lazaretto; while, in case of a clean bill of health, ships of war are subject to a quarantine of eighteen days, and merchantmen to twenty-five days, which periods must be completed in the quarantine port.

This premise, the Council of Leghorn has observed that, with reference to the clean bills of health, no objertion would be made on its part, if the period of quarantine for ships at Malta were reduced from eighteen to fifteen days, this being exactly the term assigned by our existing regulations to ships bearing a clean bill.

That, however, it is on no account to be understood that this period (and much less in case of a foul bill) can begin to date from the day of the departure of the ship from the last place liable to quarantine, so that the days employed in the voyage might count; it being a fundamental principle in all sanitary institutions, and a maxim universally received by all Magistrates of Health, that the quarantine, whether for ships of war or merchantmen, is not to count before the moment of the arrival of the vessel in the quarantine port.

That this salutary principle has justly been established and constantly observed, by reason of the impossibility during the voyage to perform those sanitary operations which are deemed indispensable to public health, and which vary always according to circumstances; and one cannot therefore rely with confidence upon any measures but such as are put in practice under the vigilant eye of an experienced Magistrate of Health, during the performance of the quarantine in port.

That if the days employed on the voyage were to count, it would happen not unfrequently that a ship coming straight from a place suspected or infected, would have a right to be admitted to free pratique immediately on her arrival, to the great danger and alarm of the population. All sanitary systems becoming thereby illusory, we should be on a level with the Ottoman Porte in the Levant, where no precaution is used to protect the public health.

Holding firm to the principle, that whatever be the assigned period of quarantine, it must be performed entirely in the quarantine port, the Board of Health of Leghorn would be willing, in consideration of the order, regularity, cleanliness, and medical skill existing on board ships of war, to examine whether some reduction might not be made upon the term of quarantine, which in Tuscany is thirty-five days, while in Malta it is twenty-five days, for ships of war: but as this could not be done without the concurrence of the principal Magistrates of Health in the Mediterranean, and unless the Board of Health of Malta (to whom it belongs to take the first steps) furnish the necessary information on the subject, all definitive judgment must needs be postponed at present.

The Board of Health is therefore unanimously of opinion that, in conformity with the above circumstances and considerations, the Government can reply to the questions addressed to them in the name of Her Britannic Majesty's Government.

No. 7.

Mr. Aubin to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received September 25.)

My Lord, *Florence, September 15, 1838.*

THE King of Naples having assented to the proposition put forward by the French Government relative to the establishment of quarantine regulations to be observed in common by all the European health officers in the Mediterranean, as mentioned to your Lordship in my despatch of the 23rd of June, it is the opinion of M. Bellocq, the French Minister at this Court, that a proposal will soon be made for assembling in some appointed town, agents from the respective Powers possessing ports in the Mediterranean, to confer upon the question, and to frame the regulations.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) THO. AUBIN.

No. 8.

Mr. Stephen to the Honourable W. Fox Strangways.

Sir, *Downing Street, October* 5, 1838.

WITH reference to your letter of the 10th of July last*, I am directed by Lord Glenelg to transmit to you, for the information of Viscount Palmerston, the accompanying copies of two despatches which have been received from Her Majesty's Lord High Commissioner at Corfu and from the Governor of Malta, reporting the observations which it has occurred to them to make on the subject of the steps which have been taken with a view to the reduction of quarantine to which Her Majesty's ships and vessels are liable in the Mediterranean ports.

I am, &c.,
(Signed) JAMES STEPHEN.

Inclosure 1 in No. 8.

Sir Howard Douglas to Lord Glenelg.

My Lord, *Corfu, August* 31, 1838.

I HAVE had the honour to receive your Lordship's letter of the 27th July, giving cover to a despatch and its inclosures which have been addressed to Viscount Palmerston by Her Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires at Florence†, reporting the steps which he had taken execution of instructions from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, to obtain some reduction of the quarantine on British ships of war arriving at Marseilles and at the ports of Italy, and requesing me to furnish your Lordship with any remarks which may occur to me in connexion with this subject.

It appears that the letter which accompanied the documents transmitted by the Foreign Office to your Lordship, was written under the false impression of ships of war from Malta being subjected to quarantine at Marseilles and the ports of Italy, whereas they are liable to no quarantine in any of the European ports of the Mediterranean, except those of Austria, where they are not admitted to pratique under seven days. The object of Lord Palmerston's instructions, therefore, I take to be such an understanding with the authorities at Marseilles and the ports of Italy as will allow those of Malta to diminish the quarantine now imposed upon ships of war arriving from Turkish ports in the Levant, without compromising the free pratique which Malta enjoys with Marseilles and the ports of Italy.

Mr. Aubin's proposal that the quarantine on ships of war from Turkey should be reduced to fifteen days from the time of sailing from the last place in quarantine is, I fear, more than will be conceded; all the favour that there is a chance of obtaining, being permission to count as quarantine the days of the voyage. In these States, ships of war from the Levant perform twenty-one days' quarantine, including the voyage; merchant-vessels twenty-one days from the day of arrival.

I shall give the subject my earliest and most attentive consideration, and shall not fail to forward to your Lordship such observations as may occur to me.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) HOWARD DOUGLAS.

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* See France, No. 9.

† See Tuscany, No. 4.

Inclosure 2 in No. 8.

Sir H. F. Bouverie to Lord Glenelg.

My Lord, *Malta, August* 30, 1838

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's despatch of the 27th July last, with its inclosures, being copies of a despatch and inclosures addressed to Viscount Palmerston by Her Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires at Florence on the subject of quarantine, and your Lordship calls upon me for any remarks which it may occur to me to make in connexion with this subject.

In reply, I beg leave to state, that nothing would be more satisfactory to me and to the Board of Health of Malta, than to see the quarantine regulations so modified by agreement with the Board of Health of Marseilles, and of the Italian ports having lazarettoes, as to afford relief to Her Majesty's ships of war from the annoyance of quarantine so far as it may be done, due regard being had to the public safety; this Government would be thereby in a great measure relieved from unceasing remonstrances and complaints against regulations which it is not at present in its power to dispense with without utter ruin to the commerce of the island.

I much doubt, however, whether the French Government in particular will ever consent to the proposal made by Mr. Aubin in his letter to the Count Fossombroni, namely, that fifteen days from the date of sailing from the last ports subject to quarantine should be deemed a sufficient quarantine for ships of war from ports liable to quarantine, by which I presume are meant the Ottoman port the the Levant and on the coast of Barbary, Egypt, &c., in which, with and exception of Egypt, no quarantine is observed which is worth the naming, and where the plague exists at all times, more or less, and, consequently, from which it may be introduced on board, and may remain concealed far beyond the term fixed by Mr. Aubin as the maximum.

It is now considered, also, that, should the quarantine upon Her Majesty's ships of war be so much reduced, the ships of war of all other Powers must participate in the advantage, all steam vessels bearing pendants included; and cannot help being doubtful of the safety of admitting the period of fifteen days as the maximum in the case of Turkish vessels of war, on board of which no precautions against infection is ever taken; and it would be difficult to exclude them from the general benefit.

I agree entirely with the opinion, that ships of war, commanded and officered as they are, with so great a weight of responsibility attaching to the due execution of all sanitary regulations, ond perhaps still more to the high sense of honour entertained on board, ought to be treated very differently from merchant-vessels, who may be supposed to care for little but the accomplishment of the object of their labours; and it can never be supposed for a moment that an officer of a ship of war of any nation will wilfully make an erroneous statement upon any of the points which form the series of questions put to them by the officers of quarantine; but it is quite impossible that any officer should be able to state that the germs of contagion do not exist on board, especially if his officers or crew have landed and have had communication with the shore.

Unless the plague has shown itself among the Christian population in the Mussulman States, nothing is ever known of it; the Turks care but little for it, and take no precaution to prevent its spreading; and clothes worn by persons who have died of plague are usually carried to and sold at the bazaars.

The plague which raged in Malta in the year 1813 is still fresh in the recollection of the inhabitants; and I fear that any considerable relaxation of the regulations hitherto strictly adhered to, would be productive of great alarm and discontent.

I annex a statement, showing the names of Her Majesty's ships of war which have performed quarantine in this harbour, and the number of days by each, as well as the ports from which they arrived, since the 1st day of

January last up to the present date; the evil is certainly considerable, but I fear the remedy proposed might be productive of more.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) H. F. BOUVERIE.

Sub-Inclosure in No. 8.

Return of Her Majesty's Ships of War which performed quarantine at Malta, from 1st of January to 28th of August, 1838.

Date of Arrival.	Names of the Ships.	Where from.	Days of Quarantine performed.	Pratique.	Remarks.
1838.				1838	
January 14	Rhadamanthus...	Zante.	10	January 23	
„ 15	Wolverine.....	Greece.	14	„ 28	
March 10	Pembroke	Greece.	14	March 23	
May 12	Carysfort	Tunis	14	May 25	
June 8	Sapphire	Smyrna	24	July 1	
„ 9	Wasp.....	Constantinople	24	July 5	Three days lost at Sea, having been ordered to proceed to Tunis whilst in quarantine.
July 2	Asia	Greece	10	July 11	
August 14	Rhadamanthus ...	Tunis	15	August 28	
„ 15	Rodney.....	Tunis	14	„ 28	
„ 15	Asia	Tunis	14	„ 28	
„ 19	Princess Charlotte	Tunis	10	„ 28	
„ 19	Pembroke	Tunis	10	„ 28	Sailed on the 26th.
„ 19	Vanguard	Tunis	10	„ 28	
„ 19	Wasp	Tunis	10	„ 28	

TURKEY.

No. 1.

Mr. Consul Saunders to Viscount Palmerston.—(*Received March* 1.)

My Lord, *British Consulate, Prevesa, January* 20, 1836.

I HAVE the honour to transmit, for your Lordship's information, copies, with translations, of two documents bearing the signatures of the Governor of Prevesa and of all the Foreign Consuls residing here, relative to the sanitary precautions which are henceforward to be adopted on all occasions of vessels arriving in the port of Prevesa, whether under the Ottoman or any other Flag.

These restrictions will be principally applicable to vessels coming from different ports of Turkey; all which, as well as those from places where the cholera may prevail, will have to perform at Prevesa a quarantine more or less extended, and modified proportionately with the regulations in force in the Ionian Islands, according to the state of health prevailing at the period of departure.

It is hoped that a security will thus be afforded to the islands, which may tend to relieve the trade from many of those impediments in regard to quarantine attending a communication with these parts, which have so materially contributed to affect it in conjunction with other circumstances.

I add the copy of a letter upon the subject to the secretary of his Excellency the Lord High Commissioner at Corfu.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) SYDNEY SMITH SAUNDERS.

Inclosure 1 in No. 1.

Quarantine Regulations for the Port of Prevesa.

IN consequenza di una comunicata che il Governatore di Prevesa, Saly Aga, tenne jeri con li sottoscritti, Consoli della Gran Brettagna, di Francia, e Grecia, relativamente a mesure sanitarie di precauzione da adottarsi d'or innanzi in questo porto, le autorita sudduhiaritte hanno perrio convenuto e stabilito quanto segue:—

Tutti li navigli i quali fossero coperti di bandiere che appartenessero ad una della Potenza delli tre rispettivi Consoli e che la loro derivazione fosse da provenienze sospette, o infette dal colera, o di peste, saranno assoggettate dal momento del loro arrivo, a quelle precauzioni, e regolamenti che da tempo in tempo saranno stabilite frá li tré Consoli.

Allorquando arrivasse in questo porto un naviglio coperto di qualsi siasi bandiera estera, e che non vi esistesse qui il naturale suo Console, in tal caso il capitano devra colocarsi sotto l'imediata protezione di uno dei tré Consoli, ed in tal guisa egli sará considerato e trattato, in uo che riguarda ai regolamenti sanitari, lo stesso come se fosse coperto del vessilo della Potenza di uno dei tré sumenzionati Consoli.

D'altronde pero se il capitano insistesse di colocarsi sotto la protezione della Dogana, in attora quest'ultima prima di costituire il capitano o di lasiarlo comunicare in qualunque maniera con questa cittá, sará tenuta

(come lo sará parimenti l'orché arrivasse dai luoghi sospetti qualche naviglio Ottomano) di comunicare tosto l'arrivo di un tal legno alle autoritá estere, accioché le medesime intervenire possano sopraluoco per adottare quelle misure che il caso e la circostanza esigesse, ed in fine gli Uffiziali della Dogana saranno egualmente obligati di attenersi imaniabilmente agli ordini sanitari che gli saranno impartiti dalli tré Consoli.

Per il buon andamento di questi regolamenti sanitari, i tré sottoscritti Consoli dichiarano, che essendo una misura iniziatoria molto essenziale, il Governatore percio sara tento di emanare gli ordini opportuni a tutti i suoi uffiziali, dogonieri, guardie, &c., affinché questi sorveglino nell' avvenire di non permettere lo sbarco o comunicazione di qualunque esser si voglia persona che appartenesse alli navigli che entrano nel porto di Prevesa, se prima non si fossero sottomessi alle competenti autoritá come sopra, e se osase qualcuno di questa cittá, sotto qualsiasi prettesto di comunicare colle persone del naviglio suddetto prima che il capitano ed equipaggio stesso fossero amessi in libera practica, la persona o persone che si azzardassero di prevaricare li presenti regolamenti sanitari saranno senza distinzione, assoggettati alla stessa contumacia che prescritta verá al naviglio ed equipaggio, e poscia anco subirano quella pena che le sopracennati autoritá crederano meritevole.

(Firmati) SIDNEY SMITH SAUNDERS.
MAXIME RAYBAUD.
MICHEL SOUTZOS.

Prevesa, li 19 *Decembre,* 1835.

(Translation.)

IN consequence of a communication made yesterday by the Governor of Prevesa, Saly Aga, to the Undersigned Consuls of Great Britain, France, and Greece, relative to some measures of sanitary precaution to be henceforward adopted in this port, the before-mentioned authorities have hereupon agreed to, and established the following regulations:—

That all ships bearing the Flag of any one of the Powers represented by the three Consuls respectively, which may have taken their departure from a place suspected of, or infected with, cholera or plague, shall be subjected from the moment of their arrival to such precautions and regulations as may from time to time be determined upon by the three Consuls.

That whenever a ship belonging to any Foreign Powe not having here a Consul of its own, shall arrive at this port, in such case the Captain shall be called upon to place himself under the immediate protection of one of the before-mentioned Consuls; and shall by them be considered and treated the same, in so far as health regulations are concerned, as if bearing the Flag of one of the Powers represented by the Undersigned.

That on the other hand, however, if the Captain should insist upon placing himself under the jurisdiction of the Custom-house, in such case the local authorities, before examining the said Captain in the usual manner, or allowing him to have communication in the city, shall be bound to give notice at once to the Foreign Authorities of the arrival of such a vessel (as shall also be the case whenever any Ottoman vessels may arrive from the places mentioned), to the end that the said authorities may determine upon the spot what precautions the circumstances of the case may require: and further, the authorities of thd Custom-house shall be held to conform strictly to the orders in regard to quarantine, which may be imparted to them on the part of the three Consuls.

For the due performance of these sanitary regulations the three Undersigned Consuls declare, that, as an initiative measure of much importance, it is essentially requisite that the Governor should issue proper orders to all his officers, Custom-house attendants, guards, and the like, to be careful not to allow henceforward the landing of any person whatsoever from vessels entering the port of Prevesa, until such vessels shall have placed themselves under the direction of the competent

authorities as above: and if any individual of this city should, under whatever pretext, venture to have communication with the persons on board such vessels, before the same shall have been admitted to free pratique, all such persons thus acting in contravention of the present sanitary regulations shall be indiscriminately subjected to the same restrictions of quarantine as may be prescribed for the vessels and their crews, and shall moreover be liable to such further punishment as the Undersigned authorities may consider them to deserve.

(Signed) SYDNEY SMITH SAUNDERS.
MAXIME RAYBAUD.
MICHEL SOUTZOS.

The Governor of Prevesa,
(L.S.) SALES.

Prevesa, December 19, 1835.

Inclosure 2 in No. 1.

Quarantine Regulations for the Port of Prevesa.

IN vertu dell' atto segnato in data di oggi relativo alle misure che si dovranno adottare dalli Consoli della Christianitá in Prevesa in quanto reguarda alla Sanitá, noi sottoscritti si siamo convenuti e stabiliamo in che segue:—

Dietro i dispiacevoli avvisi che abbiamo ricevuti pel progresso del colera lungo le rive dell' Adriatico, crediamo necessario per ora di assoggettare tutte le provenienze da Ancona esclusivamente fino a Budua inclusivamente, alla contumacia di giorni quindici.

Le provenienze da Marsiglia fino a Livorno vengono soltanto limitate ad un surino di tre giorni, fino che avremo la continuazione di favorevoli nottizie.

Per tutti quelli navigli che arrivassero in queste parti provenienti dal Levante con patenti sporche, non ostante che l'equipaggio delli stessi avessero goduto durante il viaggio buona salute, sarano sottoposti alla contumacia di quindici giorni.

Quelli però che derivassero egualmente dal Levante con patente nette farono un surino di cinque giorni senz' altro.

In quanto riguarda poi alle navigli con bandiera Ottomana, e che non sarano muniti di patente sanitarie, questi però dietro un solene giuramento che presterá all' uffizio della Dogana, tanto il capitano che l'equipaggio (con l'intervenzione dei Consoli) sarano assoggettati alla contumacia o surino a norma del loro costituto, come provenienza netta o sporca.

Se ogni qualvolta che si venisse a seusprire che per parte del capitano il quale prestó il giuramento, vi fosse qualche dolosa infrazione sanitaria, o falsa dichiarazione de parte sua, in quel caso egli sará considerato non solo come della categoria delle provenienze con patente sporche, ma eziandio será dovutamente punito.

Nel caso che un naviglio prima di entrare in questo porto avesse aprodato o comunicato in un altro luogo dell' Albania, questa circostanza sará considerata come se avvenuta non fossi, e non potrà di consequenza sottrarlo in veruna maniera dalle misure sopradichiaritte.

Le Primati di Prevesa assegnerano quattro guardiani di sanitá, i quali sarano richiesti di prestare il giuramento al momento in cui entrerano nelle lora funzioni, eglino peró godrano del benefizio di una paga di sei piastre al giorno per tutto quel tempo che il loro servizio sarebbe necessario.

Il dispendio suddetto unitamente al loro mantenimento sarà sominis-trato dalli capitani de navigli i quali verano sottomessi alla loro custodia, e sarano prevenuti li suddetti guardiani che in caso di trasgressione agli ordini loro impartitigli subirano ad una pena corezionale, e privati sarano dal suddetto benefizio.

Allorquando si facesse qualunque siasi alterazione nelle Isole Ionie di

contumacia sopra l'Albania, in tale circostanza i tré Consoli dovrano riunirsi nuovamente per prennere in matura considerazione, onde adottare nuove misure analoghe al caso.

(Firmati) SYDNEY SMITH SAUNDERS.
MAXIME RAYBAUD.
MICHAEL SOUTZOS.

Prevesa, li 19 *Decembre*, 1835.

(Translation.)

IN pursuance of the arrangement agreed to under this day's date, relative to the measures henceforth to be enforced by the Consuls of Christendom residing in Prevesa, so far as regards the public health, we the Undersigned have determined, and hereby establish as follows:—

That in consequence of the unsatisfactory advices which have reached us of the progress of the cholera along the banks of the Adriatic, it is considered proper for the present, that all arrivals from Ancona exclusive, to Budua inclusive, should be subject to a quarantine of fifteen days.

That arrivals from Marseilles to Leghorn both inclusive, shall only be liable to a quarantine of observation during three days, the present favorable advices continuing.

That all vessels which may arrive in these parts from the Levant, with foul bills of health, shall undergo a quarantine of fifteen days, even though the crew of the same should have enjoyed a good state of health during the voyage; those, however, coming equally from the Levant with clean bills of health, shall only be placed under observation for the space of five days. With regard, however, to vessels under the Ottoman flag, which may not be furnished with bills of health, all such vessels, after that a solemn declaration shall have been made at the custom-house, by the captain as well as the crew (with the intervention of the said Consuls), shall become liable to quarantine, or only to be placed in reserve under observation, according to the terms of their declaration; assimulating them to the arrivals with foul or with clean bills of health.

If at any time it should be discovered that, on the part of any captain making such solemn declaration, a breach of faith, or false exposition in regard to matters connected with quarantine, should have occurred, such captain shall be considered not only as liable to the restrictions attached to a foul bill of health, but he shall moreover be duly punished.

In case a vessel before entering this port, should have anchored or communicated in some other port of Albania, this circumstance shall in no wise be considered to relieve the vessel from any restrictions which may be applicable to it as before described.

The Primates of Prevesa shall nominate four health officers, who shall be required, on entering upon their functions, to make oath for the due performance of the same; and they shall be allowed six piastres per day during all the time that their services may be required on board. This expense, as well as that of their maintenance, shall be paid by the captains of the vessels which may be placed under their charge; and the said officers shall be premonished, that in case of transgressing the orders furnished to them, they shall undergo a correctional punishment, and shall lose the benefit of all pay due to them as before described.

Whenever there may be made in the Ionian Islands, any sort of alteration in regard to quarantine with Albania, the three undersigned Consuls shall thereupon be required to meet again for the consideration of the circumstances, and the adoption of such new measures as may be suitable to the case in question.

(Signed) SYDNEY SMITH SAUNDERS.
MAXIME RAYBAUD.
MICHAEL SOUTZOS.

The Governor of Prevesa,
(L.S.) SALES.

Prevesa, December 19, 1835.

Inclosure 3 in No. 1.

Mr. Consul Saunders to Mr. Frazer.

Sir, *British Consulate, Prevesa, January* 5, 1836.

REFERRING to a letter which I addressed to Mr. Secretary Gilpin on the 28th of September last, alluding to the proposed adoption of a Code of Quarantine Regulations at Prevesa as a precaution against cholera, and expressing a hope that these regulations might be made to embrace also a provision against the introduction of plague, so as to remove this obstacle to Ionian intercourse with these parts; I have now the satisfaction of transmitting to you, for the information of his Excellency the Lord High Commissioner, copies of two documents which were drawn up in the British cancellaria to embody the result of the several discussions upon the subject, and which have been authenticated by the signatures of the Governor of Prevesa and of all the Foreign Consuls resident in the place.

The first of these documents defines in general terms the principles upon which the regulations in question are permanently to proceed: while the second establishes more precisely the several arrangements which are liable to alteration from time to time according to circumstances, such as the duration of quarantine, &c. I would beg to direct attention more particularly to those stipulations which effect arrivals under the Ottoman Flag; and to the concluding paragraph of the second paper, by which you will perceive that the opportunity is secured of proposing at any time such alterations in the arrangement, as the interests of the Ionian States, in regard to communication with Albania, may require; and I would submit that whenever any such alterations may be judged expedient, a statement of the same may be communicated to this Consulate.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) SYDNEY SMITH SAUNDERS.

No. 2.

Mr. Bidwell to Mr. Consul-General Cartwright.

Sir, *Foreign Office, January* 29, 1836.

VISCOUNT PALMERSTON having communicated to the Lords of His Majesty's Privy Council your despatch in which you request to be informed whether masters of vessels proceeding from Russian ports through the channel of the Bosphorus, are required, on their arrival in ports of the United Kingdom, to produce bills of health from the British Consulate at Constantinople, their Lordships have caused Viscount Palmerston to be informed, that vessels touching at Constantinople and communicating with the shore, are required, upon their arrival in any port of the United Kingdom, to produce a bill of health from the British Consulate in that city, and that such vessels are placed under a precautionary quarantine in this country, in consequence of the masters having landed at Constantinople for the purpose of procuring a firman to pass the Straits.

The Lords of the Council have further suggested to Lord Palmerston, in order to avoid the inconvenience and delay which the shipping interest thus experiences on account of quarantine, that an arrangement should be made at Constantinople, whereby, the masters of British vessels on their outward voyage to the Black Sea, should concert measures with His Majesty's Consul, so as to receive on the return voyage, the necessary firman to pass the Straits, without the necessity of communicating with the Turkish shore.

I am, therefore, directed by Lord Palmerston to instruct you to use

your best endeavours to make an arrangement which shall effect this desirable object.

You will communicate to this department the details of the measure.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) JOHN BIDWELL.

No. 3.

Mr. Consul-General Cartwright to Mr. Bidwell.—(Received June 27.)

Sir, *Constantinople, June* 1, 1836.

WITH reference to the instruction which Lord Palmerston was pleased to address to me by the despatch of the 29th of January last, for an arrangement to be made with the masters of British vessels to enable them to receive, at their return from the Black Sea, the necessary firman to pass the Straits of the Dardanelles without communicating with the Turkish shore, I have the honour to report, for his Lordship's information, the particulars of the arrangement which has been made with the masters of the vessels that have lately passed through these Straits from Russian ports of the Black Sea.

The vessels on their arrival off this port, instead of entering it, proceeded to the Asiatic side of the Bosphorus, and anchored off the town of Scutari, a little below Leander's Tower, each vessel having the appointed signal at her foremast. The British Harbour Master, an officer of the Consulate, went alongside each vessel, and received the manifests of their cargoes, which were dropped into his boat by the masters, and they were then brought to the Cancellieria to enable the Vice-Consul Cancellier to give the necessary certificates for procuring the firmans.

The manifests were returned with the firmans in a tin box, which was carried by the Harbour Master to the respective vessels and deposited in their boats for abstraction of the documents by the masters.

A certificate in the form of which I have the honour to inclose a copy, was delivered to each master, and was sent on board at the same time with the manifest and firman in the tin box.

The vessels which have passed through this channel in observing these forms, are the "Kara" schooner, "Susannah Collings" brig, "Hannibal" brig, and "Astrea" brig.

I had previously inferred His Majesty's Vice-Consul at the Dardanelles, of the arrangement made for the transit of these vessels; and Mr. Lander has arranged, that on their appearance in that Strait, his boat shall go off to them, with a trusty person in it, to superintend the receipt of the firman, for which purpose a long pole has been prepared, the upper part of which is covered with tin, having at the end a tin box, in which the firman is to be placed by the master of each vessel.

I have no reason for suspecting that any one of the masters of these vessels has clandestinely communicated with the shore, and I will not fail to make known to His Majesty's Government any evasion of the arrangement which may come to my knowledge.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) JOHN CARTWRIGHT.

Inclosure in No. 3.

Form of Certificates given to the Masters of the British vessels "Kara," "Susannah Collings," and "Hannibal."

THESE are to certify that neither the personal attendance ashore of Captain Robert Fairclough, [John Crabb, John Hastie,] or any of his crew was required at this port for the purpose of procuring the firman to pass the Straits of the Dardanelles.

On the arrival of the "Kara," ["Susannah Collings," "Hannibal,"] from Odessa, the Harbour Master of this Consulate was sent alongside of her to receive from his boat the Odessa clearances required to order the firman and brought them to this office. They were returned in the same manner to the Captain at the time the firman was delivered to him.

(Signed) A. CARLTON CUMBERBATCH,
Vice-Consul and Cancellier.

Dates of each certificate:—"Kara," 24th May; "Susannah Collings," 24th May; "Hannibal," 25th May.

Form of the Certificate given to the Master of the "Astrea," Captain George Watson, on the 31st May.

THESE are to certify that neither the personal attendance ashore of Captain George Watson, nor any of the crew of the "Astrea," was required at this port for the purpose of procuring the firman to pass the Straits of the Dardanelles.

On the arrival of that vessel in this port, the Harbour Master of this British Consulate-General was sent alongside to receive from his boat the Odessa clearances required to order the firman, and brought them to this office. They were returned in the same manner to the Captain at the time the firman was delivered to him.

Great care was taken in properly fumigating the firman previously to being admitted at this office to be forwarded on board.

(Signed) A. CARLTON CUMBERBATCH,
Vice-Consul and Cancellier.

No. 4.

The Honourable W. Bathurst to Mr. Backhouse.

Sir, *Council Office, Whitehall, August* 12, 1839

WITH reference to your letter of the 28th June last, transmitting copy of a despatch from Mr. Consul-General Cartwright of the 1st of June, relative to an arrangement made by him with masters of vessels passing Constantinople on their homeward voyage, to prevent their communication with the Turkish shore, with the view of diminishing their term of quarantine upon their arrival in the ports of the United Kingdom: I am directed by the Lords of the Council to state to you, for the information of Viscount Palmerston, that the arrangement made by the Consul-General is so satisfactory to their Lordships, and apparently so advantageous to the shipping interest, the Lords of the Council are desirous that a similar arrangement should be made with masters of vessels on their outward voyage, in the hope (by not communicating with the Turkish shore) of avoiding quarantine upon their arrival at Odessa, and other ports and places in the Black Sea; and which their Lordships are of opinion may be immediately carried into effect by the masters of vessels sailing from the United Kingdom being informed by the principal Officers of Customs, that if they wish to take advantage of the arrangement they must upon entering the Bosphorus, anchor, as Mr. Cartwright has directed masters homeward bound, on the Asiatic shore, off the town of Scutari, a little below Leander's Tower, having a yellow flag flying at their main-top-gallant mast, there to remain until visited by the Harbour Master and furnished by him with the required firman.

I am further directed to state, that the Commissioners of His Majesty's Customs will be directed immediately to give the necessary information to all masters of vessels clearing out from this country for the Levant.

I am further directed by the Lords of the Council to request that you will move Viscount Palmerston to cause the necessary instructions to be

returned through the medium of a fumigating box, or after immersion i a bucket of vinegar, to be abstracted by the master of the vessel.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) JOHN BIDWELL.

No. 6.

Mr. Consul Gardner to Viscount Palmerston.—(*Received February* 18.)

(Extract.) *Jassy, January,* 27 1837.

I HAVE the honour to inform your Lordship that the plague has appeared on the Ottoman banks of the Danube, at Toulza, Isaacka, Silistria, and elsewhere, menacing the Principality of Wallachia, particularly from the extended frontier exposed to it. Detachments of the local militia have been sent from hence to the menaced points. Here, however, little is apprehended from the small extent of frontier. The event of its being so immediately in their neighbourhood may lead, however, to sanitary cordons on the frontiers of Austria and Russia. As yet I have received no information of such having taken place. In my next I shall have the honour of communicating further particulars.

No. 7.

Mr. Consul-General Cartwright to Mr. Bidwell.—(*Received March* 16.)

Sir, *Constantinople, February* 10, 1837.

I HAVE delayed representing on the subject of your despatch of the 13th September, 1836, by which Viscount Palmerston was pleased to convey instructions to me respecting the transit in quarantine of British vessels bound to Russian ports of the Black Sea, until I should be able to state the result of the first experiment made with the adoption of the measures recommended by the Lords of His Majesty's Privy Council.

I have the honour now to represent, for the information of Viscount Palmerston, that the British brig "Britannia," Richard Burgess, master, passed up the Bosphorus, towards the Black Sea, on the 31st of October last, having received a firman and a bill of health, with the observance of the precautions practised with vessels passing downwards in their voyages to ports of the United Kingdom.

The papers having been subjected to a strong fumigation, were placed in a tin box, which was delivered on board the "Britannia," then at anchor off Leander's Tower, and the observance of these precautions was duly certified in the bill of health.

On the return of the vessel from the Black Sea it was ascertained by inquiries made to the Captain on the subject, that the "Britannia" did not experience at Odessa any difference of treatment whatever from other vessels, which, in their passage through this channel, had not observed the precaution of avoiding communication with the shore, and of receiving their firmans in the manner indicated.

It is, I think, to be apprehended that the Russian Authorities will not depart from the established regulations affecting vessels passing the Bosphorus to their ports in the Black Sea. A certificate of the due observance of sanitary precautions on the arrival of vessels off Leander's Tower does not offer sufficient security for the subsequent proceedings of the master and crew during the passage of the vessel through this channel, in which it may be detained several weeks by contrary winds, and afterwards reach the Russian port in a few days. On the other hand it may be admitted that the inconvenience of quarantine restrictions is

given to His Majesty's Consul-General at Constantinople, in order that the proposed arrangement of their Lordships may be carried into effect.

I am, &c.,
(Signed) WILLIAM L. BATHURST.

Inclosure in No. 4.

MEMORANDUM.

WITH reference to Mr. Consul-General Cartwright's precautionary arrangement for the delivery of papers to the masters of vessels, viz.:—

"The manuscripts were returned with the firman in a tin box, which was carried by the harbour-master to the respective vessels, and deposited in their boats for abstraction by the masters."

I am directed to state that it may be doubtful whether the Russian authorities would be satisfied with the precaution of a tin box; and that the non-intercourse would be more perfect, if the papers were returned through the medium of a fumigating box, or after immersion in a bucket of vinegar, to be abstracted by the master of the vessel.

(Signed) W. L. BATHURST.

No. 5.

Mr. Bidwell to Mr. Consul-General Cartwright.

Sir, *Foreign Office, September* 13, 1836.

I AM directed by Viscount Palmerston to acquaint you that the arrangement which you have made with masters of vessels passing Constantinople on their homeward voyage, to prevent communication with the Turkish shore, with a view of diminishing the term of quarantine to which such vessels would otherwise be subjected upon their arrival in the ports of the United Kingdom, appear to the Lords of His Majesty's Privy Council to be so satisfactory, and apparently so advantageous to the shipping interest, that their Lordships are desirous a similar arrangement should be made with masters of vessels on their outward voyage, in the hope, that by not communicating with the Turkish shore, they may avoid quarantine upon their arrival at Odessa and other ports and places in the Black Sea.

The Lords of the Council are of opinion that such an arrangement might be carried into immediate effect, if masters of vessels sailing from the United Kingdom, were informed by the officers of His Majesty's Customs, that if they wish to take advantage of this arrangement, they must, upon entering the Bosphorus, hoist a yellow flag at their main-top-gallant mast head, and come to an anchor in the same manner as is done by masters of homeward bound vessels on the Asiatic shore, off the town of Scutari, a little below Leander's tower, there to remain until visited by the Harbour Master, and furnished by him with the required firman.

Directions will accordingly be given to the Commissioners of His Majesty's Customs to cause the necessary information to be made known to all masters of vessels clearing out from this country for the Levant, and I am directed by Lord Palmerston to desire that you will take such steps as may be proper, in order that the proposed arrangement may be carried into effect at Constantinople.

It may be doubtful whether the Russian Authorities will be satisfied with the precaution of a tin box, in which the manifests of vessels are returned with the firman by the Harbour Master, and deposited in the boats of the respective vessels as is the case of homeward bound vessels. The non-intercourse, would, therefore, be more perfect if the papers were

much diminished at the Russian ports by the facilities afforded to vessels for discharging and loading cargoes during the performance of quarantine.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) JOHN CARTWRIGHT.

No. 8.

Mr. Consul-General Colquhoun to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received March 16.)

My Lord, *Bucarest, February 22, 1837.*

THE Austrian Government has thought fit to increase the number of the quarantine days at Rothenthurm and Orsova, from five to ten days, owing to the continuance of the plague on the right side of the Danube. They have also placed a line of quarantine round the Moldavian and Gallician frontier, where, though the *corps sanitaire* existed previously, it was never in active duty. The measures taken by the Sanitary Committee here seem to be efficacious, and are in no instance relaxed in favour of individuals, as was formerly the case.

The reports from the other side of the Danube are very unfavourable; at the small town of Plevna, not far from Sistow, there have been 700 deaths. In the towns, however, below Sistow, on the river, there have occurred few cases, in none more than seven or eight.

In Wallachia there had not occurred a single case of plague, but the influenza is making severe ravages, and has in many cases proved fatal.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) ROBERT G. COLQUHOUN.

No. 9.

Mr. Consul Gardner to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received April 11.)

(Extract.) *Jassy, March 10, 1837.*

THE accompanying letter from Mr. Vice-Consul Cunningham reached me too late to be forwarded by an earlier opportunity.

Inclosure in No. 9.

Mr. Vice-Consul Cunningham to Mr. Consul Gardner.

(Extract.) *Galatz, March 2, 1837.*

DURING the last summer the quarantine from Turkey was fourteen days in the provinces, but during the autumn it was raised to twenty-one days; and until two months back boats were allowed to carry goods and passengers in pratique on the Danube between Ibraïlla and Galatz, by taking a Health Office guard on board the boat; but at that time all communication by the Danube in pratique was forbidden, under pretext of the approach of the plague.

The quarantine on entering Bessarabia from this province, *vid* Reni, is ten or fourteen days; but it is said it will be reduced to four days, the same as at Falczi and Scouleni.

No. 10.

The Hon. W. Fox Strangways to the Hon. W. Bathurst.

Sir, *Foreign Office, March* 29, 1837.

VISCOUNT PALMERSTON having caused an instruction to be addressed to His Majesty's Consul-General at Constantinople, founded upon your letter of the 12th August last, on the subject of the transit in quarantine of British vessels bound to Russian ports of the Black Sea; I am directed by his Lordship to send to you, for the information of the Lords of His Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, the copy of a despatch from Consul-General Cartwright, stating, that notwithstanding he had adopted the course prescribed by their Lordships in regard to vessels passing Constantinople for Russian ports in the Black Sea, such vessels did not experience at Odessa any difference of treatment whatever from other vessels which, in their passage through the Bosphorus, had not observed the precaution of avoiding communication with the shore, and of receiving their firmans in the manner indicated.

I am, &c.,

(Signed) W. FOX STRANGWAYS.

No. 11.

Mr. Consul Gardner to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received May 19.)

(Extract.) *Jassy, April* 28, 1837.

THE plague has appeared on the Turkish Littoral of the Danube. An official letter has been shown me at the Russian Consulate, where I had called to obtain some positive information about it. From that letter it appears some accidents of plague had occurred at Maszyn; and from the Hospodar I learn that it had made its appearance elsewhere. The quarantine on the Russian frontier is at present fourteen days.

The quarantine on the Austrian frontier will be extended to twenty-one days.

No. 12.

Mr. Consul-General Cartwright to Mr. Bidwell.—(Received June 8.)

British Consulate-General,

Sir, *Constantinople, May* 17, 1837.

WE are inclined to attribute to the unusally mild weather which we experienced here in the late winter months, the contined prevalence of the plague in this city and its environs during the season in which it formerly either entirely ceased, or only manifested its existence at intervals.

Pestilential cases may be said to have occurred daily throughout the winter, and although the two last reports from the Greek plague hospital are more favourable than those which immediately preceded them, the number of patients is greater than it generally has been at the same season of the year. The number of deaths during the first week of admission has continued in the same proportion with the entries; so that the virulence of the disorder cannot be yet said to have abated. The report of last week from the Greek hospital, returned fourteen patients entered during the week, of whom five died before the end of it. Occasional cases have occurred on board the ships in the port; in one of which an English vessel, the "Norfolk Hero," of Yarmouth, William Gurwood, master, a sailor named David Fox, was taken ill on the 6th instant, and after an examination by the assistants at the plague hospital, his disorder

having been ascertained to be pestilential, he was removed to the Frank plague hospital in Pera, where I have the satisfaction to say he now is in a fair way of recovery. The schooner "Norfolk Hero" is undergoing the usual process of purification, previous to her departure for Odessa.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) JOHN CARTWRIGHT.

No. 13.

Mr. Acting-Consul Lloyd to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received July 23.)

My Lord, *Bucarest, June 28, 1837.*

ALARMING reports are current here of the plague making great ravages on the right side of the Danube, particularly in the neighbourhood opposite to Ibraïlla.

The plague is likewise reported to be at Rutschuck; but it does not appear that the local Government have thought fit to increase the number of days for the performance of quarantine by travellers from Turkey, which remains at twenty-one days.

At Orsowa, the Austrian Government insist but on five days' performance for those who produce certificates of having remained not less than five days in the principality; but at all the other stations, both on the Wallachian and Moldavian frontier, ten is the number required.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) ST. VINCENT LLOYD.

No. 14.

Mr. Consul Blunt to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received July 27.)

My Lord, *Salonica, July 1, 1837.*

IN my despatch of the 7th of May, 1836, I had the honour to report to your Lordship, that there had been some accidents of plague in this town; since when, up to the present time, there have been occasional cases. It has, I am sorry to say, within the last few days, broken out with virulence, and the average deaths amount to fifty-five per diem.

Emin Pasha of Larissa has ordered strict quarantine to be observed throughout his pashalic, and no person can land on the coast between the River Vardur and Volo without having to perform quarantine. At the ports of Cattarina, Caritza, and Volo, lazarets have been built by Emin Pasha, where all persons from infected places have to perform fourteen days quarantine. The Turkish Government tatars are not even allowed to pass, they being retained at the quarantine stations, and their despatches forwarded by other tatars. The Roumelie Vallesie has also established quarantine at Monastere, and at all the towns and villages within his jurisdiction.

I regret having to state that Ibrahim Pasha, Pasha of Salonica, will not follow the good example set him by Emin Pasha. I have done all in my power, my Lord, to endeavour to induce him to adopt sanitary measures, pointing out to him the destruction of property, and the ruin it would cause to commerce, if measures were not taken to check the progress of the plague. The Consuls of France, Russia, and Austria, have also done everything in their power to induce him, without being able to conquer his deeply-rooted prejudices; the result is, my Lord, that all the bazaars are now closed, nine-tenths of the inhabitants have fled, and the trade is for the moment ruined; which is to be particularly regretted at Salonica, as the most common precaution would, in the first instance, have arrested the progress of the evil, and there is but a very small portion of the Turkish population anyways opposed to quarantine.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) CHAS. BLUNT.

No. 15.

Colonel Hodges to Mr. Bidwell.—(*Received October* 2.)

British Consulate, Servia,
Sir, *Belgrade, September* 6, 1837.

I HAVE the honour to acquaint you that three cases of plague have occurred at Sagodin, a town in Servia, twenty-six hours distant from Belgrade.

His Highness the Prince of Servia has encircled the town infected, with troops, and every possible precaution has been adopted to arrest the progress of the disease.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) G. LLOYD HODGES.

No. 16.

Mr. Consul Gardner to Viscount Palmerston.—(*Received September* 30.)

(Extract.) *Jassy, September* 8, 1837.

I WAITED on the Hospodar to make representations on the conduct pursued by the direction of the quarantine at Galatz, to the serious inconvenience of passengers arriving from Constantinople. The Hospodar assured me of his desire to remedy the inconvenience, and gave me a written order to the Minister of the Interior, as I understood to that effect, which I personally delivered. The inclosed copy of the communication consequently addressed to this Consulate by the Minister of the Interior approves of all the measures taken.

Mr. Vice-Consul Cunningham informs me, under date of 4th September, that a regulation of the quarantine was published; that vessels should remain on the Turkish side of the river and have their cargoes sent over in lighters. He says that this regulation will not be put in force for the present.

The quarantine for passengers remains fixed at twenty-one days at Galatz.

Inclosure in No. 16.

The Moldavian Minister of the Interior to Mr. Consul Gardner.

(Traduction.) *Jassy, le* 4 *Septembre*, 1837.

SUR l'intervention que le Consulat de Sa Majesté Britannique a demandé à Son Altesse le Prince Régnant, pour la réception des passagers et des marchandises dans le port de Galatz, et leur purification nécessaire dans la quarantaine de cette ville, le Comité Sanitaire a l'honneur de notifier, que comme l'accident du 8 Août d'un passager frappé de contagion dans la dite quarantaine, a exigé de plus fortes mesures de la part Direction, sur la stricte observation de toutes les lois sanitaires, il a été obligé de faire laver et purifier la quarantaine, ce qui a donné lieu de craindre l'introduction de la peste dans l'intérieur du pays; il ne peut pourtant que s'applaudir maintenant des mesures que la Direction a prises, et de l'activité qu'elle a montrée pour préserver la Principauté d'un tel fléau. Ce même comité ayant voulu rétablir l'ordre de la quarantaine le plus tôt qu'il lui fût possible, a engagé la Direction d'employer par la voie de l'Inspection Générale de toutes les quarantaines, les mesures et les dispositions les plus favorables qu'elle jugera vis-à-vis les bateaux à vapeur et les passagers, ce qui fait espérer que le Consulat Britannique en sera content, d'autant plus que le comité a des ordres princiers de

prévenir tous les désordres qui puissent résulter d'une négligence de sa part, et de faire la satisfaction convenable en pareil cas, en ne s'écartant toutefois des lois sanitaires ci-dessus mentionnées.

(Signé) *Le Grand Logothete,* GEORGES CATARZI,
Ministre de l'Intérieur,
Et un autre encore.

(Translation.)

(Translation.) *Jassy, September* 4, 1837.

WITH respect to the intervention which the Consulate of Her Brittannic Majesty has requested of His Highness the Prince Regent with respect to the reception of passengers and merchandize in the port of Galatz, and their necessary purification in the quarantine of that town, the Board of Health has the honour of notifying, that in consequence of what occurred on the 8th of August, when a passenger was attacked by the plague in the said quarantine, having required stronger precautions on the part of the Directory, for the strict enforcement of all the sanitary laws, it has been found necessary to wash and purify the quarantine station, this has occasioned a fear that the plague has been introduced into the interior of the country: nevertheless we must applaud the measures resorted to by the Directory, and the activity it has shown to protect the principality from such a scourge. The same board wishing to re-establish the quarantine as soon as possible, has induced the directory to adopt with the assistance of the general superintendents of all quarantines, such measures and regulations as they shall consider most proper for steam-boats and their passengers; on this account we are induced to believe that the British Consulate will be satisfied; the more so since the board has the orders of the Prince to guard against any irregularities which might arise from negligence on his part, and in such cases to render proper satisfaction, at the same time adhering to the sanitary laws mentioned above.

(Signed) *The Grand Logothete,* GEORGES CATARZI,
Minister of the Interior.
And by one more.

No. 17.

Lord Ponsonby to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received October 5.)

My Lord, *Therapia, September* 12, 1837.

I HAVE the honour to inclose a Report from Mr. Consul Lander, relating to the establishment of a quarantine at the Dardanelles.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) PONSONBY.

Inclosure in No. 17.

Mr. Consul Lander to Lord Ponsonby.

My Lord, *Dardanelles, September* 4, 1837.

I HAVE the honour to report to your Lordship that, at the request of the Pasha, the Consuls of the chief European Powers residing at this place have assembled at his Excellency's residence, for the purpose of taking into consideration the most desirable measures to be adopted for carrying into effect the wishes of the Sublime Porte towards establishing a quarantine at the Dardanelles; but from the nature of the instructions transmitted to my Russian and Imperial colleagues, it would appear that their power of co-operating in any quarantine arrangement at these castles is limited to vessels arriving solely from Smyrna, and they consequently

decline entering upon this subject beyond what may strictly have reference to the state of public health in that city.

The Pasha, after making a few remarks upon the different tenour of the instructions the Consuls had been furnished with upon the present occasion, imparted to them the substance of those with which the Porte had intrusted him for his guidance, and whereby it would seem to be the intention of the Ottoman Government to establish a quarantine for all vessels arriving in these parts from any place where plague exists; and that, for the due execution of this service, a boat is to be sent off to each vessel on the part of the Pasha (as chief of the quarantine department), to make inquiry respecting the health of the crew, the particulars of her voyage, and the nature of the cargo, and to demand, if necessary, the ship's papers; also to note down the names of all passengers, a list of whom is to be sent on to Constantinople. Upon being made acquainted with these particulars in the establishment of a quarantine at these castles, the Consuls considered it their duty to inform his Excellency the Pasha that such regulations being pregnant with matter of serious consideration for the general navigation of these straits according to existing treaties, they could not possibly allow of their being put in force, until such times as they were sanctioned so to do by their respective chiefs near the Sublime Porte.

The Pasha replied that he would make these objections known to his Government, and wait further orders; when the meeting was dissolved.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) C. A. LANDER.

No. 18.

Mr. Consul Gardner to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received October 20.)

(Extract.) *Jassy, September* 28, 1837.

I INCLOSE a letter from Mr. Vice-Consul Cunningham.

The plague is said to be in force generally on the line of the Danube, and particularly at Rustchuk and Silistria.

Inclosure in No. 18.

Mr. Vice-Consul Cunningham to Mr. Consul Gardner.

(Extract.) *Galatz, July* 5, 1837.

I BEG to inclose you copy of a document which was published at Ibraïlla on Saturday last, by which all goods coming from Europe put up in tarpauline, sealed by the Russian Consul's seal, and accompanied by his certificate, were to be opened and perform quarantine. On my return here to-day, I called on Colonel Balsche to know if such an order had been promulgated here. He told me that Mr. Mavros had intended making such an order, but that he, the Colonel, had opposed it; and consequently only goods from Malta, where it is said the plague exists, will be subject to this quarantine.

Sub-Inclosure in No. 18.

Order of the Inspector of Quarantine of the Line of the Danube in both the Principalities.

(Translation from the Moldavian.)

IN conformity with other measures taken by the Committee relative to the malady of plague which approaches the principalities, which

measures are already known to the Direction of this quarantine, the following is published: that all the merchandise which comes from ports in Europe in tarpauline bales, and with certificate, cannot be admitted to pratique by washing the outside with water, as the city of Malta suffers from plague, but all must be opened, and the merchandise contained in them exposed to the free air. The Direction of the quarantine will pay attention that the bales are properly opened to allow the air to penetrate, and this always to be done without fail, (otherwise the responsibility will lie with the Direction of the quarantine,) for greater security against every danger these merchandise might cause when not subjected to the laws of purification, and more so at present when the plague is on the whole line of the Danube and in the greatest force.

Signed by the Inspector of the Quarantine.

(Signed) MAVRO.

Direction of the Quarantine, Ibrailla, June 27, 1837.

No. 19.

Colonel Hodges to Mr. Bidwell.—(Received October 31.)

British Consulate, Servia,
(Extract.) *Belgrade, October* 16, 1837.

IN reference to my despatch of the 6th ultimo, wherein I had the honour to report the appearance of the plague in Servia, I have now the satisfaction of informing you, that the disease has confined itself to the places where it first made its appearance, namely, Alexenitza, Parachin, Sagodin, and one or two villages in the district of Valiena; and that it has nowhere spread beyond these limits.

Much praise is due to the vigorous measures adopted by the Prince of Servia to prevent the spread of this disease; and in a late communication from his Highness, he states, "the disease is on the decline everywhere, and I trust to be able to acquaint you in a few days that it has ceased to exist."

No. 20.

Mr. Le Marchant to the Honourable W. Fox Strangways.

Office of Committee of Privy Council for Trade,
Sir, *Whitehall, October* 16, 1837.

I HAVE laid before the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade your letter of the 6th instant, with its inclosures, relative to a quarantine which the Turkish Government propose to establish at the Dardanelles; and their Lordships direct me to request that you will inform Lord Palmerston, that the existing quarantine regulations in the Levant already impose serious burthens upon and interpose great impediments in the way of our trade in the Mediterranean and Archipelago; and such frequent complaints have in consequence been received by this Board, that their Lordships feel it to be most desirable for our commercial interests to prevent any additional burthen from being imposed; and they would therefore recommend that the utmost consideration should be given to the subject, and the strongest grounds of necessity be established before Her Majesty's Government consent to any of the new regulations proposed by the Porte.

I have, &c.;

(Signed) DENIS LE MARCHANT.

No. 21.

Viscount Palmerston to Lord Ponsonby.

My Lord, *Foreign Office, October* 21, 1837.

I TRANSMIT to your Excellency herewith, for your information and guidance, a copy of a letter which I have received from the Board of Trade, to whom I communicated your Excellency's despatch of the 12th ultimo, upon the subject of the quarantine regulations proposed to be adopted by the Turkish Government at the Dardanelles.

I am, &c.,
(Signed) PALMERSTON.

No. 22.

Lord Ponsonby to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received December 14.)

My Lord, *Therapia, November* 26, 1837.

I HAVE the honour to acquaint your Lordship, in reply to your instruction of the 21st ultimo, inclosing a letter to your Lordship's Office, from the Board of Trade, that nothing has been effected by the Porte with respect to the establishment of quarantine at the Dardanelles. The Ottoman Commissioner who was sent there is dead, and no regulations whatever have been made.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) PONSONBY.

No. 23.

Mr. Consul Gardner to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received December 19.)

(Extract.) *Jassy, November* 27, 1837.

THE plague, which had made its appearance at Odessa, has necessitated precautionary measures on the line of frontier towards Russia, both in this principality and in Gallicia. I understand the latest reports from Odessa are favourable, inasmuch as they represent the contagion having been arrested, and express strong hopes of its being speedily extirpated.

No. 24.

Mr. Consul-General Colquhoun to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received May 15.)

My Lord, *Bucarest, April* 16, 1838.

THE plague having during the last few weeks disappeared from the countries on this side of the Balkans, the Health Office has announced that the usual weekly reports would cease to be made to the various Consulates.

The general health of the principality continues to be very bad, owing to the unfavourable season, which has proved fatal to great numbers. The weekly obituary in the capital amounts in ordinary seasons to thirty a-week, the average during the last two months has been eighty a-week.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) ROBERT G. COLQUHOUN.

No. 25.

Lord Ponsonby to Viscount Palmerston.—(*Received May* 14.)

My Lord, *Therapia, April* 19, 1838.

I HAVE the honour to inclose a copy of a circular note addressed by the Sublime Porte to the Foreign Ministers, announcing the determination of the Sultan to establish a quarantine in his dominions.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) PONSONBY.

Inclosure in No. 25.

Mustapha Rechid Pasha to Lord Ponsonby.

(Traduction.) *Le* 22 *Mouharem*, 1254. (17 *Avril*, 1838.)

SA Hautesse, cédant à l'impulsion de son excellent cœur, qui le porte toujours à faire le bonheur de son empire par des actes de bienfaisance et de miséricorde, se plait à répandre sur tous les peuples et les sujets qui vivent à l'ombre de sa justice souveraine, des bienfaits de tout genre.

Conséquemment à ces principes, Sa Hautesse, voulant calmer les craintes que ne peut manquer d'inspirer au public la contagion qui se manifeste depuis quelque tems, et par intervalles, à Constantinople, a ordonné que le système de la quarantaine soit adopté et suivi dans ses Etats.

L'établissement de la quarantaine, d'une utilité générale, produira, à n'en pas douter, plus d'un bon effet; parcequ'en même tems qu'il fera le bien-être de l'Empire Ottoman, il rendra tout-à-fait sûres les communications réciproques de cet empire avec les Etats amis de la Sublime Porte.

Les personnes chargées d'établir la quarantaine s'occupent de la discussion de la manière de l'établir et de la maintenir, du choix des lieux où elle doit être établie, et des autres objets qui s'y rattachent; et plus tard, le Ministère des Affaires Etrangères fera connaître amicalement au Corps Diplomatique les mesures sanitaires qui auront été définitivement arrêtées.

Nous nous empressons, en attendant, d'informer M. l'Ambassadeur d'Angleterre, notre ami, de quoi il est question, et c'est ce que nous faisons par cette note officielle, en saisissant cette occasion, &c.,

(Signé) RECHID.

(Translation.)

22*nd Muharem*, 1254. (*April* 17, 1838.)

HIS Highness, following the dictates of his good heart, which at all times leads him to acts of kindness and mercy for the welfare of his empire, is happy in spreading favours of all kinds over the people and subjects living in the shade of his sovereign justice.

Carrying out these principles, with a desire to quiet the alarm which the contagion existing for some time past and at intervals, in Constantinople, cannot fail to create in the public mind; his Highness has decreed that the system of quarantine shall be adopted in his dominions.

The establishment of quarantine, so generally useful, will without doubt produce many good effects; because, at the same time that it will be for the welfare of the Ottoman Empire, it will render quite secure the reciprocal communications of that empire with the Powers friendly to the Sublime Porte.

The persons entrusted with the establishment of quarantine are occupied in discussing the manner in which it shall be established and

kept up, the selection of the spot, and other matters relative thereto; and at a future time the Minister for Foreign Affairs will bring to the notice of the Diplomatic Body the sanitary measures which will have been definitively determined upon.

Meanwhile, we lose no time in informing our friend the English Ambassador, of the subject in question, which we do by this official note, at the same time seizing the opportunity, &c.,

(Signed) RECHID.

No. 26.

Lord Ponsonby to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received July 3.)

(Extract.) *Therapia, May* 21, 1838.

I HAVE the honour to inclose a translation of what was published by authority in the "Moniteur Ottoman," on the subject of quarantine.

I believe this measure is a bad one to be adopted in this country, because I think it must be wholly ineffectual for its intended purpose, and that it will lead to perpetual conflicts between the Government and the religious and national prejudices and habits of the people.

In conformity with your instructions I spoke against the establishment of quarantine at the Dardanelles, and presuming that you would see stronger reasons for being against the universal measure, I thought myself at liberty to try to dissuade the Minister from adopting it, but I could not succeed.

Nourie Pasha is appointed Superintendent of the quarantine establishment.

Inclosure in No. 26.

Extract from the "Moniteur Ottoman" of the 9th of May, 1838.

AU nombre des conquêtes que le règne actuel se glorifie à juste droit d'avoir accomplies dans ce pays, sur les résistances de l'erreur et des traditions nuisibles, nous sommes heureux de pouvoir citer aujourd'hui une décision importante, récemment prise, et qui proclame, d'une manière éclatante, sa haute sagesse, en même temps qu'elle est pour l'humanité le gage d'un avenir fécond en bienfaits; c'est l'adoption d'un système général sanitaire contre la peste.

Cette grande et salutaire mesure ne pouvait échapper à la solicitude d'un Souverain dont tant d'irrécusables témoignages ont prouvé jusqu'ici la volonté ferme et éclairée de vaincre les obstacles qui retardaient le progrès du bien dans son empire. Mais des considérations impérieuses, faciles à comprendre par ceux qui savent faire la part de la puissance des idées et des mœurs établies, lui avaient fait sentir la nécessité d'en ajourner la réalisation, jusqu'au moment où le concours volontaire de l'assentiment unanime et du vœu général lui aurait assuré les conditions de succès qui, seules, peuvent en garantir l'efficacité. Ce concours, le temps et l'heureuse influence du nouvel ordre de choses le lui ont acquis.

Déjà depuis long-temps, les classes élevées de la population avaient commencé à envisager les précautions sanitaires sous leur véritable jour, et à les défendre contre les attaques d'une opinion accréditée moins par une conviction réelle, que par l'empire d'un antique préjugé. Aussi elles étaient généralement observées parmi ces classes dont l'exemple avait puissamment contribué à affaiblir les répugnances populaires.

Toutefois, ces répugnances semblaient encore assez vives pour que les différens ministres qui se sont succédé jusqu'au dernier lieu, ne crussent pas encore à l'opportunité d'une mesure générale.

Dans le but de dissiper jusqu'au dernier doute que pourraient nourrir les esprits timorés, un mandement a été publié, à l'usage du

peuple, par la voie du journal officiel; nous en donnons ici la traduction textuelle:—

"Il est notoire à tout le monde, et les paroles de notre Saint Prophète, ainsi que nos écrivains les plus célèbres, nous l'enseignent aussi, que Dieu seul possède la puissance de tirer du néant, et sans cause connue, tout ce qui existe sous le ciel, comme aussi de détruire et faire disparaître son ouvrage, quand il lui plaît.

"Il n'est personne au monde non plus qui puisse ignorer que, par un effet de sa suprême bonté pour tout ce qui sort de sa main toute-puissante, Dieu a établi entre les différens objets qu'il a créés, des rapports, ou une sorte de besoin réciproque et de dépendance les uns des autres. Ainsi, par exemple, la faim ne peut cesser que par l'alimentation, l'eau apaise le soif, la peine suit la faute, le salut de l'homme dépend de l'adoration du vrai Dieu et d'une vie conforme à ses lois. De même, il a départi à tous les êtres inanimés, tels que les étoiles, les minéraux, les végétaux, ainsi qu'aux nombreuses espèces d'animaux, des propriétés particulières; par exemple, le feu a celle de brûler, l'eau, d'étancher la soif. Il est vrai que la Toute-Puissance divine peut à son gré suspendre l'effet de ses lois, comme elle l'a fait à l'égard d'Ibrahim, mais c'est là une exception; pour la totalité des hommes ces lois sont invariables, et leurs besoins ne peuvent être satisfaits que par les moyens qui leur sont analogues. C'est pourquoi la faim demande des alimens, la soif de l'eau, les maladies des médicamens.

Un homme se rendrait gravement coupable si, dans un cas d'extrême urgence et à défaut de tout autre aliment, il se laissait mourir d'inanition plutôt que de manger de la chair d'animaux morts. Il existe en outre certains autres moyens réputés aussi utiles que les remèdes, dont l'inadmission, ainsi que nous l'apprennent les livres de nos Saints, nous ferait passer, dans l'esprit des gens éclairés, sinon comme gravement coupables, du moins comme dénués de bons sens.

"Il faut en excepter un certain nombre d'êtres privilégiés qui, par leur qualité de Saints (*musterihoun*), se sont mis au-dessus des besoins de la vie et ont négligé l'emploi des moyens communs. Leur exemple serait bon à suivre, si l'on pouvait oser se croire, sous le rapport des vertus personnelles, semblables à eux. N'est-il pas dit dans nos livres les plus vénérés, entr'autres dans l'ouvrage intitulé 'Tebyin-ul-Mouharrem,' qu'il est dangereux de faire le pélérinage de La Mecque sans être pourvu de tout ce qui est nécessaire à la vie?

"Nous lisons encore dans le 'Ehyayi-ul-Ullum' de l'imam 'Gazali,' qu'à deux classes de pélérins seulement, il peut être permis de s'exposer au péril des privations durant la route: à ceux qui, par esprit de mortification, veulent endurer le tourment de la faim, et à ceux qui font le vœu de ne se nourrir que d'herbes; mais ces sacrifices, bien qu'agréables à Dieu ne sont pas commandés aux pélérins, et ne peuvent être considérés que comme les actes volontaires d'hommes entièrement consacrés au service divin.

"Ce qui nous reste donc à faire, c'est de nous soumettre dans toutes les circonstances à la volonté du Tout-Puissant, et de ne point chercher à nous soustraire à l'emploi des moyens qu'il a mis à notre portée pour la satisfaction de nos besoins. L'usage de ces moyens, loin d'affaiblir la résignation que nous lui devons, est conforme au contraire à sa volonté, puisque c'est elle qui nous les a fait connaître.

"Nous avons sous les yeux les ouvrages de l'imam 'Fahriddin-Errazi,' dans lesquels ce vénérable auteur, après avoir parlé de l'impossibilité pour l'homme de se soustraire aux arrêts du ciel, ne manque pas, d'un autre côté, de qualifier d'ignorans ceux qui, à raison même de cette impossibilité, croient pouvoir repousser les moyens que Dieu a mis en notre pouvoir pour calmer nos souffrances, mais même de nous en recommander l'usage.

"Il est désormais démontré et par les expériences médicales, et par une foule de preuves non-équivoques, que la peste, qui, jusqu'ici, a affligé par intervalle l'Empire Ottoman, est, de sa nature, contagieuse, et rentre ainsi dans la classe des autres maladies contagieuses, telles que les différentes espèces de lèpres, la petite vérole, la rougeole, &c. Or, les

commentateurs des paroles de notre Saint Prophète nous disent qu'il faut se garder des maladies ci-dessus énoncées, avec autant de soin que l'on en mettrait à éviter le ren contre d'un lion féroce.

"D'un autre côté, le bons sens nous enseigne qu'il est dangereux de se tenir, en cas de tremblement de terre, dans les habitations, et que si un mur menace ruine, il faut l'éviter et se mettre á l'écart. Enfin, il est indispensablement nécessaire d'avoir recours, dans les maladies, aux remèdes qui peuvent rendre la santé, et, par là, contribuer à prolonger l'existence de l'homme, accroître la population de l'empire, sa force, son commerce, ses ressources, et faire prospérer ses finances.

"A peine un homme peut-il se rendre utile à son pays avant l'âge de vingt ou trente ans; or, n'est-il pas évident que l'agriculture et toutes les industries qui réclament le travail de ses mains, ne peuvent que souffrir de l'immense diminution de bras occasionnée par la mort de ceux qui succombent avant cet âge.

"Il est inutile d'en dire davantage pour démontrer combien il est important de recourir aux mesures propres à nous préserver des dangers qui peuvent menacer notre existence individuelle et l'intérêt de l'empire, et l'on s'exposerait à passer pour ignorant en s'obstinant à ne pas vouloir en reconnaître l'utilité. Le médecine ne nous a laissé aucun doute sur la nature contagieuse de la peste, et il est indifférent de chercher à s'expliquer par quels moyens elle se communique.

"En outre des considérations qui précèdent, des ulémas éclairés, appelés aux séances du conseil de la Sublime Porte, ont donné un fetwa qui porte en substance que, lorsqu'une ville est affligée de la peste, il est permis de se dérober à la colère de Dieu et de se réfugier dans le sein de sa clémence. Et en conséquence de ce fetwa, notre Souverain Auguste, dans le but de préserver des dangers de fléau les nombreuses populations confiées à sa protection, et d'augmenter la force de l'empire, a donné ses ordres pour l'organisation de mesures sanitaires appropriées à la position de la capitale et aux intérêts de ses habitans.

"Ces mesures étant en tous points conformes aux principes de notre religion, nous aimons à croire que tout le monde s'empressera de s'y conformer scrupuleusement. Un mémoire, actuellement sous presse, en fera connaître au public la nature et les conditions. Vouloir s'y soustraire par certains préjugés et un zèle outré de religion, c'est méconnaître les bienfaits de son souverain, et se rendre envers lui coupable d'ingratitude. A part une foule de raisons physiques et morales qui prouvent l'utilité et la nécessité de cette nouvelle décision, nous pourrions encore citer à l'appui de nos argumens, l'exemple de nos anciens Souverains Musulmans, que fesaient enfermer, par mesure de précaution, les lépreux dans des hôpitaux construits à leurs frais.

"Mais s'il se rencontrait des hommes aussi aveuglés par des idées erronnées pour se permettre la moindre infraction aux ordres émanés de l'autorité suprême d'après le fetwa légal, un châtiment exemplaire serait infligé à leur délit, aussitôt qu'il aurait eté constaté."

No 27.

Lord Ponsonby to Viscount Palmerston.—(*Received June* 21.)

My Lord, *Therapia, May* 28, 1838.

I INCLOSE an official memorandum I received from the Sublime Porte, relating to quarantine regulations, and the answer I returned to it, containing the statement of the violation of our rights which would attend the execution of one of the regulations. I do not consider myself entitled to infringe any rights of Englishmen, and I believe it would be injudicious to abandon the one in question for the end proposed to be attained by it. I have stated in a previous despatch, my apprehension that mischief, and no good, will be the result of the plan for establishing quarantine, &c. My apprehensions are not lessened, but the contrary, by the intelligence I

receive of the feelings of the people, high and low, with respect to the measure. I have, &c..

(Signed) PONSONBY.

P S.—I inclose copy of the note which the French Ambassador addressed to the Porte on the same subject.

Inclosure 1 in No. 27.

Rechid Pasha to Lord Ponsonby.

(Traduction.)

AU nombre des excellentes institutions d'un intérêt local et des établissemens utiles, qu'avec l'aide de Dieu, il lui a réussi de fonder, Sa Hautesse ayant voulu ajouter le système de la quarantaine, système de la plus grande importance, qui offre, sous les rapports du bien-être du pays et de la santé des habitans, des avantages communs à toute la société elle a ordonné que la quarantaine fût établie dans ses Etats.

Il est essentiel de commencer par prendre des mesures pour garantir de la contagion, et au besoin pour désinfecter la ville de Constantinople, (Dieu l'ait pour toujours en sa sainte garde!) et d'établir des cordons sanitaires, qui sont l'âme de la quarantaine, dans des endroits convenables, afin de mettre par là cette ville qui est le centre de l'Empire Ottoman, à l'abri de la maladie.

Sa Hautesse ayant donc ordonné l'établissement de la quarantaine, il a été arrêté dans le Conseil de la Porte, et dans le Conseil Supérieur d'Ahkiami Adliyé, que des cordons et des lazarets seront établis là où il serait avantageux de les établir; mais, certes, il n'est pas moins nécessaire de veiller soigneusement à la désinfection des lieux et des effets compromis.

Or, la Direction de la quarantaine, après nous avoir fait savoir par un rapport, que ces jours-ci quelques accidens de peste (dont Dieu nous préserve!) ont eu lieu par ci, par là, a proposé les mesures suivantes, jugées nécessaires pour purifier les lieux infectés: "Désormais lorsque la peste se sera manifestée quelque part, on en avertira aussitôt la Direction de la quarantaine. Lorsqu'une personne meurt, quelle que soit d'ailleurs la maladie dont elle est morte, on le fera également savoir aux directeurs de la quarantaine, et le corps ne sera point levé sans un permis de leur part; ces mesures, dit le rapport, doivent être portées à la connaissance du public, afin que l'on s'y conforme."

Les mesures dont il s'agit, approuvées par les deux conseils, ont été sanctionnées par Sa Hautesse, qui a ordonné par un Rescrit Impérial, ce qui suit:—

"Dorénavant, dès qu'une personne, de l'un ou de l'autre sexe, sera morte d'une maladie quelconque, on en avertira les directeurs de la quarantaine qui feront visiter le corps, lequel ne sera levé sans que l'on ait, au préalable, obtenu un permis de leur part; s'il est constaté que cette personne est morte de peste, on procédera sur-le-champ à la désinfection du lieu et des effets, suivant les règles qu'il faut observer en pareil cas, et conformément à ce que les directeurs de la quarantaine jugeront à propos de prescrire." Ces ordres ont été communiqués aux autorités compétentes, par des bouyourouldis écrits *ad hoc.*

La quarantaine, ainsi qu'il est dit dans les notes officielles que furent remises dennièrement à MM. les Représentans des Puissances amies, et par lesquelles nous leur annonçâmes notre résolution de l'établir, étant établie dans un intérêt général, et considérée comme devant produire les meilleurs résultats, on doit la faire observer aussi à l'égard des sujets étrangers qui se trouvent à Constantinople. Nous engageons donc Monsieur l'Ambassadeur de la Cour de la Grande Bretagne, à porter les présentes dispositions à la connaissance des négocians et de tous les sujets Anglais, pour qu'ils aient à s'y soumettre; et c'est dans cet objet que nous lui remettons ce mémorandum officiel comme nous en avons remis à chaque Légation.

Nous saisissons, &c., (Signé) RECHID.

Inclosure 2 in No. 27.

Lord Ponsonby to Rechid Pasha.

Therapia, May 27, 1838.

THE Undersigned, &c., has received from his Excellency the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Sublime Porte, the memorandum dated 22nd May, and relating to the execution of the hatti-sheriff concerning the establishment of quarantine, wherein, amongst other regulations, it is ordered that every death that takes place shall be notified to the local authorities of the place where it happens, who shall appoint agents to ascertain the cause of the death; and in case of its appearing to them that the cause was plague, to take measures for the purification of the habitations and people, as prescribed by the regulations made for that purpose.

The Undersigned thinks it his duty to place before his Excellency, for the information of the Sublime Porte, a fact which it may be important to the Sublime Porte to have clearly exposed to its view, and which probably had escaped the attention of the Ottoman Ministers, viz.: that the execution of the above regulation in the domicile of a British subject. may be legally resisted by the owner thereof, who, in virtue of treaties, enjoys the right to be exempt from the intrusion of the agents of the authorities. The Undersigned is very certain that such resistance will be made by many British subjects, to the execution of the regulation in question; and it will be the duty of the Undersigned to claim and insist on the maintenance of British rights, unless he shall be authorized and commanded by his Government to desist from their vindication. The Undersigned is therefore uneasy at the prospect of the inconvenience that may ensue, and brings the matter under the notice of his Excellency, that the wisdom of the Sublime Porte may provide against the occurrence of the evil.

The Undersigned will advertize his Government of this state of things, and has the honour to be, &c.,

(Signed) PONSONBY.

Inclosure 3 in No. 27.

Admiral Roussin to Rechid Pasha.

Therapia, ce 25 *Mai*, 1838.

L'AMBASSADEUR de Sa Majesté le Roi des Français, Soussigné, a reçu de son Excellence le Ministre de l'Extérieur de la Sublime Porte, le mémorandum officiel du 22 de ce mois, sur l'exécution du hatti-chérif concernant l'établissement de la quarantaine.

D'après cette pièce, tout décès devra être déclaré à l'autorité locale pour que des agens *ad hoc*, nommés par elle, aillent constater le genre de mort, et prennent, en cas de peste, les dispositions d'assainissement prescrites par le réglement.

Le Soussigné n'a point à émettre son opinion sur ce que cette mesure peut avoir d'applicable aux sujets de la Sublime Porte, et il reconnait qu'elle est une conséquence du système de précautions sanitaires que le Gouvernement de Sa Hautesse vient d'adopter; mais il observe, qu'étendue aux sujets étrangers, elle pourrait provoquer des résistances qu'il est de son devoir de prévenir; en effet, l'entrée des agens de l'autorité locale dans les maisons Franques, quel qu'en soit le prétexte, serait contraire aux capitulations qui, sauf le cas prévu par l'Article LXX, s'opposent à cette formalité; il doit donc être fait réservé de ce cas, et tel est l'objet de la présente réponse au mémorandum précité.

Le Soussigné, au surplus, s'empresse d'ajouter qu'il réfère de cette question à son Gouvernement, et sollicite des instructions qui lui permettent de s'associer le plus largement possible à toutes les améliorations méditées par le Gouvernement de Sa Hautesse.

Il profite, &c.,

(Signé) BARON ROUSSIN.

No. 28.

Lord Ponsonby to Viscount Palmerston.—Received July 15.)

My Lord, *Therapia, June* 1, 1838.

I INCLOSE a translated extract from the official part of the Turkish Gazette in support of a measure (quarantine) generally esteemed to be contrary to the Mahomedan law.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) PONSONBY.

Inclosure in No. 28.

Extract from the Turkish Gazette of May, 1838.

(Traduction.)

L'ESPRIT des lois Mahométanes considéré sous le rapport de sa compatibilité avec les mesures sanitaires.

Chacun sait, et les hommes versés dans notre Sainte Religion l'ont dit dans les écrits qu'ils ont publiés sur les lois et la métaphysique, que l'Auteur de la nature, pouvant créer et détruire toutes choses sans causes efficientes, a cependant voulu dans sa miséricorde, et dans l'ordre de sa providence, ainsi que cela est énoncé explicitement et dit allégoriquement dans quelques versets du Coran, et dans le code des lois orales du Prophète, que dans le monde moral, comme dans le monde physique, certaines choses servissent de causes efficientes à d'autres choses. Ce qui est crée, ce qui est anéanti, est également le fait d'un agent naturel. C'est ainsi, par exemple, que la dévotion opère le salut, et que le crime cause la punition; que l'aliment rassasie, et que l'eau désaltère.

Il a plu à l Etre Suprême en même tems qu'il peut rendre nulles et l'influence des astres et la vertu des plantes, et la propriété des minéraux et celle des êtres animés, de donner une vertu particulière à chaque créature. Il a voulu que le feu brulât, que l'eau étanchât la soif, sauf à sa volonté divine à faire perdre momentanément à une créature sa propriété naturelle; témoin ce qui se passa à l'égard d'Abraham. Que la bénédiction du ciel soit sur lui et sur notre prophète*!

Il faut donc que celui qui a faim mange, que celui qui a soif boive, et que celui qui veut conserver ou rétablir sa santé fasse usage de remèdes. Il faut enfin que dans tous ses besoins, l'homme ait recours aux moyens propres à les soulager.

L'homme affamé doit prendre de la nourriture,—moyen infaillible d'apaiser sa faim. Si un homme tourmenté par la faim, ne trouvait à manger que de la chair d'un animal crêvé, et si, pouvant faire passer cette chair par son gosier, il ne le faisait pas, parceque cela lui répugnerait, et venait à mourir d'inanition, cet homme mourrait en état de peché. Il est vrai que l'homme qui ne veut pas prendre un remède pour lequel il a de la répugnance, et dont l'efficacité est douteuse, ne commet point un peché; mais nous lisons dans les livres ne jurisprudence, qu'il ferait mieux de faire usage de ce remède, parceque cela serait plus conforme à la saine raison.

De vénérables personnages que, dans le langage mystique, on appelle "mousterih," personnages saints et esprits lumineux, c'est-à-dire des hommes tout spirituels qui, s'étant formé une idée de la grandeur ineffable de Dieu, attendaient tout de sa Divine Providence, purent, par miracle, renoncer, qui pour toujours et qui pour un tems, aux moyens, soit imman-

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* La tradition Mahométane confond Abraham avec les trois Juifs jetés par ordre de Nabuchodonosor dans une fournaise ardente.—Note du Traducteur.

quablement efficaces, soit d'une efficacité incertaine. Mais leur exemple ne saurait servir de règle; nous voulons dire qu'on ne peut pas l'imiter en moins que l'on n'ait les mérites nécessaires.

On lit dans l'ouvrage intitulé "Explication des choses défendues par la Religion," que tout autre homme que les Saints, qui entreprendraient le pélérinage de La Mecque sans se pourvoir de vivres, exposerait sa vie. Et l'Imam Gazali à dit dans son ouvrage, que, partir pour le pélérinage sans être pourvu de provisions, est un peché, à moins que l'homme qui en agit ainsi, ne veuille faire deux choses qui sont les deux seules conditions aux quelles il serait justifié. La première est de mortifier son corps en l'habituant à la faim, sans cependant que l'esprit en soit scandalisé; la seconde est de vouloir vivrer d'herbes. Mais cela est, ajoute l'Imam Gazali, ce que font les hommes qui s'abandonnent entièrement et sans réserve à la Providence. Quant à nous, ce que nous avons à faire, c'est d'employer d'abord les moyens dont nous pouvons disposer, et d'en attendre le résultat avec une pleine confiance en Dieu, depuis le commencement jusqu'à la fin; parceque l'efficacité des moyens est un effet de la volonté et de la bonté de Dieu. L'emploi des moyens n'exclut pas la confiance en Dieu.

Un de nos plus fameux et plus distingués jurisconsultes, Fahroul-Din El-Razi, a dit:—"Bien qu'il soit hors du pouvoir humain d'empêcher l'accomplissement des décrets de la Providence, il n'est pas raisonnable de ne pas employer les moyens qui sont en notre pouvoir, dans l'ordre même de la Providence; et si d'un côté il est nécessaire que l'homme mange quand il a faim, qu'il boive quand il a soif, et qu'il employe des remèdes quand il est malade, il est sage, de l'autre, de choisir, pour agir, le moment propice."

La peste, (dont Dieu nous préserve!) ce mal qui afflige la Turquie de tems à autre, est, comme les livres de médecine nous l'apprennent, un mal contagieux qui, comme la ladrerie, la petite vérole, la scarlatine, et la lèpre, attaque le corps, infecte l'haleine du patient, l'atmosphère du lieu où il gît, et ses vêtemens, et il se communique à la personne dont le corps est disposé à gagner cette maladie. L'expérience a fait voir, d'une manière claire et positive, que la peste est contagieuse.

Or, le Prophète a dit: "Fuyez les lépreux comme vous fuyez le lion." Les commentateurs expliquent cette sentence de la manière qui suit:—La lèpre est contagieuse comme la peste, la scarlatine, et l'éléphantiasis, et il est permis de prendre des précautions pour s'en garantir. Le Prophète a dit aussi:—"Les choses n'ont point en elles-mêmes une influence maligne, et elles ne communiquent point de mal." Mais le Prophète a entendu par là, disent les commentateurs, défendre de croire que les choses ont par leur nature une influence dont l'action puisse être attribuée à d'autres causes que la volonté de Dieu; et voilà comment ils ont concilié les deux sentences.

Le théologien distingué Ibne-Négim dit dans son excellent ouvrage, que celui qui, au moment d'un tremblement de terre, se trouve dans un bâtiment, peut sortir pour aller dans un lieu découvert, parceque, sans cela, il exposerait sa vie; et que celui qui va longer une muraille penchante qui menace de crouler, peut passer en hâtant ses pas. L'auteur ajoute:—"Les jurisconsultes ont dit que parmi les preuves de la légitimité des précautions à prendre en tems de peste, on peut citer la recommandation de ces précautions par de savans médecins. Toutes ces opinions ont jeté de la lumière sur la question qui nous occupe.

Les remèdes rétablissent ou conservent la santé: la santé fait augmenter la population d'un Etat; là où il y a une grande population il y a un grand commerce; un commerce étendu procure les richesses, et de là l'état florissant du trésor public. Il faut vingt, trente ans, avant que le corps arrive à son entier développement. La mort donc, dans une courte espace de tems, d'une multitude d'hommes dont les bras sont nécessaires à l'agriculture, qui, faute de bras, est abandonnée, et à d'autres usages, est un de ces maux que l'on ne saurait assez déplorer.

D'habiles médecins ont dit que la peste se communique seulement aux corps qui ont une certaine disposition à la gagner; mais comme un homme ne peut pas savoir s'il a cette disposition ou non, et si les objets

qu'il touche sont ou ne sont pas infectés de miasmes pestilentiels, nous allons prendre des mesures de précaution que nous voulons maintenir, tout en professant la croyance que la peste ne se communique que lorsque Dieu le permet.

Après tout ce qui a été dit plus haut, celui qui dira, le fataliste excepté, qu'il n'est pas permis de se garder de la peste est bien loin d'être sage; d'autant plus que les ulémas qui se sont trouvés au conseil tenu dernièrement à la Porte, sur cet objet, ont déclaré, que d'après ce qu'on lit dans les livres canoniques ci-dessus mentionnés il n'y a pas de mal à prendre des mesures sanitaires.

Un Fetwa sacré (sentence du Mufti, qui est le souverain interprête des lois) déclare qu'il n'y a pas d'inconvénient à ce que, en même tems qu'on cherche un refuge dans la miséricorde de Dieu contre sa colère divine, on prenne des précautions pour se préserver de la peste qni se manifeste dans une ville. C'est en vertu de cette sentence que notre Auguste Padichah, défenseur de la Foi, Régénérateur de son empire, Calife du Prophète envoyé par le Maître de l'Univers, (puisse-t-il vivre avec toute sa gloire jusqu'à la consommation des siècles!) plein de confiance dans le Très-Haut, et animé du désir salutaire de conserver la vie de ses peuples, et de voir fleurir ses Etats, a ordonné, pour les garantir de la peste, l'établissement, sur un pied respectable, de la quarantaine,—établissement dont l'utilité est prouvée par l'expérience, et dont l'existence maintient l'état sanitaire d'un pays, et tient lieu de traitement de la maladie. Tout ce qui a rapport à la quarantaine sera réglé, d'après les ordres de Sa Hautesse, conformément aux Saintes Lois, et suivant les usages du pays et les mœurs des habitans.

Il faut que chacun se prête de toute son âme à l'exécution des réglemens relatifs à la quarantaine qui seront portés à la connaissance du public par la voie de la presse. Mais tout n'est pas là; tout homme doué de simple jugement ne devant voir dans la quarantaine qu'un bienfait, nous n'avons pas besoin de lui rappeler que son devoir, pas moins que la saine raison, lui imposent l'obligation de témoigner sa reconnaissance pour la mesure sanitaire dont il s'agit, en demandant pardon pour ses pechés, en s'adonnant à la dévotion, et fuyant le peché: moyens moraux pour écarter les maux.

Objecter à l'établissement de la quarantaine, en disant que c'est là une chose d'une nouvelle invention, c'est ne pas connaître son propre bonheur. Les anciens Sultans (Dieu ait leurs âmes!) n'ont-ils pas fondé des léproseries dans quelques grandes villes, et même à Constantinople; Si ces établissemens ont été, pendant quelque tems négligés, on a érigé des hôpitaux pour les malades. On peut, assurément, tirer de la religion beaucoup d'argumens et faire mille nouveaux raisonnemens à l'appui de notre sujet.

En un mot, si quelqu'un fait des objections, qui seraient d'ailleurs tout-à-fait déplacées, contre la quarantaine, et s'opposait ainsi aux ordres du Sultan qui sont fondés sur une sentence juridique, il se rendrait digne de châtiment dans l'autre vie, indépendamment de la punition sévère qu'on ne manquerait pas de lui infliger, aussitôt que son opposition aurait été constatée.

No. 29.

Viscount Palmerston to Lord Ponsonby.

My Lord, *Foreign Office, June* 8, 1838.

I COMMUNICATED to the Board of Trade a copy of your Excellency's despatch of the 19th of April upon the subject of the quarantine system which the Porte is about to introduce into Turkey; and in consequence of the reply which I have received from that department, I have to call your Excellency's attention to the opinion on that subject expressed in the letter from the Board of Trade of the 16th of October, 1837, of which a copy was transmitted to you for your information and guidance, in my despatch of the 21st of October.

I am, &c.,
(Signed) PALMERSTON.

No. 30.

Viscount Palmerston to Lord Ponsonby.

My Lord, *Foreign Office, June* 21, 1838.

WITH reference to your despatch of the 28th ultimo, inclosing copies of your correspondence with the Reis Effendi, as to the bearing which certain of the new quarantine regulations about to be established in Turkey may have on the rights secured to British subjects by the capitulations, I have to acquaint your Excellency that Her Majesty's Government agree in opinion with your Excellency, that it would be inexpedient to abandon any such rights on the present occasion.

I am, &c.,
(Signed) PALMERSTON.

No. 31.

Viscount Palmerston to Lord Ponsonby.

My Lord, *Foreign Office, July* 5, 1838.

I HAVE received your Lordship's despatch of the 21st of May, inclosing the translation of an article published by authority in the "Moniteur Ottoman," on the subject of quarantine; and I have to instruct your Lordship to continue to remonstrate with the Porte against the inconvenience of all kinds to which the establishment of this quarantine will give rise, both in impeding commerce, and in obstructing the intercourse of travellers.

Your Lordship will point out to the Turkish Government, that, as the plague is chiefly indigenous in Turkey, the Government would much more towards eradicating it by enforcing regulations for the cleanliness of towns and their immediate neighbourhood, than by subjecting to inconvenient restrictions persons and vessels coming from places where no plague exists.

I am, &c.,
(Signed) PALMERSTON.

No. 32.

Mr. Consul Blunt to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received August 2.)

My Lord, *Salonica, July* 11, 1838.

I HAVE the honour to inclose your Lordship copy of a despatch to Lord Ponsonby, relating to quarantine. I have further to inform your

Lordship, that a spacious building has been engaged for a lazaret for all passengers and goods arriving by sea from infected ports, and that other lazarets have been established for travellers and merchandize from the interior. Turkish Government tatars and couriers, arriving by the steam-boat from Constantinople and Smyrna, are put in quarantine, and the despatches forwarded, after fumigation, by other tatars from this.

I have not, my Lord, any accounts of plague in the immediate vicinity of Salonica, but I have advices that it has been communicated to one of the convents (Hilindari) of Mount Athos, where twenty of the monks have fallen victims to its ravages; it has also broken out at Cassandra. The measures immediately taken by the local authorities will, I hope, prevent the evil being communicated to the town of Salonica. This plague at Mount Athos and Cassandra was brought by pilgrims from Jaffa, where, by last accounts, it rages.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) CHAS. BLUNT.

Inclosure in No. 32.

Mr. Consul Blunt to Lord Ponsonby.

(Extract.) *Salonica, June* 6, 1838.

I HAVE the honour to inform your Lordship, that a firman has been received here from Constantinople, commanding a strict observance of quarantine.

The plague, my Lord, was last year brought to Salonica; the result was, that many of the warehouses, full of British manufactures, remained closed for six and seven months, and that many, and I may say most, of the importers were obliged to countermand their orders in England; and it has further resulted, that there has been a falling off in imports from England this year, to the amount of nearly 50 per cent.

The effects of the commercial crisis last year were felt here, as in other commercial towns in Turkey; nevertheless, my Lord, it is beyond a doubt, that the chief cause of the diminution in imports at Salonica was the plague.

It is calculated that there are about 20,000 Jews in Salonica; more than two-thirds of this Jew population exist in the most deplorable way imaginable; the streets and houses where they live are filthy and unhealthy in the extreme. Your Excellency may then easily conceive, that when such an infection as the plague is introduced, what dreadful ravages it must make. The deaths last year of the plague at Salonica were calculated at 9,500, of which 4,200 were Jews.

No. 33.

Lord Ponsonby to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received August 24.)

My Lord, *Therapia, July* 30, 1838.

I HAVE the honour to inclose a report from Mr. Richard Wood, the dragoman I employed to act at the meeting of the Council established for the arrangement of the quarantine. As I have not authority to relinquish for any purpose whatever, the rights and privileges of British subjects in this country, I instructed Mr. Wood to refuse to take any step in contravention of them, which, it will be apparent to your Lordship, is equivalent in fact to a temporary opposition to most or all of the measures proposed to be adopted by the Council. It is my duty to refuse to allow British vessels to be charged with payment of any sort, and to maintain inviolate the domicile, &c., of Her Majesty's subjects, until I receive instructions from your Lordship to direct my conduct.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) PONSONBY.

Inclosure 1 in No. 33.

Mr. Wood to Lord Ponsonby.

My Lord, *Pera, July* 27, 1838.

THE discussions at the Council of Health on the 25th instant, were principally on the quarantine to be performed by steam-boats and on the expediency of forthwith including Smyrna in the cordon, in order not to impede its communications with the capital.

This last measure not being found practicable for the moment, the Council resolved, that "Smyrna being without the sanitary cordon, the steamers coming from suspected places, and touching at Smyrna, should not be received *en libre pratique* at Constantinople; but nevertheless, that they should meet with as few obstacles as possible in their navigation, the eight days' quarantine of observation they will have to perform shall count from the day of their departure from such such suspected places (as Egypt, &c.); that in case they reached the capital previous to the expiration of the eight days, the passengers shall complete them on board; but should the steam-boat leave immediately, or within the twenty-four hours, they shall then be transferred on board the hulk, or to any other place fixed upon, there to be fumigated, &c.

"The steam-boats on reaching the Dardanelles shall take a guardiano on board, who will accompany them to Constantinople, and will prevent their communicating with the coast. They can receive passengers on board from the Dardanelles to the capital; but any passengers they may have from suspected places from any place on this side of the Dardanelles, they shall land at the Health Office at the latter place.

"All other vessels shall conform to the 3rd Article of the Provisional Regulations," to which has been added the following supplement: "If any vessel that is compromised, instead of performing its quarantine at the Dardanelles, should wish to prosecute its passage to the capital, or even to the Black Sea, it must take on board a guardiano at the former place. But in case, on its way, it is obliged to put into any port or échelle, and that its quarantine of eight days has expired in the interval, the captain shall not land the guardiano, but shall retain him on board until he reaches the first Health Office. He shall, moreover, pay him up to the day he lands him, and he shall also pay him his passage back, according to the tariff of charges that will follow, &c."

The assembly having come to the above resolutions, Namik Pasha proposed we should all sign them, which I refused to do under the plea that my signature could be of no use. This refusal of mine, added to my proposal that the discussion on the tariff of charges should be postponed, was complained of by the President and the other Turkish members of the Council. They asked me whether I intended to oppose the quarantine, or whether I disputed the right of the Porte to establish one, when Greece, Egypt, and even the Tuscan States had all sanitary laws, and the latter, in particular, notwithstanding its comparative political insignificance, had a quarantine establishment under the most rigorous principle. I replied, that the Porte was better able to judge of its rights than myself, and that my opposition to the two last propositions arose from my doubts as to the authority of the Embassy to force British subjects to forego any of their rights or privileges; consequently, it would be more than useless to agree to resolutions the power to enforce the execution of which was but doubtful.

Some of the Turkish members went to great lengths, talked of not permitting British vessels to enter the Dardanelles, which refused to conform to the quarantine regulations, of sending them back, &c.; to which I answered, that if the Turkish Government chose to take upon itself the heavy responsibility of shutting up the Dardanelles to the British flag, it was a consideration that rested entirely with it, and not with the Embassy. The President interfered immediately, made a few observations which were met with candid explanations on my part, and the sitting broke up, not, however, before he requested that the latter part of the conversation should not be considered as forming a part of the discussions of the day.

From what I have already perceived of the proceedings of the Council of

Health, I think it fortunate that the Porte should have thought it necessary to request the different Missions to take a part in the measures of that Council, otherwise it is impossible to say to what disagreeable disputes its proceedings would have led with the Porte.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) RICHARD WOOD.

Inclosure 2 in No. 33.

Traduzione dei Regolamenti dati all'Offizio di Sanità provisoriamente stabilito ai Dardanelli, sin'alla costruzione dei dovuti Lazzaretti. Regolamenti ai quali tutti i Capitani dei Bastimenti mercantili o non mercantili, Ottomani e Foresti, devono puntualmente, e senza veruna obbiezzione, sottomettersi.

ARTICOLO I°.

L'AGENTE sanitario stabilito ai Dardanelli essendo, per riconascere e verificare se il legno arrivato innanzi l'Offizio Sanitario è compromesso o nò, autorizzato d'andare alla visita di qualunque bastimento, o barca, proveniente dal Mediterraneo, e dimandare al Capitano, da dove viene, e per dove è diretto, se ha viaggiatori o nò, ed avendone, cuale ne è il numero, e quello dell'equipaggio, se ci sono frà loro ammalati, ovvero godon tutti perfetta salute, il Capitano del bastimento in visita, in risposta a tali demande, è tenuto di esibire, senza far veruna difficolta, le sue spedizioni all'Agente precitato, e gli uomini del bordo, all'Agente medesimo ad al medico di Sanità accompagnante l'agente, e questi deve prender nota dei nomi e cognomi dei medesimi, ed il medico osservargli uno a uno. Fatto questo, allorquando è provato all'evidenza, ch'il bastimento visitato proviene da paesi esenti di contagione, e non ha toccato porti sospetti, e che il numero degli uomini è conforme al ruolo, l'agente deve vidimare le dette spedizioni, e dare una dichiarazione al capitano, contenente il numere dell'equipaggio, quello dei viaggiatori se ce ne sono, come pure lo stato di pratica dei medesimi, e dopo ciò, possa il capitano rendersi liberamente, in quel porto che gli piace, al di quà dello stretto. E se al contrario l'agente medesimo verificasse l'esser il bastimento visitato proveniente da paesi compromessi o sospetti, o aver egli toccato porti pure compromessi o sospetti, sia il capitano assolutamente obbligato di andar ancorarsi nello stretto medesimo nel luogo assegnatogli dalla sanità, issare all'albero del trinchetto la bandiera gialla, e fare otto giorni di quarantena.

ARTICOLO II°.

Una volta il bastimento riconosciuto compromesso, il capitano del medisimo volendo fare la sua quarantena ai Dardanelli, e non avendo la solita bandiera gialla qui sopra citata, deve dimandarla dal'Offizzio Sanitario ; e nei otto giorni di quarantena deve sieguire esattamente gl' ordini, che gli daranno l'agente ed il medico di Sanità. La quarantena in generale essendo stabilita per il bene e sicurezza del pubblico, per impedire che nello spazio di quei otto giorni, nessuno possa sortire dal bordo, come pure entrarci da fuori, l'Offizio di Sanità deve mettere due guardie a bordo, che saranno mantenute dal capitano, il quale deve uniformarsi pure alle prescrizioni che gli passeranno le dette guardie ; e desiderando cercar acqua o qualche provisione, ovvero qualunque altra cosa da terra, deve mettere una bandiera gialla alla sua lancia, e prendendo una delle due guardie assieme, rendersi all'Offizio di Sanità.

ARTICOLO III°.

Il bastimento compromesso, che non volendo far la sua quarantena ai Dardanelli, desiderasse rendersi alla Capitale, ovvero proseguire il suo viaggio per il Mar Nero, deve, per mezzo dell' Agente di Sanità, issare come sopra la bandiera gialla, e prendere à bordo una guardia, e se cammin facendo fosse cos-

tretto di toccare un porto o scala, nessuno degli uomini del bordo deve metter piede a terra, ed arrivato alla Capitale, la guardia già messa a bordo, non deve sortirne, senza un ordine espresso del Capitan di Porto Ottomano.

ARTICOLO IV°.

Gli uomini e viaggiatori del bastimento ch'avrà fatto la qui sopra quarantena di giorni otto ai Dardanelli, prima di prender libera pratica, dovono, per mezzo del Medico di Sanità, esser debitamente profumati e fatto ciò gli si dia la dechiarazione di libera pratica. Però in caso ch'il bastimento, a causa di tempi contrarj, fosse costretto di ritornare ai Dardanelli, non debba ancorarsi presso i bastimenti, che si trovano in quarantena, e nessun contatto debba aver luogo trà i due equipaggj e viaggiatori; ma se tal contatto avesse luogo, il medesimo bastimento debba sottoporsi ad una seconda quarantena pure di otto giorni.

ARTICOLO V°.

Qualunque bastimento destinato per i porti di Marmara, come Galippoli Rodostó, e Nicomedia, deve assolutamente fare la sua quarantena ai Dardanelli della maniera qui maniera qui sopra citata.

ARTICOLO VI°.

Trovandosi à bordo d'un bastimento un attacco di peste, o di qualsisia altra malattia contagiosa, il capitano alla visita del medico di Sanità, senza farne un mistero, deve deponere il tutto con esattezza, allora l'agente sanitario, ed il medico dell'officio, devono far approdare il bastimento in un luogo sicuro, ma isolato, ritirarne tutte le lancie e scialuppe, sbarcare le guardie, e procedere in debita forma allo spurgo di tutto: dietro ciò il capitano e la sua gente devon contribuire allo spurgo col tener netto il bastimento. In caso di morte, il cadavero dev'esser trasportato dall'equipaggio colla propria lancia del bastimento al luogo destinato dall'agente sanitario, ed ivi sepellito in una fossa profonda di trè braccia. I bastimenti ch'avranno un'attacco tale, devon fare dal giorno della morte o guarigione dell'ammalato, quaranta giorni di quarantena, e se in quest'intervallo un secondo caso succedesse, si deve riprincipiare la stessa quarantena della maniera quí sopra citata.

ARTICOLO VII°.

Un capitano, che non volendo fare la sua quarantena di otto giorni ai Dardanelli, esibisse spedizioni false, e tal falsificazione venisse scoperta, ch'il bastimento abbia o non abbia ammalati à bordo, il di lui capitano deve passare sotto processo; ed il medesimo facendo in tempo di sua quarantena sbarcare o fuggire qualche d'uno della sua gente o viaggiatori, una volta il fuggiasco o trasgressore veduto, gli sarà tirato adosso a palla, ed allorquando si deve dare libera pratica al bastimento, nel verificare che manca qualched'uno dal bordo il capitano deve ancora esser messo sotto processo.

ARTICOLO VIII°.

Se il capitano d'un bastimento arrivato, non volesse star alla cappa, dinnanzi l'Offizio di Sanità, e senza aspettare passasse avanti, ovvero si Sottraesse intieramente alla visita sanitaria, l'affare dev'essere trasmesso subito al Consiglio Sanitario, il quale deve procedere alla punizione del medesimo.

ARTICOLO IX°.

I bastimenti i quali avranno preso dall'Offizio Sanitario dei Dardanelli la dichiarazione di buona pratica, arrivati alla Capitale, non devon far sortire nessuno dal bordo, pria ch'il capitan di porto Ottomano verifichi ch'il numero della gente del bastimento, sia conforme a quello citato nella detta dichiarazione.

ARTICOLO X.

I bastimenti partiti in libera pratica dai Dardanelli, prendendo in viaggio altra gente di fuori o sbarcandone dal bordo, ovvero toccando semplicemente qualche porto, devono per la buona regola, far notare l'accaduto dall'agente sanitario, o dalle Autorità del paese toccato, dietro la dichiarazione di libera pratica datagli ai Dardanelli.

(Translation.)

Regulations issued to the Office of Health, until the proper Lazarettoes can be built, which Regulations must be punctually and without any objection complied with by all Captains of Merchant Vessels, as well as of others, both Ottoman and Foreign.

ARTICLE I.

INASMUCH as the Sanitary Agent established at the Dardanelles for the purpose of examining and verifying whether the vessel before the Office of Health be liable to suspicion or not, is authorized to visit every vessel or barque coming from the Mediterranean, and to ask the captain whence he comes, and whither he is bound; whether he has passengers or not, and having any, what is their number, and that of the crew; whether there are any sick among them, or whether they all enjoy perfect health. The captain of the visited vessel, in reply to such queries, is obliged, without starting any difficulties, to produce his papers to the above Agent, and to exhibit the persons on board to that Agent and to the physician of the Office who accompanies the Agent; and the latter is to take down in writing the Christian names and surnames of them, and the physician is to observe them one after the other. Hereupon, when it is proved beyond doubt, that the visited vessel comes from countries free of contagion, and has not touched at suspected ports, and that the number of men is conformable with the list, the Agent is to put *visa* on the papers, and give a declaration to the captain, containing the number of the crew, and that of the passengers, if any, as also a statement of the pursuits of the latter; whereupon the captain shall be at full liberty to proceed to which port he pleases beyond the heights. And should, on the contrary, the Agent ascertain that the visited vessel comes from compromised or suspected countries, or that she has touched at compromised or suspected ports, the Captain shall be under the absolute necessity of casting anchor within the straits at the place pointed out to him by the Office of Health, shall hoist the yellow flag, and perform eight days' quarantine.

ARTICLE II.

When, after the vessel being found to be compromised, the captain is willing to perform his quarantine at the Dardanelles, and is not in possession of the yellow flag above mentioned, he is to demand it from the Office of Health; and eight days after the quarantine, he is to conform exactly with the orders which will be given him by the Agent and the Physician of the Office of Health. The quarantine being established, in general, for the welfare and safety of the public, lest, in the space of these eight days, any person should quit the vessel, or go on board of her, the Office of Health is to place two sentinels on board, who are to be maintained by the captain, and the latter is to comply with the directions to be given him by the sentinels; and if he wishes to procure water, or any article of food, or any other requisite from on shore, he is to raise a yellow flag in his boat, and repair, accompanied by one of the sentinels, to the Office of Health.

ARTICLE III.

If a compromised vessel, unwilling to perform her quarantine at the Dardanelles, should wish to proceed to the capital, or prosecute her voyage through

the Euxine, she is, by the intervention of the Agent of the Office of Health, to hoist, as above mentioned, the yellow flag, and take on board a sentinel; and if, on her passage, she should be compelled to touch at a port or haven, none of the men on board is to set foot on shore; and on arriving in the capital, the sentinel that had been sent on board is not to quit the vessel without an express order from the Ottoman Port-Captain.

ARTICLE IV.

The crew and passengers of the vessel. after performing the eight days' quarantine at the Dardanelles, shall, before taking free pratique, be duly fumigated by the Physician of the Office of Health; whereupon they shall receive the declaration of free pratique. But should the vessel, by stress of weather, be forced to return to the Dardanelles, she is not to anchor near other vessels performing quarantine there, and no contact must take place between the two crews and passengers; should, however, such contact have taken place, such vessel is to undergo a second quarantine of eight days.

ARTICLE V.

Every vessel destined for the ports of Marmara, such as Gallipoli, Rodosto, and Nicomedia, shall absolutely perform her quarantine at the Dardanelles in the manner above stated.

ARTICLE VI.

If there be on board a vessel any case of plague, or of any other contagious malady, the captain, without concealing it from the visiting Physician of the Office of Health, is to make an exact statement of the whole, when the Agent of the Office, and the Physician, shall cause the vessel to approach the shore in a safe but isolated place; shall take from her all expresses and books, disembark the sentinels, and proceed in due form to the expurgation of the whole. The captain and his men shall also contribute thereto by keeping the vessel clean. In case of death, the body is to be carried by the crew in the launch of the vessel to the place allotted by the Agent of the Office of Health, and be there interred in a deep grave of three fathoms. Those vessels in which such a malady occurs shall, from the day of death, or of the cure of the sick person, perform forty days' quarantine; and if, in that interval, a second case happen, the same quarantine must be gone through again as above mentioned.

ARTICLE VII.

If a captain, unwilling to perform his quarantine of eight days at the Dardanelles, should produce forged papers, and such forgery should be discovered, the captain shall be proceeded against, whether the vessel have sick on board or not; and should he, while performing quarantine, allow any one of his crew or passengers to go on shore or to escape, the deserter or delinquent, wherever seen, shall be fired upon with ball; and should it, when the vessel is to obtain free pratique, be found out that there is any one from on board wanting, then proceedings shall also be taken against the captain.

ARTICLE VIII.

Should the captain of an arrived vessel be disinclined to bring to before the Office of Health, and should, without stopping, pass onward, or withdraw entirely from the visit of the Office of Health, a report shall forthwith be sent of it to the Sanitary Council, which shall proceed to his punishment.

ARTICLE IX.

Vessels that have received from the Office of Health at the Dardanelles the

declaration of good pratique, are, on arriving at the capital, not to suffer any one to go from on board, till after the Ottomon Port-Captain has ascertained that the number of the crew agrees with that specified in the said declaration.

ARTICLE X.

If vessels that have sailed in free pratique from the Dardanelles take, on their passage, other persons on board, disembark any, or only touch at any port, they shall, in compliance with a good rule, cause the same to be noted down by the Agent of the Office of Health, or by the Authorities of the country where they touch, at the end of the declaration of free pratique given them at the Dardanelles.

No. 34.

Lord Ponsonby to Viscount Palmerston.—(*Received August* 31.)

My Lord, *Therapia, August* 2, 1838.

I INCLOSE another report from Mr. Wood, of the proceedings of the Council sitting to arrange the sanitary regulations. I am not authorized to take any steps whatever before receiving your Lordship's instructions upon the subject, British rights and privileges being implicated.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) PONSONBY.

P.S.—I inclose a further report from Mr. Wood, relating to the representations I directed him to make, in consequence of the sanitary regulations which affected English vessels coming from Russian ports in the Black Sea.

Inclosure 1 in No. 34.

Mr. Wood to Lord Ponsonby.

My Lord, *Pera, July* 31, 1838.

THE discussions of the Council of Health, on the 25th instant, were confined to modifying and enlarging the provisional sanitary regulations a copy of which I have had the honour to transmit to your Lordship.

To the 4th Article has been added, "that any ship in free pratique that has communicated with any other in quarantine shall be obliged to perform the same number of days' quarantine which that vessel has yet to perform."

With regard to the 5th Article, the Council has decided that "a letter shall be expressly written to the quarantine agent at the Dardanelles, recommending him to pay the greatest attention to, and to avoid every possible abuse in the execution of, the regulations contained in his instructions concerning vessels that are compromised."

To the 6th Article has been added, "that the quarantine agent shall furnish vessels, which have the plague on board, with everything that is necessary and indispensable for their subsistence, and in the manner laid down in his instructions."

I beg to call your Lordship's attention to the 7th Article of the quarantine laws, which specifies, "that the master of a ship who produces false expeditions, or that during the term of his quarantine, he lands passengers, will be proceeded against criminally." Further, "that in case n y person tries to break the quarantine, on being detected, will be fired p on."

The discussions on the 1st part of this Article occupied the Assembly for many hours, for the right of judging such transgressors was disputed by some of the members, and equally maintained by others. It was finally decided, that an individual who violated the laws of Turkey was amenable, according to the tenor of the capitulations, to the Turkish tribunals and to the law of the country, provided he was assisted by his authorities.

With regard to the second part,—that of firing on any individual who was detected attempting to break the quarantine,—it was found expedient by the Council to allow that clause to remain unaltered, in order to deter people from such attempts, when the penalty and risk was so great; but as I made sundry observations on the subject, it was finally resolved, that special instructions should be sent to the quarantine officers to put them on their guard how they made use of such a latitude of power, and never to resort to it but in cases of the last extremity.

The 8th Article takes notice of vessels that may attempt to pass the quarantine office at the Dardanelles, without stopping to have their papers examined. As the Council foresaw the probability that many masters of ships will endeavour to elude all examination, it discussed the necessity of firing on all such vessels. I warmly opposed the motion, and represented to the Council the accidents that may oblige a vessel, in such a narrow place, with such a strong current, to pass unwillingly the quarantine line, upon which the following modification was proposed, "that any vessel, which passed the quarantine line, without being able to avoid it, shall anchor in the bay immediately below, but should it attempt to continue on its passage, by which it would become evident that the object of the captain was to elude the quarantine, it shall be fired upon by the first battery below the castles."

However, all my colleagues agreed with me, that both the 7th and 8th Articles, with their supplements and modifications, must be subjected in especial "to the revision of our respective superiors."

Three of the Sultan's physicians attended at the meeting of yesterday (30th instant) on the part of His Highness, with the view to hasten the sanitary measures of the Council, and to give them the same vigour as they have in Christendom. They talked much of their reports to His Highness, and of their conscience, and they nearly succeeded to persuade the Council to accede to their propositions, without considering the many weighty reasons and impediments that offered themselves to their accomplishment. I opposed to their remarks the existing treaties, rights, and privileges of Europeans in general, and the necessity of conciliating, as far as was practicable, the many conflicting interests. Neither did they take into consideration that the means necessary to enable the Council to put into execution the Sultan's wishes, such as lazarettoes, magazines, &c., were totally wanting. The motion, therefore, "that the Article relative to steam-boats, agreed upon on the 25th instant, was to remain in vigour until the Turkish Government assigned a proper place for travellers and their effects, and that the period they will have to perform quarantine was to be discussed only when such a place was fixed upon for their reception," was carried. By this resolution the conscientious scruples of the Sultan's physicians were appeased. It was further agreed that the steam-boats coming from Trebizond and Smyrna should be subjected to the sanitary regulations adopted hitherto only (*i. e.*, the passengers and their effects will undergo a fumigation), until a place was fixed upon as a lazaretto.

Besides the foregoing resolutions, the 1st Article of the regulations has received the following addition: "The quarantine boat at the Dardanelles will carry the Ottoman flag with a yellow pendant at the stern, and will only approach vessels within seven or eight feet."

I have communicated to the Council of Health the letter of Her Majesty's Consul-General to your Lordship, under date the 25th of July, relative to the complaints of masters of vessels coming from Russian ports of the Black Sea, and will report thereon the moment some decision is given.

A case of plague was reported at Has Roi, and another at Scala Nuova; the necessary steps were adopted to prevent its spreading further.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) RICHARD WOOD.

Inclosure 2 in No. 34.

Mr. Wood to Lord Ponsonby.

My Lord, *Pera, August* 2, 1838.

I HAVE represented to the Council of Health the complaints made by masters of English vessels coming from Russian ports of the Black Sea, and I have the honour to inclose herewith the orders that were transmitted, in consequence, to the "Nazri" of the Bosphorus, who is also the superintendent of the quarantine office.

I have also submitted to the consideration of the Council the regulation made by order of Her Majesty's Government, by which the masters of vessels, by avoiding all communication with the shore, were relieved from the extra quarantine in England.

The Council, in reply, represented that unless the papers of ships were examined, it was impossible to establish a quarantine, but that in order to facilitate our navigation, and to free it from as many inconveniences as were compatible with sanitary laws, further measures would be adopted in time to render the regulation alluded to as effective as it has been hitherto.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) RICHARD WOOD.

Sub-Inclosure in No. 34.

Orders sent to the Pasha of the Bosphorus.

Après les complimens d'usage.

LE Drogman d'Angleterre ayant fait dernièrement au Conseil de la quarantaine de fortes représentations au sujet des mesures que vous prenez dans les ports du détroit de la Mer Noire envers les bâtimens Anglais venant des pays suspects à Constantinople, dont les capitaines se sont plaint de ce qu'ils se trouvaient obligés de jeter l'ancre au milieu du courant et dans des eaux bien profondes, pour que leurs papiers soient visités, nous vous écrivons la présente de la part de ce Conseil de quarantaine, pour que vous veuillez bien, et jusqu'à ce que nous puissions vous faire connaître les réglemens qui seront définitivement arrêtés, agir pour la visite des papiers des susdits bâtimens, de la manière la plus polie, tont en les faisant mouiller dans les ports les plus commodes, ou en les laissant en panne, qu'en leur offrant toute l'assistance et les attentions nécessaires.

(Translation.)

After the usual compliments.

THE Dragoman of England, having lately addressed strong remonstrances to the Council of quarantine respecting the measures to which you have recourse in the ports of the straits of the Black Sea, in the case of English vessels arriving at Constantinople from suspected countries, whose captains have complained that they find themselves under the necessity of anchoring in the middle of the stream and in very deep water, for the purpose of having their papers examined, we have written this on the part of the Council of quarantine, that you may do your best, until we can inform you of the regulations which shall be definitively arranged, to act in your examination of the papers of the aforesaid vessels, in the civilest manner, whether by allowing them to anchor in the most commodious ports, or leaving them *en panne*, as well as by offering them every necessary assistance and attention.

No. 35.

Lord Ponsonby to Viscount Palmerston.—(*Received September* 11.)

My Lord, *Therapia, August* 22, 1838.

WITH reference to your Lordship's instructions of the 5th ultimo, I beg to state that I have reason to expect the Porte will limit the means to be employed by the Board of Health very nearly as your Lordship has suggested.

In so far as my advice could have any weight, I have always endeavoured to induce the Ministers to proceed cautiously and slowly; and I showed them that they have not funds to defray the expense of the plans proposed by adventurers and quacks, unless, indeed, the Porte should resort to the rash measure of imposing a tax upon the people to maintain regulations which are already odious, because they interfere with popular habits and popular creed.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) PONSONBY.

No. 36.

Mr. Vice-Consul Suter to Viscount Palmerston.—(*Received September* 22.)

(Extract.) *Erzeroom, August* 14, 1838.

I REGRET to inform your Lordship that the plague at Baiboot has increased, and that it has appeared also at Terjan. The Pasha has directed that no caravans or travellers on their way hither shall be allowed to enter either place, and is using other precautions to prevent the malady being introduced into this town.

No. 37.

Mr. Consul James Brant to Viscount Palmerston.—(*Received December*) 10.

(Extract.) *Erzeroom, October* 17, 1838.

QUARANTINE regulations are now enforced at Trebizond; persons from the interior, before entering the town, are subject to three days' detention, and before embarking on steamers, passengers must perform fifteen days in a lazaretto. The plague in those parts has disappeared, and nearly so from the town of Trebizond.

No. 38.

Lord Ponsonby to Viscount Palmerston.—(*Received December* 30.)

My Lord, *Therapia, December* 4, 1838.

I HAVE the honour to forward a report from Mr. Dragoman Wood, who is charged with the business of the quarantine Commission.

I have,&c.,
(Signed) PONSONBY.

Inclosure in No. 38.

Mr. Wood to Lord Ponsonby.

My Lord, *Pera, December* 3, 1838.

ON the 24th ultimo, the gentlemen representing the Foreign Embassies at the Council of Health held a private meeting for the purpose of discussing the quarantine regulations submitted to them, with the view to report on them collectively, and to offer to the consideration of their superiors such suggestions as their knowledge of the proceedings of the Board may enable them to make. The accompanying report, therefore, contains the observations of the Commissioners on the several quarantine regulations which I had the honour to forward to your Lordship on the 17th of November*.

The object of the Commissioners in drawing up a general report, is, in case it receives the approbation of their respective superiors, to press on the Council the adoption of the modifications it contains as the base of its future proceedings.

Her Majesty's Consul-General represents the complaints of masters of vessels who were obliged to anchor at Ravak at great risk and inconvenience, to have their papers examined by the officers of that quarantine office there. In the 12th Article of the inclosed report Selvi Bournou is proposed, as offering better anchorage ground for the establishment of the quarantine office.

Mr. Cartwright states that this "visit" may occasion considerable inconvenience to the English vessels coming from Russian ports of the Black Sea, bound for England, which, according to a regulation made two years ago, by orders from Her Majesty's Government, avoid having communication with the shore in passing through the Bosphorus to the anchorage below Leander's Tower, where the master communicates with the English harbour-master, from whom they afterwards receive their sailing firmans in a tin box, &c.; and that on the re-appearance of plague here, the fact of the captain's going on shore was likely to subject their vessels to an extra quarantine in England from which the regulations alluded to had hitherto served to relieve them. The same Article secures the enjoyment of the privilege which vessels derived from the above-mentioned regulation.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) RICHARD WOOD.

Sub-Inclosure in No. 38.

Report of the Observations of the Commissioners on the Quarantine Regulations.

DANS les séances qui eurent lieu il y a quelques mois au Conseil de Santé, pour la discussion du premier projet du réglement sanitaire les Soussignés ne manquèrent pas de signaler les inconvéniens graves qu'offraient les Dardanelles, comme siége de quarantaine provisoire. Ils firent observer au Conseil, que ce point du canal n'offre pas de mouillage sûr; que les courans y sont extrèmement rapides; que ces motifs impérieux devront mettre plus d'une fois les capitaines dans la nécessité de continuer leur route, et de contrevenir aussi forcément et malgré eux, aux réglemens sanitaires, ou à courir le risque d'être jetés à la côte; qu'avec un gros vent du sud,—le seul qui permette aux bâtimens de remonter jusq'aux Dardanelles, et qui, dès-lors, quand il souffle, amène le plus souvent un grand nombre de navires,—il était impossible que les investigations sanitaires pussent y être faites convenablement, sans mettre en péril la plupart des bâtimens.

Les Soussignés firent remarquer encore, qu'il fallait autant que possible concilier les intérêts du commerce avec l'établissement des mesures sanitaires, et que sous ce point de vue, les Dardanelles offraient d'autres inconvéniens qui ne pouvaient échapper à l'attention du Conseil. Celui sur lequel ils insistèrent comme le plus grave, c'est que le vent du nord, régnant presque exclusivement

* See Inclosure in No. 55.

dans le canal, surtout dans la belle saison, on courait le risque de faire perdre aux bâtimens l'occasion de continuer leur voyage, attendu que, pendant le laps de tems considérable que devaient exiger les interrogatoires, le vent pouvait changer et les navires se trouver retenus encore pour long-tems aux Dardanelles.

Enfin, les Soussignés s'attachèrent à démontrer que, dans la création des mesures sanitaires, la condition principale est qu'elles ne doivent jamais présenter des obstacles ni des inconvéniens tels que l'exécution en devienne dangereuse, sinon impossible.

Ces considérations puissantes avaient paru appréciées par le Conseil de Santé; aussi n'est-ce pas sans un profond sentiment de regret que les Soussignés ont vu le point des Dardanelles conservé pour l'établissement de l'Office Sanitaire provisoire.

Jaloux de répondre autant qu'ils le peuvent, aux efforts généreux que fait le Gouvernement Ottoman pour délivrer son empire du fléau qui depuis tant d'années décime ses populations, et non moins empressés de justifier le haut témoignage de confiance qui leur a été donné par leurs Chefs respectifs, les Soussignés ont cherché s'il n'y aurait pas dans le canal un point qui, tout en favorisant l'établissement des mesures sanitaires, n'offrit pas les inconvéniens graves qu'ils viennent de signaler pour le port des Dardanelles, et le port de Gallipoli leur a paru répondre à tous les besoins, et satisfaire à toutes les exigences.

Ce port de Gallipoli est spacieux et sûr; tous les navires qui arrivent de la Mer Blanche peuvent y mouiller, y subir les interrogatoires exigés, et enfin le canal est assez large en cet endroit pour leur permettre de repartir avec le vent contraire, et de continuer leur route jusqu'à Constantinople en louvoyant dans la Mer de Marmara.

Qui si le Conseil de Santé objectait que le choix de ce port présente l'inconvénient de laisser exposé à la peste toute la partie du canal entre les Dardanelles et le point proposé par les Soussignés, on pourrait répondre que les deux côtes sont presque inhabitées. Cette crainte serait au moins singulière de la part du Conseil de Santé qui n'a pas songé lui-même à mettre à l'abri la côte du canal, tant en Europe qu'en Asie, depuis son embouchûre jusqu'aux Dardanelles. Et cependant, il faut le dire, ce point méritait d'autant mieux son attention, qu'il est couvert de villages et bien plus exposé aux dangers de la contagion par les mouillages fréquens auxquels donne lieu le vent du nord sur la longueur de toute cette côte.

ARTICLE I.

Les Soussignés proposent de demander communication des instructions données au chef de l'office pour connaître quels sont les documens dont on exige l'exhibition.

ARTICLE II.

Pour éviter des malentendus et des contestations, les Soussignés proposent de développer cette phrase, et d'expliquer qu'après que le capitaine aura rempli au bureau de l'office les formalités exigées, il se rendra à son bord dans sa chaloupe. Le médecin l'accompagnera avec la chaloupe de l'office, et arrivé près du bâtiment, il s'assurera de la sincérité de la déposition du capitaine, en faisant les investigations indiquées.

Le terme de vingt jours de quarantaine pour les bâtimens vides a paru trop long aux Soussignés. Il proposent de la réduire à dix jours, attendu que ce laps de teme, joint à la longueur probable du voyage, leur semble offrir des garanties plus qui suffisantes que ce bâtiment n'a à son bord aucun miasme contagieux.

Le réglement ne fait pas mention de la quarantaine à laquelle les bâtimens de guerre devront être soumis. Les Soussignés proposent de réclamer pour ces bâtimens les mêmes privilèges dont ils jouissent dans les autres lazarets de l'Europe.

La caserne de Kouléli a été, dit-on, choisie pour le lazaret provisoire; cependant comme elle n'est pas nominativement désignée dans le projet du réglement soumis aux Soussignés, ils se proposent de demander quel est décidément

le lieu assigné pour la quarantaine des navires, des marchandises et des passagers? Il importe surtout que le Conseil de Santé fasse connaître quels sont les moyens que le Gouvernement compte employer pour conduire au lazaret les navires que le vent contraire empêcherait d'atteindre le local désigné, et qui ne pourraient ainsi débarquer leur marchandises.

Mr. Minas a demandé qu'un bateau à vapeur du Gouvernement fût mis à cet effet à la disposition du Conseil de Santé. Les Soussignés s'empressent d'appuyer cette proposition, la seule qui puisse remédier à l'inconvénient grave qu'ils viennent de signaler.

ARTICLE III.

Un garde de santé parait suffisant aux Soussignés pour tout le tems que le navire vide sera en voyage. Mais si ce navire se trouvait retenu par le vene contraire dans le port de Constantinople, ils proposent de porter le nombre des gardes à deux, durant tout le tems que le bâtiment séjournera dans le port.

Pour obtenir complètement le but de préservation que le Conseil de Santé se propose, les Soussignés ont pensé que la quarantaine ne devrait compter que du jour où toutes les marchandises seraient débarquées. Mais les lenteurs inséparables de tout ce qui se rattache à une administration locale, ont fait penser aux Soussignés qu'il était sage, jusqu'à nouvel ordre, de s'abstenir d'observations à ce sujet.

ARTICLE IV.

L'obligation d'une patente de santé pour chacune des personnes qui se trouvent à bord des bâtimens, a paru aux Soussignés une mesure fiscale contre laquelle ils ne sauraient trop s'élever. Ils proposent, en conséquence, de demander au Conseil de Santé que la patente délivrée aux navires soit suffisante pour le navire, pour l'équipage et pour les passagers: attendu que l'équipage ainsi que les passagers sont sensés avoir consommé sur le navire en question la période fixée pour leur quarantaine; de sorte que la patente de santé une fois délivrée à un navire, doit suffire à tous les individus qui se trouvent à son bord, et qui auront le droit de débarquer alors partout où leurs convenances pourraient l'exiger d'après la teneur des Articles I et X.

ARTICLE VI.

Si un cas de peste se déclare à bord d'un bâtiment, les Soussignés croient de leur devoir d'insister auprès du Conseil de Santé pour que les mesures les plus sévères soient prises afin d'éviter tout contact avec le dehors. Ils proposent, en conséquence, qu'il soit spécifié dans le réglement, que la désinfection, si elle se fai à bord, soit surveillée par des chaloupes montées par des gens de l'office, et si telle se fait à terre, qu'un cordon soit établi pour empêcher toute communication. Ils proposent, en outre, que dans ce cas exceptionnel, le navire compromis soit tenu de prendre deux gardes au lieu d'un.

ARTICLE VII.

Les Soussignés proposent qu'en cas de procès, les délégués nommés par les Missions fassent partie intégrante du tribunal appelé à prononcer sur le délit. Ils pensent, en outre, que le Conseil de Santé soit tenu de faire connaître d'après quel code sanitaire les délits doivent être jugés.

Vu la gravité du cas et la facilité dangereuse avec laquelle les préposés pourraient abuser de cette autorisation si elle leur était accordée, les Soussignés laissent à Messieurs les chefs des Missions à apprécier de quelle modification cet Article pourrait être susceptible.

ARTICLE VIII.

Les Soussignés ne peuvent, à propos de cet Article, que répéter ce qu'ils viennent de dire sur l'Article VII.

ARTICLE XI.

Pour éviter des frais considérables, les Soussignés proposent que les bateaux à vapeur qui font un service hebdomadaire, soient autorisés à conserver leurs gardes à bord pendant tout le tems que les provenances seront compromises ou en état de suspicion.

ARTICLE XII.

Un Bureau de Santé, semblable à celui de Gallipoli, doit sans aucun doute être établi pour les arrivages de la Mer Noire; mais il importe d'en déterminer le site d'une manière convenable, si l'on veut qu'il puisse rendre le service auquel il sera destiné. Sous ce rapport, l'office établi maintenant à Kavak en Asie est tout-à-fait mal situé, et il faut se hâter de lui en substituer un qui remplisse d'une manière plus satisfaisante les conditions exigées pour ces sortes d'établissemens.

De même qu'aux Dardanelles, il est de toute impossibilité aux bâtimens qui arrivent de la Mer Noire de s'arrêter à Kavak: les eaux y sont trop profondes et les courans si rapides, que les navires qui voudraient mettre en panne devant le Bureau de Santé, courraient risque de se voir jetés à la côte; et si ces inconvéniens ont été sentis dans la belle saison, combien plus ils offreraient de dangers en hiver. Dejà dans les séances qui eurent lieu en Juillet dernier, trois des Soussignés soumirent ces observations au Conseil de Santé, et les appuyèrent de plaintes portées par des Capitaines Anglais, Russes et Sardes dans leurs Chancelleries respectives. Le Conseil se plut à les prendre en considération et donna des ordres en conséquence au Bureau de Santé établi à Kavak. Mais on conçoit que les meilleures dispositions étaient impuissantes pour prévenir le mal, puisque ce mal est inhérent à la localité, et conséquemment indépendant de la volonté du Conseil.

Il est donc indispensable de choisir un site plns convenable, et c'est sur Selvi Bournou que les Soussignés ont jeté les yeux. Mais en même tems, pour prévenir les inconvéniens qui résulteraient d'un trop long espace qui reste découvert depuis l'embouchûre de la Mer Noire jusqu'à l'office désigné plus haut, les Soussignés insisteront auprès du Conseil de Santé pour qu'un poste avancé soit établi à Kavak, et qu'il s'y trouve un nombre de gardes suffisant pour mettre à bord des bâtimens venant de pays suspects. Cette formalité ne saurait être applicable aux navires venant des ports où il y a des quarantaines organisées. Ces derniers poursuivront leur route jusqu'à Selvi Bournou où ils subiront les interrogatoires exigés. Si les Soussignés désignent le site de Kavak comme convenable pour ce poste avancé, c'est que le service qui serait affecté à celui-ci ne demanderait que quelques minutes pour chaque bâtiment qui pourrait alors se soumettre à cette mesure sans courir le risque de se voir jeté sur la côte; tandis que l'exécution des interrogatoires que l'on fait subir à présent aux navires qui, venant de la Mer Noire, se présentent devant Kavak, exigeant au moins une bonne demi heure, ce laps de tems les expose au risque susindiqué. Pour rendre cette mesure plus facile et plus brève, les Soussignés croiraient à propos de proposer au Conseil de Santé qu'il prescrive à tous les navires venant de la Mer Noire, d'arborer, dès qu'ils seront à l'embouchûre du Bosphore, un pavillon qui signalerait leurs provenances, savoir: un pavillon noir et blanc pour ceux provenant de lieux suspects, et un pavillon blanc pour ceux venant des ports où il existe des quarantaines organisées. L'office du poste avancé de Kavak n'aurait alors qu'à envoyer le garde désigné plus haut aux navires portant les pavillons noir et blanc, et laisser aux autres poursuivre leur route jusqu'à l'Office Sanitaire de Selvi Bournou.

Dès que les deux Offices de Santé à Gallipoli et à Selvi Bournou auront été établis, les Soussignés proposent que deux d'entre eux s'y rendent, accompagnés de quelques capitaines, pour s'assurer que ces offices sont de nature à satisfaire aux exigences commandées pour ces sortes d'établissemens.

(Signé) RICHARD WOOD.

Péra, le 24 Novembre, 1838.

(Translation.)

AT the sittings of the Council of Health, which took place a few months since, to discuss the first project of sanitary regulations, the Undersigned did not omit to point out the serious inconvenience which the Dardanelles offered, as a situation for the provisional quarantine. They brought under the observation of the Council the fact, that this point of the canal possessed no safe anchorage, that the currents are in that spot extremely rapid, that imperative reasons had more than once placed the captains under the necessity of continuing their voyage and contravening also per force, and against their wishes,t he sanitary regulations to avoid the risk of being driven on shore ;—that with a strong wind from the south—the only wind that enables vessels to go as high as the Dardanelles, and which, at the time it blows, generally brings up a number of ships—it was impossible that a sanitary examination could be properly gone through, without placing the greater number of the vessels in jeopardy.

The Undersigned also remarked, that it would be necessary, as far as possible, to reconcile the interests of commerce with the establishment of sanitary regulations, and that in this point of view, the Dardanelles presented other inconveniences which could not escape the attention of the Council. That on which they insisted as the most serious, was, that as the north wind almost constantly blows in the canal during the summer, great risks would be run of causing ships to to lose the opportunity of continuing their voyage, since during the considerable lapse of time which the necessary inquiries would occupy, the wind might change, and the vessels find themselves detained for a considerable time longer in the Dardanelles.

In the last place, the Undersigned endeavoured to demonstrate, that in resorting to sanitary measures the principal condition is, that they ought never to present obstacles or inconveniences, the execution of which would be dangerous if not impossible.

These powerful considerations appeared to be appreciated by the Council of Health ; on which account it is not without a deep feeling of regret the Undersigned have seen the situation of the Dardanelles retained for the establishment of the provisional Sanitary Office.

Anxious to respond as far they could to the generous efforts made by the Ottoman Government to deliver its empire from the scourge which, for so many years has decimated its population, and not less anxious to justify the strong evidence of confidence, which had been reposed in them by their respective superiors, the Undersigned have endeavoured to discover if there is not some point in the canal, which at the same time that it would favour the establishment of sanitary regulations, would not offer the serious inconveniences which they have just pointed out, in the port of the Dardanelles ; and the port of Gallipoli appears to them to answer every purpose and to satisfy every exigence.

The port of Gallipoli is spacious and safe : all the ships which arrive from the White Sea might anchor there, there answer the necessary inquiries, and finally, the canal is large enough at this spot to enable them to leave with a contrary wind, and continue their voyage to Constantinople, by sailing on various tacks in the Sea of Marmora.

If the Council of Health objected that the choice of this port had the fault of exposing to the danger of the plague all that part of the canal between the Dardanelles and the point proposed by the Undersigned, it might be answered that both shores were nearly uninhabited. This fear would be at least singular on the part of the Council of Health, which has itself forgotten to protect the banks of the canal, whether in Europe or in Asia, from its embouchure as far as the Dardanelles. And in the meantime it must be observed, this part much more deserves its attention, as it is covered with villages, and much more exposed to the dangers of contagion, from the frequent anchoring of vessels occasioned by the north wind along the whole of this coast.

ARTICLE I.

The Undersigned propose to request a communication of the instructions

given to the head of the office, that they may ascertain what documents it is necessary to exhibit.

ARTICLE II.

To avoid misunderstandings and disputes, the undersigned propose to define this sentence, and to explain that after the captain shall have filled up at the office the required formalities he shall return on board in his boat. The medical man shall accompany him in the boat belonging to the office, and when he has drawn near to the ship, he will satisfy himself of the truth of the captain's deposition, by making the required observations.

The term of twenty days' quarantine for vessels without a cargo is considered too long by the undersigned. They propose to reduce it to ten days, seeing that this lapse of time, added to the probable length of the voyage, appears to them to offer more than sufficient guarantee that the vessel is free from any contagious miasma.

The regulation takes no notice of the quarantine to which ships of war are to be subjected. The undersigned propose to claim for these vessels the same privileges as they enjoy in the other lazarettos of Europe.

The barrack at Kouléli has been, it is said, chosen for the provisional lazaretto; but as it is not pointed out by name in the draft of the resolution submitted to the undersigned, they propose to ask which is actually the place assigned for the quarantine, of ships, merchandise, and passengers. It is above all important, that the Council of Health should state what means the Government proposes to employ, to carry into the lazaretto those vessels which are prevented, by a contrary wind, reaching the assigned place, and which cannot consequently unload their merchandise.

Mr. Minas has requested that a Government steam-boat should be placed for this purpose at the disposal of the Council of Health. The undersigned strongly support this proposition, the only plan which can remedy the serious inconvenience they have just pointed out.

ARTICLE III.

One guard of health appears sufficient to the undersigned, so long as a vessel *without freight* is on her voyage; but if this ship should be detained by a contrary wind, in the port of Constantinople, they propose to make the number of guards two, during the whole of the time the vessel remains in port.

To obtain completely the safety proposed by the Council of Health, the undersigned have considered that the term of quarantine ought only to be reckoned from the day when all the merchandise shall be landed. But the want of caution necessarily attached to all the proceedings of a new local administration, has induced the undersigned to consider that it would be wise, until further orders, to abstain from any observations on this subject.

ARTICLE IV.

The necessity for a clean bill of health for every individual on board the vessels, has appeared to the undersigned a fiscal measure, against which they cannot too much protest. They propose, in consequence, to require of the Council of Health, that the bill delivered to a vessel shall be sufficient for the ship, the crew, and the passengers: seeing that the crew, as well as the passengers, have clearly perfected on board the ship in question the period fixed for their quarantine, so that the clean bill of health once delivered to a vessel, shall suffice for every individual on board, who shall then have the right of disembarking wherever it may suit their convenience, according to the tenor of Articles I and X.

duty to impress upon the Council of Health the necessity for resorting to the most stringent measures to prevent external communication. They propose, in consequence, that it shall be specified in the regulation, that the disinfecting process, if it is carried on on board, shall be watched by boats having on board men belonging to the establishment, and if it takes place on shore that a cordon shall be established to prevent all communication. They propose in addition, that in this excepted case, the compromised vessel shall have two guards instead of one.

ARTICLE VII.

The undersigned propose, that in case of prosecution, the delegates named by the Missions shall make an integral part of the tribunal appointed to decide on the case. They consider also, that the Council of Health should be bound to declare under what sanitary codes the infractions of their regulations are to be judged.

Considering the serious nature of the question, and the dangerous facility with which the superintendents can abuse this power if it is granted to them, the undersigned leave it to the Chiefs of the Mission to consider what modification this Article may be susceptible of.

ARTICLE VIII.

With respect to this Article, the undersigned can only repeat what they have just said on Article VII.

ARTICLE XI.

To avoid considerable expense, the undersigned propose that the steamboats, which perform a weekly duty, shall be authorised to keep their guards on board during the whole time the arrivals shall be compromised or in a state of suspicion.

ARTICLE XII.

An Office of Health, resembling that at Gallipoli, ought certainly to be established for the arrivals from the Black Sea, but it is important to decide upon its situation in a proper manner, if it is wished it should render the service for which it is intended. For this purpose, the office now established at Kavak in Asia is to every intent badly situated, and no delay ought to take place in substituting one which would fulfil in a more satisfactory manner the necessary conditions of establishments of this nature.

In the same manner as at the Dardanelles, it is impossible for ships coming from the Black Sea, to stop at Kavak: the water is too deep, and the currents so rapid, that vessels wishing to moor themselves opposite the Office of Health are in danger of running aground; and if these inconveniences have been felt in the summer, how much greater will be the danger in winter! Already at the meetings that took place in last July, three of the undersigned submitted these observations to the Council of Health, and supported them by complaints made by English, Russian, and Sardinian Captains, in their respective chanceries. The Council took them into consideration, and in consequence issued orders to the Office of Health established at Kavak. But it is believed, the best arrangements will be useless to guard against the evil, that it is inherent to the locality, and consequently independent of the will of the Council.

It is therefore necessary to select a more fitting spot, and the undersigned have selected Selvi Bournou. But at the same time, to avoid the inconveniences which would be the consequence, from too great a space being left exposed from the embouchure of the Black Sea, to the above-mentioned office, the undersigned impressed upon the Council of Health the necessity of establishing an advanced post at Kavak, and that a sufficient number of guards should be posted there, to be put on board vessels coming from a suspected country. This formality would not be applicable to ships coming from ports at

which there are organised quarantines; these last would continue their voyage to Selvi Bournou, where they would submit to the requisite examination. If the undersigned have pointed out the situation of Kavak as proper for this advanced post, it is because the duty necessary to be performed there would only require a few minutes for each vessel, which could submit to this regulation without the risk of running aground, while the interrogatories to which ships are subjected at present, when coming from the Black Sea, and laying to off Kavak, require at least a full half hour, and this lapse of time exposes them to the risk above noticed. To render this measure easier and of shorter duration, the undersigned consider it proper to propose to the Council of Health, that it should give directions to all vessels coming from the Black Sea, to hoist, as soon as they enter the embouchure of the Bosphorus, a flag showing from whence they arrive, namely, a black and white flag for those arriving from suspected places, and a white flag for such as come from parts where regular quarantine stations exist. The office of the advanced post at Kavak would in this case only have to send the guard mentioned above, to vessels hoisting black and white flags, and allow the others to continue their voyage to the Sanitary Office at Selvi Bournou.

As soon as the two officers of health at Gallipoli and Selvi Bournou shall have been established, the undersigned propose, that two of their number shall proceed thither, accompanied by several captains, to satisfy themselves that the offices are of such a description as to meet the exigences required by establishments of this nature.

(Signed) RICHARD WOOD.

Pera, November 24, 1838.

No. 39.

Lord Ponsonby to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received January 4, 1839.)

My Lord, *Therapia, December* 11, 1838.

I HAVE the honour to inclose another report from Mr. Dragoman Wood, relating to quarantine regulations about to be established by the Porte.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) PONSONBY.

Inclosure in No. 39.

Mr. Wood to Lord Ponsonby.

My Lord *Tuesday Morning, December* 11, 1838.

ON the 5th instant, we attended at the Council of Health, and a proclamation was submitted to us which we were requested to notify to masters of vessels.

Our observations to the Council are contained in the report which I have the honour to transmit herewith; and I beg to call your Lordship's attention to it, as all the Commissioners, except myself, suggest to their respective superiors, the expediency of allowing the Turkish Government to realize a part of its expenses by making moderate charges on vessels, passengers, and goods, until such time as we were duly authorized to establish a regular tariff.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) RICHARD WOOD.

Sub-Inclosure in No. 39.

Report on Quarantine Regulations.

INVITES par le Conseil de Santé, le 5 Décembre, les Soussignés

reçurent la communication d'une proclamation par laquelle on entendait notifier aux capitaines des navires Européens et Ottomans, qu'un lazaret ayant été organisé dans les dues formes à Kouléli, on allait le mettre en activité.

Cette mesure ayant paru tout-à-fait prématurée aux Soussignés, ils se sont vus dans la nécessité d'observer au Conseil, qu'ils regrettaient pour le moment de ne pouvoir y adhérer, attendu que cette publication ne devait s'effectuer qu'après que Messieurs les Ministres auraient donné leur opinion sur le projet du réglement en question. Ils se sons vus forcés d'user de l'argument le plus péremptoire,—celui de prier le Conseil de leur dire, si, en publiant aujourd'hui la mise en activité du dit lazaret, cela ne signifiait pas tout nettement, que les navires Européens, compromis ou suspects, seraient tenus de faire leur quarantaine dans un lazaret, et qu'ils devraient par conséquent payer les droits établis par le tarif? Cela posé, il ressortait donc, d'une manière évidente, que les Soussignés se voyaient dans l'impossibilité d'approuver cette publication avant que les Légations aient prononcé sur le projet du réglement susmentionné où ce point est également compris.

A l'aide de plusieurs réflexions, nous sommes parvenus à faire comprendre au Conseil, qu'il y aurait une grande inconséquence en agissant de la sorte, puisqu'il y avait contradiction avec ce que le Conseil avait déjà fait en requérant l'opinion de nos chefs au sujet du projet du réglement précité et avec ce qu'il se proposait de faire aujourd'hui en donnant cours à cette publication.

Nous devons faire remarquer ici, qu'au premier abord, le Conseil n'a pas paru croire à la sincérité de nos observations ayant traite réellement au fond de la chose, mais plutôt comme l'expression d'un prétexte tendant à paralyser le système sanitaire que la Porte veut adopter.

Les assurances que nous lui avons données du contraire, et la déclaration que nous lui avons faite que ce n'était que dans l'intérêt et le succès de l'entreprise que nous lui adressions ces considérations, la franchise de ce langage, jointe à la démonstration matérielle du peu de convenance qu'il y aurait à donner cours à cette publication avant que nous lui eussions fait connaître l'avis de nos supérieurs, tout cela fini par faire sentir au Conseil la justesse de nos remarques, et il a consenti à attendre quelques jours encore jusqu'à ce que nous obtenions la réponse de Messieurs les Ministres, d'autant plus que nous nous sommes vus obligés d'assurer le Conseil que les Légations ne tarderaient pas à le faire.

Il appert en dernière analyse, que la Porte se hâte de vouloir mettre en activité le lazaret précité comme le seul moyen qu'elle convoite depuis longtemps, afin de faire face aux dépenses qu'elle supporte depuis qu'elle a débuté tant bien que mal dans cette entreprise. Sans prétendre en aucune façon préjuger les décisions de Messieurs les Ministres, nous prenons la liberté de leur proposer un *mezzo termine* qui, tout en répondant à l'attente du Conseil, placerait les Légations dans un position avantageuse qui leur ménagerait un droit rétroactif,—celui de proroger ou de suspendre les concessions auxquelles elles voudraient bien consentir aujourd'hui, toutes les fois que les conditions sur lesquelles ces concessions seraient basées, viendraient à être enfreintes, ou ne seraient pas remplies.

On pourrait accorder, par exemple, que le lazaret de Kouléli soit mis en activité avec la restriction—

1°. Que l'on ne prélèvera que la moitié des droits désignés dans le tarif, jusqu'à ce que l'on obtienne la décision des Cours respectives.

2°. Les Légations aiment à se persuader que le Conseil se montrera très satisfait de cette adhésion, toute temporaire qu'elle est, en réfléchissant que si le lazaret de Kouléli peut en quelque sort suffire aux urgences du moment, il est loin (eu égard à la topographie de cette capitale et de ses environs) de pouvoir lui seul garantir des atteintes soudaines de la peste, dès que cette contagion se répandrait dans l'empire, comme cela est arrivé les années précédentes. Le Conseil doit donc sent sentir que les Légations feraient preuve d'une grande condescendance en permettant la perception des droits susdits, quoiqu'elles ne voient pas la certitude que les mesures sanitaires projetées jusqu'à présent soient de nature à les autoriser à aggraver le commerce de cette nouvelle charge sans parler des entraves qui devraient s'ensuivre. (Les Soussignés sont prêts, si Messieurs les Ministres le jugeaient à propos, de donner à ces idées tout le développement et l'évidence possible.)

3°. Dans cette espèce de convention il serait donc essentiel d'y joindre la clause, que la Porte s'engagerait de son côté à adopter et mettre en vigueur sans

délai, les mesures que les Soussignés auraient l'honneur de désigner au Conseil de Santé tendant à placer la capitale et ses dépendances à l'abri des invasions de la peste, et à empêcher que la contagion ne se développe dans son sein.

Les Soussignés ne finiront pas sans exprimer à Messieurs les Ministres le désir de recevoir le plus promptement possible, une réponse aux observations qu'ils ont eu l'honneur deur soumettre. Le Conseil espère, et les Soussignés espèrent avec lui, que cette réponse leur parviendra avant la fin du Ramazan. Cet empressement que réclament hautement l'urgence et la gravité de la question, outre qu'il serait dans l'intérêt de la santé publique, aurait encore l'avantage de détruire les soupçons du Conseil sur la sincérité de notre concours.

(Signé) RICHARD WOOD.

Péra, le 8 *Décembre,* 1838.

(Translation.)

INVITED to meet the Council of Health on the 5th of December, the Undersigned had presented a proclamation to them which was intended to notify to the captains of European and Ottoman vessels, that a lazaretto having been organised in due form at Kouleli was about to be brought into action.

This measure has appeared altogether premature to the Undersigned; they found themselves under the necessity of observing to the Council that they regretted that they could not at present be guided by it, since the publication could not be effectual, until the Ministers had given their opinion on the draft of the regulations in question. They found themselves under the necessity of using the most peremptory argument—by begging the Council to inform them, if, in this announcement of the said lazaretto being in activity, it was not simply meant that European vessels, compromised or suspected, would be bound to perform their quarantine in a lazaretto, and, in consequence, pay the dues established by the tariff. This being established, it evidently results that the Undersigned find it impossible to approve of this publication before the Legations have given their opinion on the above mentioned regulation, which also includes this point.

After much explanation, we succeeded in making the Council comprehend that there would be great inconsistency in acting in this manner, because there would be a contradiction between what the Council had already done, in requesting the opinion of our leaders on the subject of the draft of the above-mentioned regulations, and what it proposed now to do, by putting it in circulation.

We ought also to observe in this place, that, at first, the Council seemed to doubt the sincerity of our observations, and their intention of really searching the business to the bottom; they were rather considered as a pretext and intended to paralyze the sanitary system the Porte wished to adopt.

The assurances we gave it to the contrary, and our declaration that we had only addressed these observations to it for the benefit and success of the enterprise, the frankness of our language, joined to the clear demonstration of the irregularity of publishing this document before we had advised with our superiors, at length caused the Council to feel the justice of our remarks, and it consented to wait a few days longer, till we should receive the answers of the Ministers, especially when we found ourselves obliged to assure the Council that the Legations would not delay the business.

It appears, on mature consideration, that the Porte is anxious to bring the aforesaid lazaretto into action as the only means it has been looking forward to for some time to meet the expenses it has been at since it has made so many successful and unsuccessful attempts in this undertaking. Without pretending in any way to prejudge the decisions of the Ministers, we take the liberty of proposing to them a middle course, which at the same time that it answered the expectation of the Council would place the Legations in an advantageous position, and furnish them with means of delay, that of proroguing or suspending the concessions, to which they have consented to-day, whenever the conditions on which these concessions were based should be broken or not fulfilled.

It might be agreed, for example, that the lazaretto of Kouleli should be brought into activity, with the restriction,

1st. That only half the dues imposed by the tariff should be levied, until it had obtained the sanction of the respective Courts.

2nd. The Legations flatter themselves that the Council will be perfectly satisfied with this agreement, as a temporary measure, on considering that if the lazaretto of Koulèli is, to a certain extent, sufficient for the wants of the moment, it is far, (considering the topography of this capital and its environs) from being sufficient of itself to protect it from the sudden breaking out of the plague when the contagion shall spread through the empire, as has happened of late years. The Council, therefore, ought to feel that the Legations have given proof of great condescension in acknowledging the aforesaid dues, although they see no certainty that the sanitary measures already proposed will be of such a nature as to authorize them to load commerce with this additional expense, not to mention the inconveniences which will be the consequence. (The Undersigned are prepared, if the Ministers should think fit, to give these ideas every possible developement and evidence.)

3rd. In a convention of this kind, it will therefore be essential to add a clause, engaging the Porte on its part to adopt and put into force without delay, the measures the Undersigned had the honour of laying before the Council of Health, having the tendency to protect the capital and its dependencies from the invasions of the plague, and prevent the contagion being developed within its bounds.

The Undersigned will not conclude without conveying to the Ministers their desire to receive as promptly as possible, an answer to the observations they have had the honour of submitting to them. The Council hopes, and the Undersigned join them in the wish, that the answer will reach them before the end of Ramazan. This haste, which the extreme urgency and gravity of the question claims, besides being for the benefit of the health of the public, will have also the advantage of removing the suspicions of the Council as to the sincerity of our concurrence.

(Signed) RICHARD WOOD.

Pera, December 8, 1838.

No. 40.

Lord Ponsonby to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received January 14, 1839.)

My Lord, *Therapia, December* 16, 1838.

MONSIEUR BILLECOQ, in the name of the French Ambassador, said his Excellency was anxious to know my opinion with respect to the quarantine, and said that it was desirable that I should depute somebody to meet the Ministers of Austria, Russia, and himself, who represented his Ambassador, to take into consideration the plans that had been proposed. I replied that, being without instructions that would authorize me to say anything on the subject, I did not know what my deputy could do. He said, "All that he need do is to hear what is said; we none of us have powers to act, and we take everything *ad referendum.*" He proposed Her Majesty's Consul-General should be the person deputed on my part. I agreed to invite Mr. Cartwright to attend, but I could not answer for his having time for it, and I could not withdraw him from his own business; that, however, there need not be much delay, for I expected Mr. Bankhead here immediately, whom I would request to act in my name.

All the reports relating to the quarantine business have been transmitted to your Lordship.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) PONSONBY.

No. 41.

Mr. Backhouse to Mr. Le Marchant.

Sir, *Foreign Office, January* 12, 1839.

I AM directed by Viscount Palmerston to transmit to you, to be laid

before the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade, the inclosed correspondence with Her Majesty's Ambassador at Constantinople, relative to the system of quarantine which the Turkish Government are about to establish,

It is believed that Her Majesty's Government cannot dispute the right of the Turkish Government to establish quarantine regulations within the dominions of the Porte, and to apply those regulations to British vessels and to British subjects, in common with all other persons; and that the Porte might levy a fair and moderate sum upon British subjects for expenses necessarily incurred in maintaining this quarantine establishment, without affording any just ground of complaint to Her Majesty's Government.

Under these circumstances, Viscount Palmerston would be glad to learn the opinion of the Board of Trade as to the amount of charge on this account to which Her Majesty's Ambassador at Constantinople may be authorized to consent; and I am to add that it appears to Viscount Palmerston to be desirable that the instructions to Her Majesty's Ambassador on this subject should be forwarded to Constantinople with as little delay as possible.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) J. BACKHOUSE.

No. 42.

Lord Ponsonby to Viscount Palmerston.—Received February 17.)

My Lord, *Therapia, January* 22, 1839.

IN former despatches I have transmitted to your Lordship reports of proceedings relative to sanitary regulations. I hear there is now a modified report drawn up for the Legations, which has not yet reached me; but as I know part of its contents, which I think objectionable, I wish to lose no time before I mention the matter.

It is proposed to give to those guards a right to fire upon whoever may attempt to escape from them; and this power must, of necessity, be exerted mostly when there will be no witness whatever present, and nothing to control the act of the Turk. The question is, how can this be regulated so as to be safely admissible?

The other proposal is to empower the health officers to enter any house in which they may believe the plague to have broken out, and to take such measures as they may judge expedient, but authorized to act by some member of the Board of Health.

This power will occasion a serious inroad upon one great and most precious principle and right created by our capitulations, that is, the inviolability of the domicile of a Frank; and it will probably occasion robbery, perhaps murders, and certainly infinite distress and misery to the sick. It is to be particularly observed that nobody pretends to be able to distinguish, with any tolerable certainty, the plague from other fevers. I have known many instances of mistakes made by the most eminent of the medical men; and surely it will be an intolerable tyranny to tear away wives from husbands, &c., on a surmise that may be wholly unfounded in fact. Nor is it impossible, perhaps not improbable, that the power alluded to may be exerted for the gratification of malice or other bad ends. I will add, that if such a power be exerted on the houses of the Turks, there may be grounds for fearing that it may, one day or other, occasion serious inconvenience to the Ottoman Government.

I must not omit to speak of the expences to which the commercial Franks and others will be subjected by the quarantine; and I will not conceal my fear that, whatever measures may be adopted, the execution of them will be so bad as to subject us to all the manifold inconveniences of sanitary regulations, without giving us the benefits that are generally supposed to be derived from them.

I mentioned to the Internuncio, and to the French Secretary of Embassy, my objections to the two Articles first adverted to in this despatch, saying that

I would not consent to them, unless by order of Her Majesty's Government. I also said, that having no authority from your Lordship to act, I had not thought it proper to do more than depute a dragoman to hear what was proposed by others, and to request the Consul-General to listen to any thing that might be argued.

The Internuncio and the French Secretary said that none of the Legations had authority to act, and had only been employed in considering the question.

I am fully impressed with the importance of this matter, and I shall be most happy to be assured of the probability or possibility of extirpating the plague from Constantinople. I am not assured of it—I doubt it extremely, and therefore I am adverse to those measures, the end of which being unattainable, are in themselves very objectionable. I do think that much may be done by less violent means, to prevent the spreading of the disorder, by subjecting vessels from suspected places to observation, &c., and cargoes to expurgation, and by cutting off communication between infected houses and the rest of the population, &c. The limitation of quarantine to ten days has been adopted, and I believe can be satisfactorily shown to be long enough.

I think this affair merits much of your Lordship's consideration. We know by experience what abuses are practised under the cloak of quarantine.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) PONSONBY.

No. 43.

Viscount Palmerston to Lord Ponsonby.

My Lord, *Foreign Office, February* 18, 1839.

I HAVE received your Excellency's despatch of the 22nd ultimo, calling the attention of Her Majesty's Government to two points in the proposed regulations respecting quarantine in the Turkish dominions, which your Excellency considers objectionable. The proposal to empower a Turkish Officer of Health to enter the houses of British subjects, and to take such measures therein as they may deem expedient in the exercise of the functions assigned to them, is plainly inconsistent with the capitulations between this country and Turkey; and the proposal to confer upon the Turkish quarantine guards a right to fire upon British subjects who may attempt to escape from them, is too dangerous to be conceded.

I have accordingly to instruct your Excellency to protest decidedly against any such regulations as those referred to, and to declare that Her Majesty's Government never can acquiesce in measures so directly at variance with the capitulations between Great Britain and Turkey.

I propose to instruct Her Majesty's Ambassador at Paris, and Her Majesty's Minister at Vienna, to urge the French and Austrian Governments, if those Governments should view the matter in the same light, to instruct their Representatives at Constantinople to oppose this scheme of the Turkish Government.

I am, &c.,
(Signed) PALMERSTON.

No. 44.

Viscount Palmerston to Lord Ponsonby.

My Lord, *Foreign Office, Febuary* 20, 1839.

WITH reference to the proposed regulations alluded to in your despatch of the 22nd ultimo, I have to instruct your Excellency to endeavour strongly to impress upon the Turkish Government that they would more effectually prevent the breaking out and spreading of the plague, by introducing cleanliness and ventilation in the city and suburbs of Constantinople, than by any such violent interference as is proposed with the domestic arrangements of families.

It is quite certain that the plague is much aggravated, if it is not actually generated by the want of cleanliness in streets, by the want of sufficient ventilation in houses, and by the want of proper drainage in places contiguous to habitations; and if the Turkish Government would, in the first instance, apply vigorous measures to correct these evils, they would strike at once at the causes of the disease; whereas the schemes which they have now in contemplation will only be productive of inconvenience and suffering to numerous individuals.

I am, &c.,
(Signed) PALMERSTON.

No. 45.

Lord Ponsonby to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received April 8.)

My Lord, *Therapia, February 27, 1839.*

I INCLOSE copies of a report and its inclosures, which I received from Mr. Dragoman Wood, together with a letter to me from Her Majesty's Consul-General.

The above ought to have been transmitted by the February messenger; but I was very ill, and unable to attend as I could wish to Her Majesty business, and they remained here.

I have informed your Lordship that I have taken no part with respect to quarantine beyond authorizing Mr. Wood to attend the meetings, with the complete understanding amongst all parties, that he had no powers to do more than listen to what was said, and give his individual opinion on such matters as it might be useful to discuss.

The Ministers of France, Austria, and Russia, are, like myself, without powers (as far as I know) to give their consent to any act done by the Ottoman Government in the affair of quarantine.

I have also the honour to inclose copy of another letter on the subject of quarantine from Her Majesty's Consul-General.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) PONSONBY.

Inclosure 1 in No. 45.

Mr. Wood to Lord Ponsonby.

My Lord, *Pera, January 11, 1839.*

I HAVE the honour to inclose herewith, a copy of the letter addressed to me by M. de Cadelvene, the French Commissioner, containing the result of the conference of their Excellencies the Foreign Ministers at Baron Stürmer's.

M. de Caldevene has addressed, at the request of their Excellencies, a similar letter to all the Commissioners, announcing to them their respective superior's approval of the observations and modifications introduced in the sanitary regulations submitted to us by the Council of Health; and he authorizes us, in consequence, to adopt them as the basis of our future proceedings at the Board. M. Cadelvene states, that, notwithstanding Mr. Cartwright did not attend at the conference on the part of your Lordship, he had subsequently consented to the decision of their Excellencies. I shall not consider this declaration as binding me to agree to any sanitary regulations, until I am empowered to do so by your Lordship. My colleagues are already in possession of such powers.

I am happy to have to state, that their Excellencies have adopted the suggestion of establishing the quarantine office at Gallipoli in preference to the Dardanelles, and that they have also consented to the proposition of reducing the twenty days' quarantine to ten days for vessels coming in ballast.

The 3rd Article of the sanitary regulations provides for vessels bound for the Black Sea, that wish to continue their voyage without performing their qua-

Quelques articles ne votre travail avaient été, vu leur gravité, laissés à la écdision de nos honorables commettans, qui, seuls, pouvaient être admis à prononcer. Avant de vous faire connaître la solution, laissez-moi revenir avec vous sur chacun des articles du réglement.

Tout en reconnaissant les inconvéniens attachés au point de Gallipoli, comme siége principal de l'Office Sanitaire, leurs Excellences ont consenti à l'adopter, parceque ce port est le seul qui, sans porter des atteintes ruineuses au commerce, puisse concilier les difficultés locales avec les lenteurs inséparables des interrogatoires et vérifications auxquels seront soumis les navires venant de l'Archipel. Le principe général de tous établissement de quarantaine est que le siége en soit le plus possible éloigné des villes; il eut donc été à désirer, dans l'intérêt de la sécurité des côtes et des mers intérieures, que le point des Dardanelles eût été conservé, ou mieux encore, que l'Office principal de Santé eût été porté jusqu'à Roumkalé, ou même la côte de Troie; mais le Gouvernement craint de s'engager dans de trop grandes dépenses, et je n'ai pas laissé ignorer à leurs Excellences que nous avions reçu une réponse négative aux propositions faites dans ce sens au Conseil de Santé.

Il sera, sans doute, possible avec le tems, si surtout le Gouvernement Turc entre franchement dans la voie qui lui est ouverte, de revenir sur le choix du point que nous avons désigné, et de lui préférer quelque port plus éloigné de la capitale, mais, provisoirement, Gallipoli est adopté.

Seulement, et je regrette que cette idée ne me soit pas venue durant a conférence, on pourrait proposer au Conseil d'établir aux Dardanelles un poste avancé qui serait autorisé à fournir des gardes de santé aux navires que le vent du nord forcerait de s'y arrêter, à la condition bien entendue, que la quarantaine pour les navires vides commencerait au jour où les gardes seraient à bord. Le chef de cet office pourrait même au besoin être autorisé à viser les patentes pour les bâtimens venant de pays non-suspects, ce qui offrirait l'avantage d'éviter aux navires la perte des temps, et des encombremens à Gallipoli.

Cette modification n'ayant pas été soumise à Messieurs les Chefs des Missions diplomatiques, exige leur sanction avant qu'il nous soit permis de la proposer au Conseil; mais la bienveillance avec laquelle ont été adoptées nos premières observations me donne la confiance que celle-ci recevra le même accueil, puisqu'elle est de nature à concilier les garanties sanitaires et les intérêts du commerce avec le projet primitif du Gouvernement.

Le terme de dix jours de quarentaine pour les bâtimens vides a été ugé à l'unanimité comme parfaitement suffisant.

Nous sommes autorisés à insister auprès du Conseil pour que la demande de M. Minas soit prise en considération; c'est-a-dire, qu'un bateau à vapeur soit mis à la disposition du Conseil, afin que les navires que le vent contraire empêcherait d'atteindre la caserne de Kouléli, et qui ne pourrait ainsi débarquer leurs marchandises, soient remorqués jusqu'à ce lazaret.

L'Article III. manque de clarté. Afin d'éviter tous malentendu et toute entrave préjudiciable au commerce, M. le Ministre de Russie a manifesté le désir de voir établie dans le rédaction nouvelle du réglement, la faculté pour les bâtimens vides ou chargés venant de l'Archipel et destinés pour la Mer Noire, de poursuivre leur voyage sans faire leur quarantaine ni à Gallipoli ni aux Dardanelles. Cette proposition a été accueillie, ainsi que le vœu de voir spècifier le point où ces bâtimens devront débarquer leurs gardes, et s'assurer que ces gardes compromis ne seront pas à leur débarqement confondus avec les autres, sans avoir achevé de purger leur quarantaine.

Les Articles IV., V., et VI., ont été adoptés tels que nous avions proposé de les modifier; j'arrive donc, bien vite, aux Articles VII. et VIII. sur la solution desquels nous evions décliné notre compétence.

Leurs Excellences, tout en reconnaissant la contradiction que le droit accordé aux Turcs de se faire justice eux-mêmes impliquerait avec les droits de jurisdiction garantis aux Légations Chrétiennes par les capitulations sur les nationaux, ont toutefois déclaré, que lorsqu'il s'agit d'une infraction qui peut compromettre tout un pays, leur devoir est de ne rien consacrer sur le sujet par écrit, et d'abandonner le cas du flagrant délit à la jurisprudence du droit commun, qui consiste à permettre tout ce qui n'est pas expressément défendu.

Quant aux capitaines contrevenans, c'est-à-dire, qui, pour échapper à la quarantaine, aurraient falsifié leurs expéditions, ou fait de fausses déclarations,

rantine either at Gallipoli, or at the Dardanelles. The Russian Envoy's desire to render this provision effective and ample, can only be looked upon as a measure directed to facilitate as much as possible, the navigation of these seas, and, as such, merits support.

The 7th and 8th Articles of the regulations specify, that any captain who produces false papers shall be tried; and that any person or persons detected in the act of breaking the quarantine shall be fired upon. We considered ourselves incompetent to give an opinion on these two Articles, and we left them, therefore, to the decision of our superiors.

By the inclosed letter I observe, that at the conference of their Excellencies, they have thought it best to state nothing in writing about them, to avoid, I presume, incurring any responsibility towards their Governments, but it appears to me, that their very silence on the subject is tantamount to a tacit consent. The Council will always insist on some such severe penalty, to intimidate individuals from breaking the quarantine. Now these regulations are not only framed by us in concert with it, but we shall have finally to sign them on the part of the Embassies, and I do not see, therefore, how we can avoid becoming responsible for acts virtually our own, either by our direct concurrence or tacit consent.

Undoubtedly the Turks possess the right, assumed by other nations, of resorting to extremities when the exigency of the case renders it expedient, and their Excellencies would have done perhaps better, since they cannot screen themselves from a responsibility they seem anxious to avoid, to have either boldly ceded this common right to them, or, for cogent reasons, to have refused it them altogether. If I am allowed to give an opinion in such a serious matter it would be, that unless such a penalty as the danger of losing one's life. is held out to deter people from breaking the sanitary laws, many will be found in Turkey bold enough to run any other common risk, to avoid the quarantine. This threat may be held out, therefore, to the public, while it may be modified by secret instructions to the Executive Officers.

The same letter states, that their Excellencies have authorized the gentlemen acting for them to consent to the tariff of charges as modified by us, with the express condition, that in case their Governments disapproved of this extra tax on their subjects, the Porte shall be bound to refund its amount.

Notwithstanding that I am told by M. de Cadelvene, that Her Majesty's Consul-General has agreed to this as well as to all other propositions, I shall, nevertheless, agreeably to your Lordship's instructions to me, oppose any measure that subjects British merchants and shipping to extra charges and taxes.

I have purposely delayed forwarding the inclosed to your Lordship, until I could personally communicate with some of the Commissioners.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) RICHARD WOOD.

Sub-Inclosure in No. 45.

M. de Cadelvene to Mr. Wood.

Monsieur et cher Collègue, *Péra, le 29 Décembre*, 1838.

APPELE le 21 de ce mois chez M. le Baron de Stürmer à la conférence de leurs Excellences Messieurs les Ambassadeurs et Ministres qui nous ont délégués auprès du Conseil de Santé, j'ai été admis à y développer les motifs qui avaient dicté nos observations sur réglement proposé par le Gouvernement Ottoman. Mr. Cartwright, Consul-Général d'Angleterre, autorisé par son Excellence Lord Ponsonby à le remplacer, n'a pu assister à cette réunion, ayant été convoqué trop tard, mais j'ai eu l'honneur de la voir depuis, et il adhere aux décisions prises et dont je lui ai donné connaissance.

Je suis heureux de vous dire, Monsieur et cher Collègue, que leurs Excellences ont unanimement adopte notre travail; et se j'ai éprouvé un regret, c'est que mes nombreuses occupations ne m'aient pas permis de vous faire connaître plus tôt ce suffrage flatteur.

comme aussi pour tout passager ou marin qui serait accusé d'avoir violé les réglemens sanitaires, ils seront, conformément aux privilèges accordés par les capitulations, livrès par l'Autorité Turque à leurs Légations respectives. Celles-ci instruiront le procès, et le prévenu, s'il est reconnu coupable, ser condamné à une amende proportionnée à la gravité du délit, moitié de cette amende sera payée à l'Autorité Turque, l'autre moitè sera déposée dans les chancelleries au profit des hôpitaux.

En adoptant cette mesure, nos honorables commettans ont voulu prévenir des délits graves que pourraient se renouveler souvent, s'ils n'étaient sévèrement punis. Ils ont eu ensuite pour but de prouver au Gouvernement Turc, que si le maintain des privilèges qui leur sont assurés, était garanti, ce n'était pont pour soustraire le coupable aux justes atteintes de la loi.

Reste la question du tarif, question importante sur laquelle Messieurs les Chefs des Missions diplomatiques désirairent, avant de prononcer, recevoir des instructions de leurs Cours. Ils craignaient d'ailleurs, dans leur conviction, que les mesures adoptées jusqu'à ce jour sont bien insuffisantes pour empêcher le développement de la contagion, d'écraser le commerce de charges, en échange desquelles on ne lui offrait que des garanties illusoires, ils répugnaient enfin à sacrifier des intérêts majeurs à une sécurité incomplète. Mais d'un autre côté, s'opposer à la perception de droits justement acquis, n'était-ce pas étouffer dans leur principe des dispositions de préservation qu'on a provoquées, et qui ont excité dans toute l'Europe d'unanimes sympathies? Puis, sans parler de l'Egypte où ces taxes ont été imposées et perçues sans opposition aucune, quand on se décide à admettre le principe sanitaire, n'est-ce pas admettre aussi qu'il faut payer les frais qu'il entraîne à sa suite?

Mues par toutes ces considérations, leur Excellences ont décidé que nous préviendrions le Conseil, qu'elles ont autorise le Gouvernement à percevoir les droits indiqués dans le tarif modifié par nous; à la condition que cette perception ne commencerait qu'un mois après que le réglement aura été arrêté et publié; à la condition, en outre, que la Porte sera tenue de rembourser les montans des taxes perçues, si, par hazard, les Gouvernemens d'Europe n'en donnaient pas l'autorisation expresse.

Voila, Monsieur et cher Collègue, le résultat sommaire des décisions de leurs Excellences. L'approbation unanime qu'elles ont bien voulu donner à notre travail ne nous est pas seulement, ce me semble, une récompense flatteuse pour le passé, mais aussi un encouragement pour l'avenir. Pour moi, qui attache le plus grand prix à l'honneur d'avoir été votre interprète en cette occasion, je vous offre, avec autant de plaisir que d'empressement, mon foible concours pour rempli jusqu'au but la mission honorable qui nous a été confiée.

Agréez, &c.,

(Signé) E. D. CADELVENE.

Inclosure 2 in No. 45.

Mr. Consul-General Cartwright to Lord Ponsonby.

My Lord, *Pera, January* 14, 1839.

I HAVE the honour to return herewith Mr. Wood's letter and its inclosure, which your Excellency was pleased to send to me to-day. I am not aware that the meeting which was held at Baron Stürmer's, last month, was to be considered so conclusive in its result as Mr. Wood's letter makes it appear to be.

As I had the honour to state to your Lordship, I was under the impression that a report was to be drawn up by the Commissioners, to be submitted to the Legations, and I understood as much at a subsequent interview which I had with M. Cadelvene. I certainly expressed my approbation generally to the modified rules presented in M. Cadelvene's report, but I did not feel that I was called upon to authorize or to consent to their adoption, which is the word used by Mr. Wood.

With reference to the extreme means proposed to be used for preventing the violation of quarantine boundaries, I was decidedly against allowing the Turkish officers to suppose that they have a right to resort to them. I, on the contrary,

strongly recommended heavy fines, and I lent M. Cadelvene a copy of our quarantine regulations, to show that fines were the only means authorized by the Acts of Parliament. The officers of police, or military guards, who are in charge of the lazaretto boundaries may be guided by other rules; but would be dangerous to allow the same degree of power to Turkish guards, and it ought not yet to be expected from us, considering that the coast which they have to protect is still infected.

It appears to me that before the execution of the modified rules be provisionally allowed, they should be again submitted to the Legations for a mature, not a summary, consideration, together with the further suggestions that M. Cadelvene and his colleagues will have to offer. The reommendation contained in the sixth paragraph of his letter was suggested by me.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) JOHN CARTWRIGHT.

P.S.—I am decidedly of your Lordship's opinion, that we should not renounce any of our rights of jurisdiction in cases of contravention of the quarantine regulations.

Inclosure 3 in No. 45.

Mr. Consul-General Cartwright to Lord Ponsonby.

My Lord, *Therapia, January* 21, 1839.

WITH reference to the subject of your Lordship's note of the 15th, I beg to say that I saw yesterday M. Cadelvene, who told me that a modified report had been addressed to the Legations; the articles of which, as stated by him, appeared to me to be satisfactory.

I signified to him that I had nothing more to do with the arrangement, but that I agreed with him, that if the Porte was determined to establish sanitary regulations, it would perhaps be expedient for the Legations to consent to the adoption of some provisional rules, concerted with them, rather than let the Porte act exclusively in establishing them. I confess that I do not feel assured that what may be established will be well executed, and I fear that we shall, perhaps, have all the inconvenience of sanitary regulations, without the benefit generally derived from them; but if the Porte insists upon making the experiment, it will be difficult to avoid submitting to it.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) JOHN CARTWRIGHT.

No. 46.

Viscount Palmerston to Lord Ponsonby.

My Lord, *Foreign Office, March* 9, 1839.

WITH reference to my despatch of the 18th of February, I inclose, for your Excellency's information, a copy of a despatch from Her Majesty's Ambassador at Paris, dated the 25th ultimo*, reporting the substance of a conversation with Count Molé respecting the proposed quarantine regulations at Constantinople.

I am, &c.,
(Signed) PALMERSTON.

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* See France, No. 34.

No. 47.

Mr. Le Marchant to Mr. Backhouse.

Office of Committee of Privy Council for Trade,
Sir, *Whitehall, March* 18, 1839.

THE Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade have had under their consideration your letter of the 12th of January last, with its inclosures, on the subject of the proposed quarantine regulations in Turkey.

Adverting to the opinion expressed therein, it would appear that this country cannot found an opposition to the establishment of a system of quarantine in Turkey, upon the capitulations or treaty with that Power; and that, even with reference to the exaction of dues, he inclines to the opinion, that a fair and moderate charge for expenses would not admit of any just ground of complaint being founded upon the treaties. However much, therefore, their Lordships may regret the introduction of quarantine establishments into Turkey, which, though supported by the example of European States, have proved a source of never-ending and most harassing embarrassment to trade, they cannot, under the circumstances, think that we should be justified in resisting the measure, if finally decided upon by the Turkish Authorities.

It will be well, however, for Lord Palmerston to point out to the Turkish Government the inopportune moment which has been chosen for the experiment. At this time, owing to the impediments to which quarantine subjects commerce in the different ports of Southern Europe, as well as to the serious doubts which have arisen with regard to the utility of the precautions adopted under it for the prevention of the plague, many of the Powers of Europe have the whole system under consideration, and a Congress is about to assemble for this purpose. It can scarcely be wise or prudent, then, for the Porte, just at this moment, and when the subject must be fully investigated, and in all probability a great change may ensue, to adopt what may prove to be only the mistaken practice of European nations, and, at least, these are grounds for her pausing before she does so.

But supposing that matters have advanced so far, which there is reason to fear from Mr. Wood's reports, as to render further friendly representations useless, still, in their Lordships' opinion, there are points upon which we have a right to insist, and without which, resistance to the system would be justifiable.

These seem to be,—first, that in the trade with Turkey, that is, when ships discharge their cargoes or passengers, proper accommodation should be afforded for both purposes, that no unnecessary delay should be permitted, and that no harassing or vexatious conditions—such, for instance, as those proposed by the Council for domiciliary visits and separate certificates—should be permitted. Next, that when ships merely pass through the Dardanelles upon a voyage to the Black Sea, or return, and are not desirous of being admitted into free pratique, every security should be given against unnecessary delay or expense; that, if called upon to conform to any formalities, they should be of a nature not to throw impediments in the way of the vessel proceeding speedily on her voyage, and should be unattended with expense.

And lastly, with respect to the proposed Tariff of Dues, it is to be observed that, according to the system in force in this country, no charges are made for quarantine. With us, where quarantine is considered an advisable institution, it is formed with reference to the general interests of the country, and therefore, some years ago, all charges for the purpose of keeping up the establishment were placed upon the public revenue, and the trade was relieved from them. It seems therefore but just, that, with regard to British ships and goods in Turkey, the same principle should be acted upon, and the more so, as that principle has lately been contended for by Turkey in the case of light and harbour dues here.

I am, &c.,
(Signed) DENIS LE MARCHANT.

No. 48.

Lord Ponsonby to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received April 28.)

My Lord, *Therapia, March 31, 1839.*

I INCLOSE a report from Mr. Dragoman Wood, relative to the proceedings at the Ottoman Board of Health. I have instructed Mr. Wood to continue to act as he has hitherto done, that is, to listen to what is said, to discuss the questions as much as may be desired, but to declare that he had no authority to consent to any one arrangement whatever, even provisionally. Her Majesty's Government is not embarrassed by anything that has been said or done here, and there is nothing to interfere with the proposal to the French and Austrian Governments, which your Lordship mentions as being contemplated by Her Majesty's Government.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) PONSONBY

Inclosure in No. 48.

Mr. Wood to Lord Ponsonby.

My Lord, *Pera, March 29, 1839.*

YESTERDAY we were invited to attend at the Council of Health, and his Excellency Dedé Pasha informed me that the Turkish Government wished that the manifests of vessels should be also submitted, together with their bills of health, to the inspection of the quarantine officers. Sundry objections were raised to this proposition, which his Excellency promised to make known to the Supreme Council. It has been hitherto proposed by the Commissioners, that vessels in ballast should have ten days' quarantine instead of twenty. The Turkish Government objects to this reduction, and demands that the original proposition of twenty days' quarantine be adhered to.

The VIIth Article of the Sanitary Laws states that all masters of vessels who produce false papers shall be tried. The Turkish Government agrees that they shall be delivered up to their own authorities to be judged according to the laws of their country.

Their Excellencies the Foreign Ministers consented to the tariff, with the condition that the levying of these charges should commence a month after the publication of the sanitary regulations. The Turkish Government has announted its intention of not enforcing the tariff till two months after the publication of the same.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) RICHARD WOOD.

No. 49.

Mr. Backhouse to Mr. Le Marchant.

Sir, *Foreign Office, April 10, 1839.*

WITH reference to your letter of the 18th of March, expressing the opinion of the Board of Trade upon the quarantine regulations about to be established in Turkey, I am directed by Viscount Palmerston to transmit to you, for the consideration of the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade, copies of a further despatch, dated 27th February, and its inclosures, received from Her Majesty's Ambassador at Constantinople, on that subject; and I am to request that you will acquaint their Lordships, that Viscount Palmerston will delay

sending his instructions to Lord Ponsonby, until he shall learn the opinion of the Committee upon the further statements contained in the inclosed despatch.

I transmit to you at the same time copies of the several reports made by Mr. Dragoman Wood to Lord Ponsonby, on the proceedings of the Commissioners who were appointed by the Foreign Missions to discuss this matter with the Commissioners of the Porte.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) J. BACKHOUSE.

No. 50.

Viscount Palmerston to Lord Ponsonby.

My Lord, *Foreign Office, April* 18, 1839.

I INCLOSE, for your Excellency's information, a copy of a despatch from Her Majesty's Minister at Vienna, dated the 19th March*, reporting the substance of a conversation with Prince Metternich, relative to the quarantine regulations proposed to be established in Turkey.

I have at the same time to acquaint your Excellency that your several despatches on this subject are at present under the consideration of the Board of Trade; but I have to observe to your Excellency, that I have not received from you a copy of the quarantine regulations which Mr. Wood, in his letter of the 3rd of December, states that he sent to you on the 17th of November.

I am, &c.,
(Signed) PALMERSTON.

No. 51.

Mr. Le Marchant to Mr. Backhouse.

Office of Committee of Privy Council for Trade.
Sir, *Whitehall, May* 8, 1839.

YOUR letter of the 13th ultimo, with its inclosures, has been laid before the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade, and I am commanded by their Lordships to state, for the information of Lord Palmerston, that after considering the despatches from Lord Ponsonby, with the additional information contained in the letters from Mr. Consul-General Cartwright and Mr. Wood, their Lordships see no reason to recommend any material alteration in the instructions which they recommended to be given to Lord Ponsonby in my letter of the 18th March last.

It would appear, indeed, from those further communications, that there is little prospect of the Ottoman Government relinquishing its intention of inflicting quarantine establishments upon the trade of Europe; but their Lordships, as will appear from my last letter, were then apprehensive that remonstrance upon this would arrive too late; and although they would still desire that the friendly representations suggested in my letter should be made, they can scarcely anticipate any favourable result. They must remark, however, that expressions are used in M. Cadelvene's letter, and an implied consent is mentioned on the part of Mr. Wood with regard to the principle of the establishment of quarantine in Turkey, which are directly at variance with all they have said upon the subject, and with the instructions which were sent to Lord Ponsonby upon the matter. It is there stated with reference to a refusal to consent to the imposition with reference to a refusal to consent to the imposition of a tariff of quarantine fees, "n'était-ce pas étouffer dans leur principe des dispositions de préservation qu'on a provoquées, et qui ont excité dans toute l'Europe d'unanimes sympathies?" Now their Lordships have from the beginning protested against the

* See Austria, No. 25.

Council of Health, containing the observations of the medical men attached to it, and the reply of the Commissioners.

The demand of the Council that vessels should exhibit their manifests is a measure unprecedented in sanitary regulations. From such a concession innumerable inconveniences would arise to merchants, and delay to vessels, and I conceived myself, therefore, authorized to declare to my Colleagues that, whatever was the view they took of it, I should oppose it to my utmost as a measure connected with the Custom-House, and not with the quarantine, and into which I could not enter.

Ten days was the term fixed for vessels in ballast. The Council now proposes to extend it to twenty days; and I regret to have to observe that the Commissioners, in spite of their own arguments, and with the sole purpose of pleasing it, have consented to increase it to fifreen days for vessels in ballast with foul bills of health.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) RICHARD WOOD.

Sub-Inclosure in No. 53.

Observations of the Council of Health, with Answers of the Delegated Commissioners, March 28, 1839.

Observation.—Considérant que les navires provenant des lieux sains et arrivés à Gallipoli auraient pu, pendant leur route, avoir touché à un endroit compromis, et y avoir pris des effets, il est nécessaire que les préposés de Gallipoli voient les manifeste des marchandises des dits navires, et y apposent leur visa aprés avoir vérifié l'état des choses.

Réponse.—Les Soussignés avaient déjà eu l'honneur de faire observer au Conseil de Santé, que l'exhibition du manifeste était une mesure sans aucune utilité pour l'Office Sanitaire. Si, malgré les nouvelles instances du Conseil de Santé, ils persistent dans leur première manière de yenser, c'est que les observations du Conseil ne leur démontrent pas la nécessité de revenir snr cette détermination.

L'exhibition du manifeste ne saurait dans aucun cas constater si les navires qui se présentent à Gallipoli ont touché ou non, pendant leur route, à quelques lieux compromis, ou s'ils y ont pris des effets.

Supposons, par exemple, un navire chargé pour Constantinople, à Marseille, Trieste, Gênes, ou tout autre pays sain, et qui, pendant sa route, s'arrête à Rhodes, Métélin, ou tout autre lieu compromis, y communique avec la terre, y embarque quelques marchandises sans les faire inscrire sur son manifeste du départ, ou même y fasse l'acquisition de petits objets susceptibles qui ne sauraient figurer sur le manifeste.

L'exhibition du manifeste de ce navire prouvera-t-il autre chose que la provenance de Marseille, Triéste, Gênes, où il aura été charge? et si cette pièce doit être de quelque valeur auprès de l'Office Sanitaire, le navire ne devra-t-il pas être considéré comme en libre pratique? Le manifeste ne pourra donc pas constater si le bâtiment qui en est porteur a touché ou non, pendant sa route, à quelques endroits compromis et s'il a pris à bord des marchandises ou des effets.

En vertu des réglemens de la marine généralement admis, tout bâtiment quelconque, vide ou plein, provenant de quelques ports que ce soient, sains, suspects, ou infectés, est muni d'une patente de santé, et le capitaine est tenu de faire viser cette patente par l'autorité dont il relève dans tous les lieux où il a touché. Ce n'est donc que par l'exhibition de cette patente que l'Office Sanitaire de Gallipoli pourra s'assurer si, chemin faisant, ce navire a touché à quelque endroit, et quel y était l'état de la santé publique.

En même tems, comme il pourrait arriver qu'un navire, par une cause quelconque, fut obligé de toucher dans quelque endroit compromis, où il ne ce trouverait point d'autorité par laquelle il lui serait possible de faire viser sa [redacted]nte de santé, comme il se pourrait aussi qu'un navire communiquât sous

voile avec un bâtiment qu'il rencontrerait dans son voyage, et qui serait compromis, le capitaine aussi bieu que l'équipage subissent un interrogatoire dans lequel ils sont tenus déclarer s'ils n'ont pas touché à quelque endroit, communiqué avec quelque navire, &c. C'est donc encore une fois la patente de santé, le rôle de l'équipage, et l'interrogatoire du capitaine et des matelots, qui peuvent seuls justifier de la provenance du navire, des lieux où il a pu s'arrêter, et de l'état de la santé du bord.

Supposons maintenant un navire vide provenant de Marseille, Trieste, Gênes, ou tout autre pays sain, et qui, dans sa route, s'arrête à quelque lieu compromis, y communique et y achète quelques objets susceptibles; ce navire, à son arrivée à Gallipoli, ne pourra pas exhiber son manifeste, car il n'en a pas; cependant il a acheté et embarqué des effets infectés, et il doit dès-lors être mis en quarantaine. Par quelle autre mesure si ce n'est par l'exhibition de la patente de santé, du rôle l'équipage, et par l'interrogatoire du capitaine et des matelots que les préposés de l'Office de Gallipoli pourront juger de la provenance de ce navire, des lieux où il a touché, et de l'état de la santé du bord?

L'Article premier du réglement sanitaire établit d'une manière précise, que les navires chargés devront faire leur quarantaine à Kouléli, et que c'est dans ce lazaret seulement que les marchandises devront être désinfectées: le visa des préposés de l'Office de Gallipoli sur le manifeste est dès-lors complètement inutile.

Les Soussignés ne ce sont pas bien expliqué ce que le Conseil de Santé entendait par la vérification de l'état des choses avant d'apposer le visa sur le manifeste exhibé. Ils ne sauraient penser que le Conseil voulu parler de la vérification de la cargaison.

Il ne faudrait pas moins en effet pour cela que faire débarquer à terre toute la cargaison du navire pour reconnaître si elle est conforme au manifeste; après quoi l'on devrait encore, avant de la rembarquer, faire des recherches minutieuses dans le navire pour s'assurer s'il n'y a point d'autres marchandises qui n'auraient pas été inscrites sur le manifeste, et qui auraient pu être embarquées dans un endroit compromis où le navire aurait touché avant de se présenter devant l'Office de Santé de Gallipoli.

Cette mesure serait trop contraire à tous les intérêts et à l'esprit comme à la lettre du réglement lui-même, pour que les Soussignés puissent croire que le Conseil s'y soit arrêté sérieusement. Ils se borneront donc à signaler l'impossibilité absolue de son exécution: ils feront seulement remarquer au Conseil, qu'en réclament l'établissement d'un Bureau provisoire de Santé à Gallipoli, ils n'ont eu pour but que de préserver toute la côte, depuis se point jusqu'à Constantinople, de la contagion à laquelle ces côtes seraient exposées par les navirse compromis qui pourraient s'y arrêter avant de se rendre au lazaret de Kouléli. L'Office de Gallipoli n'a et ne peut avoir, dans leur opinion, d'autre mandat que vérifier la provenance et l'état de santé des navires qui s'arrêtent dans ce port, et de prendre vis-à-vis d'eux les mesures de santé indiquées dans l'Article III du réglement.

L'exhibition du manifeste ne peut être utile que pour la douane, et les Soussignés n'ont pas dès-lors mission pour s'en occuper, ils feront seulement remarquer au Conseil de Santé, que ces deux administrations sont tellement distinctes dans les lazarets d'Europe, que la douane n'y a jamais pu faire admettre un seul des employés. Un poste de douaniers est établi à la port extérieure des lazarets; mais il leur est expressément défendu de s'introduire, sous quelque prétexte que ce soit, dans ces établissemens.

Les Soussignés croient donc le leur devoir d'insister pour que l'Office de Gallipoli ne puisse demander aux capitaines que leur patente de santé et le rôle de l'équipage.

Observation.—Le terme de dix jours seuls de quarantaine ayant paru aux médecins du Conseil de Santé insuffisant pour les navire vides provenant des pays compromis, il a fallu développer ici cette question.

Comme les passagers et les matelots des dits navires enferment dans leurs malles, le jour de leur départ de l'endroit compromis, leurs habits et effets, et qu'arrivés à Constantinople ils quittent les habits et effet qu'ils portaient à bord du navire pour prendre les habits ét effets compromis qui étaient enfermés dans leurs malles, il est nécessaire que le terme de leur quarantaine soit de vingt jours à compter du jour de leur arrivée.

establishment of a quarantine by Turkey; and although they may feel that they cannot carry their protest so far as a refusal to submit to it, should it be decided upon by the Turkish Government, they wish Lord Ponsonby to be informed that if Mr. Wood avowed any concurrence in the sentiments there expressed by M. Cadelvene, or indeed did not at once protest against been supposed to agree with them, he was not following the instructions which it is to be supposed he must have received from Lord Ponsonby.

Supposing, however, that remonstrances against the establishment of a quarantine at all should, as there is reason to believe, come too late, the instructions suggested in my letter of the 18th March should, in their Lordships' opinion, still go forward and be acted upon, referring as they do to two points:—First, with respect to the establishment of no unnecessary restrictions on trade, and the assurance that all due facility will be given to the transit of shipping which does not seek free pratique; and next, with respect to the expense, which, upon the principle followed in this country, and applicable to Turkish shipping, ought not to be enforced against British shipping, but should be borne as here by the national funds.

I am, &c.,
(Signed) DENIS LE MARCHANT.

No. 52.

Viscount Palmerston to Lord Ponsonby.

My Lord, *Foreign Office, May 9, 1839.*

YOUR several despatches relative to the quarantine regulations which the Turkish Government proposes to establish in Turkey, have been under the consideration of Her Majesty's Government; and I now inclose, for your Excellency's information and guidance, copies of two letters from the Secretary of the Board of Trade, dated the 18th of March and 8th of May, the last of which is in reply to a further reference made to it on the receipt of your despatch of the 27th of February, conveying the opinion of that department on the proposed arrangements.

I am, &c.,
(Signed) PALMERSTON.

No. 53.

Lord Ponsonby to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received May 15.)

My Lord, *Therapia, April 24, 1839.*

I FORWARD a report made to me upon the subject of quarantine, by Mr. Dragoman Wood, and I beg your Lordship to be good enough to send me instructions what is to be done with regard to that matter in general.

I believe that the quarantine cannot be made in the least degree effectual, and I fear the institution will therefore only produce inconvenience, expense, discontent, and evil.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) PONSONBY.

Inclosure in No. 53.

Mr. Wood to Lord Ponsonby.

My Lord, *Pera, April 18, 1839.*

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith a paper presented to us by the

Réponse.—Sans vouloir faire revivre l'interminable discussion de savoir à combien de jours il est prudent de rapporter la période d'incubation des maladies contagieuses, et spécialement de la peste,—période qui précède celle d'invasion que les médecins appellant également principe de la maladie,—les Soussignés n'auraient eu pour ce qui regarde cette question qu'à suivre ce qui se pratique dans les lazarets d'Europe, si des considérations majeures ne les avaient obligés d'y apporter quelques modifications. Si les Soussignés ont réduit la quarantaine à dix jours, c'est que ce terme leur a paru en rapport avec le peu de moyens préservatifs mis en œuvre par la Porte depuis qu'elle s'est proposée d'introduire dans ses Etats un système sanitaire. Pourquoi, ont-ils dit, soumettre le commerce Européen à Constantinople à une quarantaine de vingt jours, quand on réfléchit que cette capitale renferme dans son propre sein les germes patens de la peste; que ce fléau y exerce ses ravages depuis un tems presque immémorial, et qu'elle n'a jamais été assainie? Pourquoi, en effet, prétendrait-on mettre aujourd'hui en vigueur à Constantinople des réglemens sanitaires entièrement semblables à ceux de l'Europe, quand les mesures adoptées jusqu'à présent dans cette capitale n'ont été qu'illusoires, tant est vicieux, et menace de l'être encore, le mode qui préside à leur exécution?

Bien que ces raisons soient plus que suffisantes pour justifier la réduction proposée sur les jours de la quarantaine, les Soussignés ne doivent pas omettre de faire remarquer au Conseil que, si les Légations Européennes se sont empressées de seconder les vues salutaires du Sultan Mahmoud pour l'établissement des quarantaines dans son empire, et principalement dans sa capitale, un esprit de juste réciprocité exige que la Porte ne cherche pas, surtout dès le début, à déployer toutes les rigueures des mesures sanitaires envers le commerce Européen, auquel elle ne peut offrir en échange aucune garantie, elle courrait risque, en suivant cette marche, de soulever bien des questions difficiles dont la solution pourrait ne pas lui être favorable. Le Conseil de Santé ne doit pas perdre de vue que les Légations veillent toujours à ce que leur commerce ne soit pas fondé à leur adresser le reproche de l'avoir inconsidérément sacrifié en le grévant de nouvelles charges et entraves, sans qu'il trouve dans ces sacrifices les avantages qu'il a le droit de réclamer. Ces avantages, ces garanties, seront sans valeur tant que les quarantaines subies en Turquie ne seront pas de nature à les dispenser d'autres quarantaines en Europe.

Il suffit de mettre le pied à Constantinople, ou dans toute autre ville de l'Empire Ottoman, pour être frappé de l'insuffisance des moyens adoptés pour atteindre un si grand un si noble but!

La proposition faite par le Conseil de porter à vingt le nombre des jours de quarantaine, ne saurait donc être adoptée, et les Soussignés, s'ils acceptaient au nom de leurs chefs respectifs, se croiraient infidèles à leur mandat, qui est de chercher à établir une sorte d'harmonie entre les charges et les frais auxquels le commerce va être assujetti par l'établissement des quarantaines en Turquie et les avantages plus ou moins réele que la santé publique peut retirer de l'application de ces mesures.

Les Soussignés ajouteront, qu'il appartiendra toujours au Conseil de rendre véritablement profitable et efficace le terme des quarantaines proposé, si ses agens reçoivent de bonnes instructions. En effet, si un navire vide, considéré comme suspect, reçoit à son passage à Gallipoli un garde de santé, qui oblige le capitaine et les matelots à ouvrir, durant la traversée de Gallipoli à Constantinople, leurs malles et valises, pacotilles et paquets, et exposer à l'air, jour et nuit, toutes les hardes et effets sans exception qui s'y trouvent renfermes, il n'est pas douteux qui si le garde susdit porte l'attention à ce que ces objets soiant traités de la sorte, jour et nuit pendant six à huit jours, l'on pourra considérer alors ces objets comme purgés de toute germe contagieux au terme des dix jours proposé par les Soussignés.

L'expérience de plusieurs siècles a démontré aux Européens établis dans le Levant, que les matières les plus susceptibles sont désinfectées entièrement par l'exposition simple à l'air pendant plusieurs jours et plusieurs nuits, et cela même durant les constitutions pestilentielles les plus meurtrières.

En présence de ces considérations, mais empressés de condescendre autant que leur permet leur devoir, aux désirs du Conseil de Santé, les Soussignés croient pouvoir consciencieusement fixer à quinze jours la durée de la quarantaine pour la patente brute et à dix jours celle pour la patente suspecte.

La fixation de ces termes parait d'autant plus équitable aux Soussignés, que

les bâtimens ou voyageurs qui l'auront subie à Constantinople seront à leur retour en Europe tenus de faire une seconde quarantaine, attendu que bien des années devront s'écouler encore avant que les quarantaines de la Turquie puissent inspirer ce degré de confiance qu'elles ne pourraient offrir que par la stricte exécution des réglemens qui devront la régir.

En proposant quinze jours de quarantaine pour les bâtimens vides venant des pays infectés, les Soussignés sont certains d'avance de l'adhésion du Conseil de Santé, car ils ont sous les yeux un projet d'organisation sanitaire pour l'Empire Ottoman, présenté par le Conseil de Santé lui-même, il y a quelques mois, au Conseil d'Utilité Publique, et ils y relèvent que le maximum de la quarantaine est fixé à quinze jours pour les marchandises et les passagers; ce terme, est-il dit encore, sera abrégé selon les conditions sanitaires des pays de provenance. Les Soussignés auraient quelque peine à s'expliquer pourquoi ce même Conseil insisterait aujourd'hui pour que le terme de quarantaine fût fixé à vingt jours pour les navires vides venant des pays compromis et pour leurs équipages.

Observation.—Bien que les procès de ceux qui contreviendront aux réglemens sanitaires seront instruits par leurs Missions respectives, il est nécessaire que, renonçant à l'expédient de l'amende, les contrevenans soient jugés d'après les codes qui sont en vigueur en Europe, et que les punitions nécessaires leur soient infligées.

Ayant été arrêté, que deux mois après la publication de ce réglement le tarif en question sera mis en vigueur aussi pour les sujets des Missions respectives, il est nécessaire que dans cet intervalle, MM. les Représentans des Puissances soumettent à leurs Gouvernemens les rapports nécessaires et en obtiennent les réponses.

Réponse.—Les Soussignés, au nom de leurs chefs respectifs, n'ont aucune difficulté de se rendre aux désirs du Gouvernement pour ce qui concerne les contrevenans aux réglemens sanitaires: ceux-ci seront jugés d'après les codes en vigueur dans leurs pays.

Les Soussignés sont autorisés par leurs chefs respectifs à assurer le Gouvernement, qu'il sera donné connaissance à leurs Cours du réglement sanitaire et du tarif, dès qu'ils séront promulgués; la perception des droits sera autorisée par MM. les Chefs des Missions dès qu'ils auront reçu l'ordre de leurs Gouvernemens.

Péra lez Constantinople, ce 9 Avril, 1839.

No. 54.

Mr. Consul-General Colquhoun to Mr. John Bidwell.—(*Received May* 17.)

(Extract.) *Bucarest, March* 18, 1839.

THE Director-General of Quarantines, by a communication under date of this day, informs this Office, that, "in consequence of the total disappearance of plague at Constantinople, and throughout the country from that city to the Danube, the quarantine along the line of that river, on persons entering the provinces from Turkey, will be reduced from fourteen to seven days."

No. 55.

Viscount Ponsonby to Viscount Palmerston.—(*Received June* 9.)

My Lord, *Therapia, May* 20, 1839.

I HAVE the honour to inclose a copy of the Quarantine Regulations to which Mr. Wood alludes in his report of the 3rd December last, as referred to in your Lordship's instruction of the 18th of April.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) PONSONBY

Inclosure in No. 55.

Turkish Quarantine Regulations.

(Traduction littéral de l'original Turc.)

DISPOSITIONS auxquelles doivent se soumettre tous les capitaines des bâtimens marchands et autres, soit Ottomans que ceux des nations amies, qui arriveraient devant la quarantaine provisoire qu'on vient d'établir aux Dardanelles jusqu'à la bâtisse d'un lazaret dans l'Archipel.

ARTICLE I.

Bien que le capitaine ou reiss de tout bâtiment qui arriverait aux Dardanelles, voyant le pavillon jaune, emblême de l'Office de Santé, devrait se rendre au dit office par lui-même, c'est le capitaine du port qui, à peine un bâtiment aperçu, doit aller à sa rencontre pour avertir le captaine de son devoir; là-dessus le capitaine doit prendre des papiers, s'embarquer à bord de sa propre chaloupe et se rendre à l'office précité. L'inspecteur sanitaire demandera au capitaine l'endroit de son départ, celui de sa destination, s'il a des passagers, le nombre de ceux-ci, celui de l'équipage, et s'il y a parmi eux des malades. Le capitaine de sa part doit répondre à toutes ces questions et exhiber à l'agent sanitaire mentionné son manifeste, ainsi que ses autres documens. En même tems le médecin de l'office doit se rendre auprès du bâtiment pour vérifier le nombre des passagers, et de l'équipage, et s'informer de l'état de leur santé; par conséquent, le capitaine doit lui faire voir tous les gens qui se trouvent à bord. Lorsqu'il sera prové que le bâtiment est parti d'un endroit exempt de peste, et que, chemin faisant, il n'a point touché des ports compromis ou suspect, et que le nombre des passagers et de l'équipage est conforme à celui du rôle exhibé, l'agent sanitaire doit mettre son visa sur les documens ci-dessus nommés et remettre au capitaine une patente contenant le nombre des passagers, s'il en a, et spécifiant l'état de santé des gens qui se trouvent à bord. Le capitaine, muni de cette pièce, pourra mouiller à tout port quelconque en deça des Dardanelles. Si d'après l'interrogatoire ci-dessus, il sera constaté que le bâtiment vient d'un endroit compromis, ou qu'il a touché un endroit compromis, l'agent sanitaire doit faire arborer à ce bâtiment un pavillon jaune et mettre à bord du bâtiment un ou deux gardes de santé suivant sa portée. Quand le bâtiment en question est vide et veut faire quarantaine aux Dardanelles, il doit mouiller à l'endroit que lui indiquera l'agent sanitaire, où, après avoir consommé sa quarantaine de vingt jours, il recevra sa patente de santé. Tout bâtiment provenant d'un endroit non compromis, mais seulement suspect, ou dont les documens donnent lieu à quelque soupçon, sa quarantaine de vingt jours doit commencer, au lieu du jour de son arrivée, de celui de son départ, d'après la date de ses expéditions. Comme il n'y a pas de lazarets aux Dardanelles, les bâtimens sujets à la quarantaine, qui seraient chargés de marchandises doivent prendre à bord deux gardes de santé, se rendre à la capitale, et consommer leur quarantaine dans l'endroit qui leur sera assigné.

ARTICLE II.

Le capitaine d'un bâtiment qui vient d'un endroit compromis, voulant consommer sa quarantaine aux Dardanelles, et n'ayant point à bord un pavillon jaune, doit le demander de l'Office de Santé: et pendant le cours de vingt jours fixé pour sa qnarantiné, il se soumettra à tous les ordres d l'agent et du médecin sanitaire. Pour que personne ne puisse entrer ou sortir du bâtiment en quarantaine, deux gardes de santé seront mis à bord, dont l'entretien sera à la charge du capitaine, qui doit se soumettre aussi sans objection aux prescriptions de ces gardes. Lorsque le capitaine aura besoin d'aller chercher du dehors de l'eau et des vivres, il doit prendre avec lui un de ces deux gardes, arborer à sa chaloupe un petit pavillon jaune, et sans sortir à terre, demander par l'entremise du garde, tout ce dont il aurait besoin.

ARTICLE III.

Quand un bâtiment vide venant d'un pays compromis désire sans s'arrêter

aux Dardanelles pour y faire sa quarantaine, poursuivre son voyage pour Constantinople, et même pour la Mer Noire, l'agent sanitaire doit faire arborer sur le mât de misaine de ce bâtiment, un pavillon jaune, et mettre à bord un garde de santé; et si, par hazard, le capitaine dans sa traversée serait obligé de toucher un port quelconque, il doit absolumént se garder de laisser débarquer personne de son bord, et à son arrivée à Constantinople ne doit point mettre à terre le dit garde, sans un ordre exprès de l'ageni sanitaire de la capitale. Si ce même bâtiment voudrait consommer sa quarantaine à Constantinople, le tems qu'il aurait mis des Dardanelles à cette capitale lui sera compté en déduction de sa quarantaine. Cependant si le bâtiment est chargé, celle-ci ne doit commencer que du jour de son arrivée à Constantinople. Les rétributions du garde de santé jusqu'au jour de son débarquement, ainsi que les frais de son retour aux Dardanelles, seront payés par le capitaine d'après le tarif en vigueur.

ARTICLE IV.

Tous les gens qui se trouvent à bord du bâtiment provenant d'un endroit compromis, qui aura fait sa quarantaine aux Dardanelles, obtiendront des patentes sanitaires. Si le vent contraire obligerait le même capitaine de retourner aux Dardanelles, il doit absolument éviter de mouiller à côté des bâtimens qui n'auraient pas encore terminé leur quarantaine, et empêcher toute espèce de communication et contact entre les passagers et équipages des deux bords. Il doit avoir les mêmes précautions à son arrivée à la capitale. Un bâtiment qui se trouve en libre pratique, ayant eu un contact avec ceux qui n'ont pas encore termine leur quarantaine, sera obligé de rester en quarantaine autant de jours que resteraient au complètement de celle du bâtiment touché.

ARTICLE V.

Un bâtiment provenant d'un endroit compromis ou suspect, et destiné pour Gallipoli, Rodosto, Nicomédie, et autres ports et échelles de la Mer de Marmara, doit infailliblement consommer sa quarantaine aux Dardanelles s'il est vide, et à Constantinople s'il est chargé.

ARTICLE VI.

Lorsque à bord d'un bâtiment il y a un homme attaqué d peste ou de toute autre maladie contagieuse, le médecin venant pour s'en informer, le capitaine doit lui conter ingénument le cas, afin que l'agent sanitaire détache pour sûreté publique, ce bâtiment des autres, le fasse mouiller dans un endroit isolé, rétirer ses chaloupes, mettre à terre son garde, et conjointement avec le médecin s'occuper de la manière de sa désinfection. Le capitaine et les gens du bord doivent y contribuer en tenant le bâtiment propre. En cas de mort, les gens du batiment doivent transporter avec leur propre chaloupe le corps à l'endroit qui leur sera indiqué par l'agent, et l'y enterrer dans une fosse de trois bras de profondeur. Le bâtiment qui aurait un malade ou mort de peste à bord doit rester en quarantaine si le malade guérit, du jour de sa guérison, et s'il succombe de celui de sa mort, vingt jours complets; et si dans cet intervalle il y aurait un autre malade ou mort, la quarantaine recommencera de la manière ci-dessus expliquée, et sa durée sera encore de vingt jours. Le même bâtiment désirant se rendre à Constantinople et y terminer sa quarantaine, ne pourra le faire qu'au moins sept jours après la mort ou la guérison du malade, en prenant toujours en due forme un garde de santé à bord. Pour que le contenu du présent Article soit exécuté avec justice et équité, et qu'il ne soit pas fait de tort à qui que ce soit, l'agent sanitaire des Dardanelles y mettra toute l'attention requise, et fournira pendant la quarantaine du bâtiment compromis de la manière qui précède, tout ce qui est pour l'entretien des gens du bord, d'après ses instructions particulières.

ARTICLE VII.

Le capitaine qui, pour ne pas attendre vingt jours aux Dardanelles, aurait changé ou contrefait ses expéditions, et que sa fraude venait au jour, qu'il ait eu non de malade ou mort à bord, sera mis sous procès; par conséquent, il

prendre ses mesures là-dessus: et si pendant sa quarantaine quelqu'un serait débarqué ou décampé de son bord, l'homme vu sur l'action, l'on doit tirer sur lui à balle; et au moment qu'on va donner la patente de santé au capitaine, s'apercevant qu'il lui manque un homme du bord, le capitaine sera toujours mis sous procès.

ARTICLE VIII.

Tout bâtiment qui, contre les présentes dispositions, ne s'arrêterait pas à la cape devant l'Office le Santé, et au lieu d'attendre, s'il le faut, s'obtinerait et passerait impunément ou s'évaderait tout bonnement, la batterie qui se trouverait vis-à-vis tirera sur lui à boulet.

ARTICLE IX.

Les bâtimens munis de patente de santé des Dardanelles, à leur arrivée à Constantinople, ne pourront point faire sortir personne de leur bord, avant que l'Agent Sanitaire de Constantinople ait vu la dite patente, et vérifié les nombre des gens du bord.

ARTICLE X.

Les bâtimens de libre pratique qui débarqueraient ou embarqueraient, chemin faisant, soit avant d'arriver aux Dardanelles, qu'après leur départ pour Constantinople, des gens à bord, doivent les faire noter par les autorités locales, dans le premier cas, sur leur expédition, et dans le second sur leur patente de santé.

ARTICLE XI.

Les bâtimens à vapeur provenant des endroits compromis ou suspects, à leur arrivée aux Dardanelles, doivent s'y entretenir un peu pour informer l'Agent Sanitaire sur les endroits de leur départ et lui exhiber leurs expéditions, prendre à bord deux gardes de santé et se rendre ensuite à la capitale; les propriétaires de ces bateaux ne doivent pas ignorer que les gardes de santé sont d'un côté chargés de permettre aux bateaux à vapeur d'embarquer, chemin faisant, des hommes et des marchandises à bord, et de l'autre d'empêcher de débarquer des hommes et des marchandises à terre, et tout contact avec les échelles et ports qu'ils toucheraient. Les bateaux à vapeur, arrivés à Constantinople pendant la nuit, doivent attendre jusqu'au lendemain matin pour subir l'interrogatoire de l'Agent Sanitaire, lui signifier qu'il vient des endroits compromis, et aller en conséquence par ordre exprès de l'Office de Santé devant le lazaret, y débarquer leurs chargemens et passengers. Ils retiendront à bord les gardes de santé jusqu'à ce qu'ils aient fini de recevoir des passagers et leur chargement de retour. Leurs capitaines et équipages seront obligés de ne point sortir du bord. A leur retour aux Dardanelles, les jours que les gardes auraient resté à bord seront calculés, et y ajouté aussi les vingt jours que ces mêmes gardes doivent passer en quarantaine, le tout leur sera payé par le capitaine, conformément au tarif mentionné.

ARTICLE XII.

Un Bureau de Santé semblable à celui des Dardanelles étant établi aussi pour la Mer Noire, pour interroger les bâtimens qui viennent des différens ports de la Mer Noire, les dispositions ci-dessus serviront aussi pour tous les bâtimens précités.

No. 56.

Viscount Ponsonby to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received August 8.)

(Extract.) *Therapia, July* 12, 1839.

THE Dragoman of the Porte yesterday asked me to give directions for the enforcement of the quarantine regulations upon British subjects. I replied that I had no authority from Her Majesty's Government to act decisively in a matter involving the rights and privileges of British subjects conferred by treaties; that the Sublime Porte had granted those privileges, and they were therefore, in fact, emanations from the Ottoman sovereignty; that the Sublime Porte was renowned for fidelity to treaties and all engagements; that the British Government had never been wanting in desire to render as easy as possible to the Sublime Porte the action of those treaties; but it was proper and necessary that due examination and reflection should be given to such momentous affairs. That in consequence of the communications I had lately received from the Sublime Porte (and to which he obviously alluded) on the subject of some Ionians captains, I had given directions to the Consul-General to require all British captains to pay due respect to the regulations of the Ottoman quarantine, (of which I inclose printed copies,) until final orders should arrive from Her Majesty's Government; and I trusted the Porte would take care to prevent abuse and undue rigour in their application.

The Dragoman expressed his satisfaction.

Inclosure in No. 56.

Regulations of the Ottoman Quarantine.

LES Soussignés, composant, d'une part, le Conseil de Santé sous la présidence de son Excellence Hifzy Moustapha Pacha, de l'autre, la délégation étrangère accréditée par les différentes Missions, à la demande de la Sublime Porte, près le dit Conseil, s'étant réunis en conférence, à l'effet de délibérer sur le choix du système quarantainaire le mieux approprié à cette capitale contre les provenances de mer; animés d'un égal désir de conc lier, autant que possible, les garanties sanitaires avec les besoins du commerce maritime, ont, après mûre délibération, arrêté de commun accord, les résolutions suivantes:—

ARTICLE I.

Tout navire arrivant à Constantinople devra être muni d'une patente de santé, qu'il sera tenu de remettre au préposé de l'Intendance Sanitaire chargé de la réclamer, et qui la recevra au bout d'une perche et sans monter à bord.

ARTICLE II.

Il y aura trois catégories de patentes, à savoir:

La Patente Nette,
La Patente Suspecte,
La Patente Brute.

Sera réputée nette toute patente délivrée trente jours après le dernier accident de peste. Le navire qui en est porteur sera admis immédiatement en libre pratique avec ses passagers, équipage et cargaison.

Sera réputée suspecte toute patente délivrée quinze jours après le dernier accident de peste. Le navire qui en est porteur fera une quarantaine de quinze jours s'il est chargé, et de dix s'il est vide.

Sera réputée brute toute patente délivrée dans l'intervalle des quinze jours depuis le dernier accident de peste. Le navire qui en est porteur fera une quarantaine de vingt jours s'il est chargé, et de quinze s'il est vide.

ARTICLE III.

La quarantaine pour les navires chargés, tant suspects que bruts, leur sera comptée à partir du jour de leur mouillage devant le lazaret de Kouléli. Toutefois, considérant, d'une part, que le tems pourra quelque fois les empêcher de poursuivre leur route jusqu'à ce mouillage, de l'autre, que pour le moment il n'existe pas encore de remorqueur pour les y conduire immédiatement, il demeure convenu que des magasins seront construits dans le plus court délai sur la pointe de Fener-Baktché, pour recevoir la cargaison des navires compris dans le cas prévu ci-dessus, et dont la quarantaine commencera dès-hors à courir du jour de leur mouillage dans le dit lieu de Fener-Bakché.

Il est bien entendu du reste que cette facilité ne sera accordée qu'aux navires évidemment empêchés par le tems de se rendre au lazaret de Kouléli, et seulement jusqu'à l'époque où l'Intendance Sanitaire aura à sa disposition les moyens convenables pour les y diriger par le vent contraire.

ARTICLE IV.

La quarantaine pour les navires vides, tant suspects que bruts, leur sera comptée à partir du jour de leur arrivée.

ARTICLE V.

Toute navire, suspect ou brut, venant par le détroit des Dardanelles, qu'il soit chargé ou vide, sera tenu de prendre un garde de santé ou à l'Office Sanitaire des Dardanelles même, ou à celui de Gallipoli, au choix du capitaine.

Si le navire est vide, sa quarantaine courra du jour où le garde est entré à bord, à condition qu'il se soumettra aux mesures de désinfection prescrites par ce dernier. Dans ce cas, et si le navire purge sa quarantaine durant le voyage, il sera reçu à Constantinople en libre pratique.

Si le navire est chargé, sa quarantaine devra toujours commencer du jour de son mouillage à Kouléli ou à Fener-Baktché.

Arrivés à Constantinople, le navire chargé, ainsi que le navire vide qui n'aurait pas terminé sa contumace en route, recevront un garde supplémentaire qu'ils conserveront, avec celui pris aux Dardanelles ou à Gallipoli, jusqu'à l'expiration de la quarantaine.

Il est sous-entendu que les navires avec patente nette ne seront tenus de s'arrêter ni aux Dardanelles ni à Gallipoli.

ARTICLE VI.

Les navires, tant suspects que bruts, arrivés vides, pourront mouiller à l'entrée du port, ou dans le canal à quelque distance de la terre, sous la surveillance de leurs gardes. Les navires arrivés chargés jouiront de cette même faculté, mais seulement après leur dechargement, devant d'abord déposer leurs cargaisons ou à Kouléli ou à Fener-Baktché.

ARTICLE VII.

Les navires, tant vides que chargés, venant de la Mer Blanche et destinés pour la Mer Noire, avec patente suspecte ou brute, seront également tenus de recevoir un garde de santé aux Dardanelles ou à Gallipoli, soit qu'ils veuillent purger leur quarantaine à Constantinople, soit qu'ils préfèrent poursuivre en contumace pour leur destination. Arrivés ici, ils aboreront au mât de misaine un pavillon formé de deux bandes jaune et noire placées verticalement, qu'ils garderont jusqu'à leur départ.

Il sera loisible à ces navires de faire leur quarantaine à Constantinople, en se soumettant aux mesures précisées dans les articles précédens à l'égard des navires destinés pour ce port; seulement, dans ce cas, les capitaines devront déclarer leur intention dans l'interrogatoire qu'ils auront à subir.

Si au contraire ils préfèrent poursuivre en contumace, ils recevront à leur arrivée un garde supplémentaire, qu'ils conserveront jusqu'à leur départ avec celui pris aux Dardanelles ou à Gallipoli, et avant leur entrée dans la Mer Noire ils les débarqueront l'un et l'autre au poste sanitaire de Kavak. Quant aux marchandises et passagers destinés pour Constantinople, ils seront débarqués au au lazaret de Kouléli, où ils purgeront leur quarantaine conformément aux conditions sanitaires du navire.

Le bateau de l'Intendance Sanitaire chargé d'examiner les patentes, informera, sans délai, de leur arrivée leurs chancelleries respectives, afin qu'elles s'occupent de leur fournir, avec les précautions requises, les expéditions et les firmans d'usage pour la Mer Noire.

Il est bien entendu que ceux de ces navires qui, étant vides, voudront profiter de la facilité de commencer leur quarantaine aux Dardanelles ou à Gallipoli, aux termes du deuxième paragraphe de l'Article V., en auront le droit; seulement, dans ce cas, ils devront en faire la déclaration préalable dans celui des deux offices où ils prendront le garde de santé, afin que ce dernier puisse les soumettre, durant le voyage, aux mesures convenables de désinfection.

ARTICLE VIII.

Les navires provenant de la Mer Noire, tant chargés que vides, avec patente suspecte ou brute, prendront un garde de santé à l'Office Sanitaire de Kavak, ou à celui de Selvi-Bournou, dans le cas d'impossibilité absolue pour eux, à cause du tems, de s'arrêter devant le premier de ces lieux; mais ils n'auront à subir aucun interrogatoire ni dans l'un, ni dans l'autre de ces deux offices. Cette formalité sera remplie au lazaret de Kouléli où ils devront prendre également leur garde supplémentaire.

Toutes les dispositions de l'Article VII relatives aux navires suspects ou bruts destinés pour la Mer Noire, sont également applicables aux navires provenant des ports compromis de cette mer, et qui, destinés pour la Mer Blanche ne voudront pas purger leur quarantaine à Constantinople. Seulement ces navires auront la faculté de débarquer ici, au moment de leur départ, un des deux gardes sanitaires, et ils conserveront l'autre jusqu'à leur arrivée aux Dardanelles, où ils devront le remettre à l'Office Sanitaire du lieu.

ARTICLE IX.

Tout navire arrivant soit de la Mer Blanche, soit de la Mer Noire, devra subir un interrogatoire dans lequel le capitaine déclarera fidèlement les conditions sanitaires du navire, ainsi que les communications qu'il peut avoir eues durant le voyage. Si le navire est suspect ou brut, il recevra immédiatement le garde de santé supplémentaire.

ARTICLE X.

Il est expressément entendu que nul préposé de la santé, à l'exception des gardes sanitaires, ne pourra, dans aucun cas, monter à bord des navires, soit à Constantinople, soit dans tous les autres ports ou lieux de l'Empire Ottoman où devront s'accomplir des formalités sanitaires.

Cette défense sera surtout rigoureusement observée envers les navires qui, destinés avec patente nette pour les ports de la Mer Noire où il existe des quarantaines organisées, ou bien de ces derniers ports pour les pays étrangers, ne voudront pas communiquer avec Constantinople ou tout autre lieu de la Turquie. Ces navires, seront de plus exemptés de l'obligation de remettre leur patente au préposé de la santé.

Quant aux navires, bruts ou suspects, destinés pour Constantinople et qui auront déjà reçu leurs gardes sanitaires, il ne sera permis qu'au seul médecin

la quarantaine de se rendre à bord, dans le cas spécial où il y aurait un malade, pour s'assurer du caractère de la maladie.

ARTICLE XI.

Le navire sur lequel un accident de peste se sera manifesté, sera toujours libre de partir sans purger sa quarantaine ici. Il sera tenu seulement de prendre une patente qui mentionnera les cas de peste survenu à bord.

ARTICLE XII.

A l'effet de hâter autant que possible l'accomplissement des formalités sanitaires, il sera prescrit à tous les navires venant soit de la Mer Blanche, soit de la Mer Noire, d'arborer à leur mât de misaine un des trois pavillons suivans, à savoir:—

Blanc, pour la patente nette.

Blanc et noir, pour la patente suspecte.

Noir, pour la patente brute.

Sont exemptés de l'obligation d'arborer ces couleurs les navires mentionnés dans le premier paragraphe de l'Article VII.

ARTICLE XIII.

Pour éviter des frais considérables aux bateaux à vapeur qui font le service hebdomadaire, il leur sera permis de conserver leurs gardes à bord pendant tout le tems que leurs provenances seront compromises ou en état de suspicion.

ARTICLE XIV.

Tout navire porteur d'une patente nette qui aura communiqué en route avec un lieu suspect ou bruit, sera passible des rigueurs quarantainaires réclamées par l'état sanitaire de ce lieu.

ARTICLE XV.

Les passagers arrivés sur des navires avec patente suspecte ou brute, feront leur quarantaine à Kouléli; elle sera de quinze jours pour la patente brute, et de dix pour la patente suspecte. Il est entendu que les passagers venant de la Mer Blanche sur des navires vides, tant brutes que suspects, participeront au bénéfice de la facilité accordée à ces navires par le deuxième paragraphe de l'Article V. Ceux qui seront dans le cas de faire leur quarantaine à Constantinople, et qui se trouveront embarqués sur des navires que le tems mettra dans l'impossibilité de se rendre à Kouléli, y seront transportés avec leurs effets dans les bateaux du lazaret, et leur quarantaine commencera du jour de l'arrivée du navire.

ARTICLE XVI.

Tout délit en matière quarantainaire sera jugé d'après les lois en vigueur en Europe, et le délinquant remis à l'autorité dont il relève, pour recevoir sa punition.

ARTICLE XVII.

Les Soussignés étant déjà convenus depuis quelque temps que les droits quarantainaires ne pourront être perçus que deux mois après la conclusion et signature du réglement définitif, ils croyent convenable d'ajouter ici que ce délai commence à courir dès ce jour même, et que conséquemment le paiement de ces droits deviendra obligatoire à partir du 10 Août prochain. MM. les délégués Européens se réservent de prier leurs chefs respectifs de recommander à l'appro- de leurs Cours le Tarif proposé dans le tems par le Conseil de Santé et

modifié par eux, afin que dans l'intervalle des deux mois cet objet puisse être aussi définitivement réglé.

ARTICLE XVIII.

Il est convenu que le maximum de la quarantaine des marchandises sera de vingt jours.

ARTICLE XIX.

Le présent réglement n'ayant trait qu'aux mesures de précaution dirigées contre les provenances de mer, le Conseil de Santé, sur la proposition de MM. les Délégués, se réserve d'examiner et de discuter avec eux, dans une prochaine séance, la question relative aux cordons sanitaires et aux mesures locales de désinfection.

ARTICLE ADDITIONNEL.

Il est expressément entendu que les magasins à construire à Fener-Baktché, aux termes de l'Article III., seront en pierre. MM. les Délégués accordent trois mois pour la construction de ces magasins. Jusque là les navires, suspects ou bruts, qui arriveront chargés, courront la chance du tems contraire, s'il les empêche de se rendre au lazaret de Kouléli. Seulement le Conseil de Santé s'engage d'employer tous les moyens en son pouvoir pour les y faire aller un moment plus tôt, leur quarantaine ne devant commencer à compter que du jour de leur mouillage devant ce lazaret.

Le présent réglement restera déposé aux archives du Conseil de Santé, et fera foi comme acte organique et fondamental.

Fait et signé à Constantinople, dans la Salle des Conférences du Conseil de Santé, le 27 de Rébi-ul-Ewel, (10 Juin, 1839).

Délégués:
A. Pezzoni.
Ed. de Cadalvene.
Ant. de Raab.
F. Bosgiovich.
J. Bosgiovich.

Membres du Conseil:
(Cachet de S. Exc. le Président.)
Hifzy Moustapha Pacha.
Dr. Minas.
Dr. Mac Carthy,
Dr. Neuner.
Dr. Bernard.
Dr. Marchand.
G. Franceschi.

No. 57.

Viscount Ponsonby to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received August 12.)

My Lord, *Therapia, July 12, 1839.*

I INCLOSE a report by Mr. Dragoman Wood on the Tariff of quarantine charges, and also stating his refusal of consent to charges on British shipping and goods not provided for by treaties, and the observation made, that Ottoman ships are not subject to quarantine dues in British ports.

I also inclose the sanitary regulations received from Mr. Wood, on which he comments.

I had to say that the project for making the diplomatic Missions superintendents of quarantine is very objectionable, and if executed, would lead to the greatest abuses.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) PONSONBY.

Inclosure in No. 57.

Mr. Wood to Viscount Ponsonby.

My Lord, *Pera, July* 3, 1839.

I HAVE the honour to transmit to your Lordship printed copies of the tariff of quarantine charges sent me by the Council of Health.

The tariff, after undergoing several modifications and reductions at the suggestions of the Austrian and Sardinian Governments, was finally accepted and signed by the Commissioners on the 22nd of June. It was also offered me for my signature, but I declared to the Council in general, and to his Excellency the President in particular, that I was not authorized to sign it, and that I was, moreover, directed not to consent to the imposition of any quarantine dues, or other pecuniary charges upon British shipping and goods not provided for by existing treaties. And I further observed to the Council that, as Ottoman ships were not subject to quarantine dues in British ports, the Turkish Government ought to receive our shipping upon the same footing.

I inclose also the sanitary regulations proposed for the preservation of the capital and provinces from infection. The Council, in the first instance, made no distinction between European and Ottoman subjects, with regard to the measures to be employed when cases of plague occurred in the families of the former; but on the positive refusal of the Commissioners to admit the interference of the Turkish Authorities, a provision has been made (specified in the 12th Article of the accompanying regulations) whereby the power of interfering, when Franks are compromised, is ceded to their own authorities.

By this provision, domiciliary visits are avoided, and this concession appears to have satisfied the rest of the Commissioners. The Embassies, however, are charged with the application and execution of the quarantine regulations on their respective subjects,—a measure which I beg to submit to your Lordship's consideration, the more so as I gave the Council to understand that I felt certain the British Authorities would never under any circumstances, consent to become quarantine officers.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) RICHARD WOOD.

Sub-Inclosure in No. 57.

Tariff of Quarantine Charges.

DROIT DE PATENTE.

	Pour la délivrance de la Patente. Piastres.	*Pour le simple visa.* Piastres.
Navires de la portée d'un kilo à mille	2	1
„ „ de 1,001 à 3,000	6	3
„ „ de 3,001 à 5,000	10	5
„ „ de 5,001 à 7,000	12	6
„ „ de 7,001 à 10,000	16	8
„ „ de 10,001 à 12,000	20	10
Navires portant au-delà de 12 mille kilo	24	12

INTERROGATOIRE.

	Pour la délivrance de la Patente. Piastres.
Navires, de la portée d'un kilo à 3,000	2
„ „ de 3,001 à 8,000	5
„ „ de 8,001 à 10,000	10
„ „ de 10,001 en sus	20

Tout navire arrivant à Constantinople, quelle soit sa provenance, sera tenu d'acquitter ce droit.

Droits a percevoir sur les Navires en Quarantaine.

		Pour la délivrance de la Patente. Piastres.
Navires, de la portée d'un kilo à 1,000	par jour	8
,, ,, de 1,001 à 3,000	- -	10
,, ,, de 3,001 à 5,000	- -	15
,, ,, de 5,001 à 7,000	- -	20
,, ,, de 7,001 à 10,000	- -	25
,, ,, de 10,001 à 12,000	- -	30
Navires portant au-delà de kilo 12,000	- -	35

N.B.—Il est bien entendu que dans ce droit est comprise aussi la paie des gardes de sanité depuis l'arrivée des navires à Constantinople. Quant à celui qu'ils auront pris aux Dardanelles ou à Gallipoli, ils lui devront payer à raison de dix piastres par jour jusqu'à l'arrivée dans cette capitale. Dans l'un et l'autre cas, la nourriture des gardes doit être à la charge des capitaines.

Droits a payer parles Voyageurs qui entrent au Lazaret

	Piastres.
Pour chaque garde de santé, indépendamment de sa nourriture, par jour - - - - - - -	10
Par chambrée, pour les parfums pendant toute la durée de la quarantaine - - - - - - - -	45

[Le logement sera gratis.]

Droits a percevoir pour la disinfection des Marchandises.

	Sur les Marchandises de Volume. Piastres.
Pour chaque balle, pesant d'une oque à 40	- - 1
,, ,, de 41 oques à 80	- - 2
,, ,, de 81 oques à 120	- - 3
,, ,, de 121 oques en sus	- - 4

	Sur les Marchandises de valeur dont la disinfection serait difficile. Piastres.
Pour chaque balle, pesant d'une oque à 40	- - 4
,, ,, de 41 oques à 80	- - 8
,, ,, de 81 oques à 120	- - 12
,, ,, de 121 oques en sus	- - 15

Droits sur les Animaux.

	Piastres.	Paras.
Bœuf, vache, cheval, chameau, âne, veau, mulet, et autres quadrupèdes de ce genre, par pièce - -	2	0
Mouton, chèvre, chevreau, agneau, et autres quadrupèdes de ce genre, par pièce - - - -	0	20
Poule, oie, canard, et autres volailles de ce genre, par pièce - - - - - - - - - -	0	1

Observations.—Les droits établis par le présent tarif ne seront acquittés qu'à Constantinople, et il n'en pourra être perçues aucun par les Offices Sanitaires des Dardanelles et de Gallipoli.

Tous les navires, Ottomans ou étrangers, y seront également sou[illegible]

l'exception des bâtimens de guerre, à quelque nation qu'ils appartiennent, qui seront dans le cas de faire quarantaine, et lesquels n'auront non plus rien à payer pour leurs gardes de santé.

Constantinople, le 10 de Rebiul Ahir, 1255. / 22 Juin, 1839.

No. 58.

Mr. Le Marchant to the Hon. W. Fox Strangways.—(Received September 28.)

Office of Committee of Privy Council for Trade,
Sir, *Whitehall, September 25, 1839.*

I HAVE laid before the Lords of the Committee of the Privy Council for Trade, your letlers of the 8th and the 14th of August, with their inclosures, respecting the quarantine recently established in Turkey.

Their Lordships direct me in reply, to request that you will inform Lord Palmerston, that whatever objections they entertain to the introduction of a system of quarantine into Turkey, they consider the regulations inclosed in your letter of the 8th ultimo*, to be framed in a liberal spirit, and to be such as cannot be reasonably opposed. As to the quarantine charges inclosed in your letter of the 14th ultimo†, bad as they unquestionably are in principle, their Lordships would not recommend in the present state of Turkey, especially after the example set by Austria and Sardinia, that they should be resisted, The amount of the charges, however, appear to the Board unnecessarily high; and their Lordships would recommend Lord Palmerston to instruct Lord Ponsonby to press strongly for their reduction, which may be the more forcibly urged, since the corresponding estrblishments in England are supported at the public expense.

The sanitary regulations referred to in your letter of the 14th of August and noticed in the despatches of Lord Ponsonby and Mr. Wood, have not yet been received by this Board, but their Lordships perceive by these despatches, that the duties proposed to be thrown on the British Embassy by the regulations, are of a personal rather than of a commercial nature, and, as such, their Lordships have no observations to offer upon them.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) DENIS LE MARCHANT.

No. 59.

Mr. Consul Sandison to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received August 17.)

(Extract.) *Brussa, July 22, 1839.*

WITHIN last week, several authenticated cases of plague have occurred at Ghemlek, at six hours' distance, and Demerdesh, at ten miles from hence within this district. The city remains apparently free from the malady, and no suspension of communication with the infected places has been ordered; but some imperfect rules of quarantine, respecting the houses where the casualties occurred independent of the spontaneous precautions of the inhabitants, deeming the plague to be contagious.

No. 60.

Viscount Palmerston to Viscount Ponsonby.

My Lord, *Foreign Office, October 3, 1839.*

IN my despatch of the 9th of May last I transmitted to your Excellency

* See Inclosure in No. 56. † See Inclosure in No. 57.

copies of two letters from the Board of Trade, conveying the opinion of that department with regard to the quarantine regulations which the Turkish Govern- propose to establish in Turkey.

Since the date of that despatch, I have received your Excellency's despatches of the 12th and 21st of July, inclosing copies of the regulations in question, and I have now to state to your Excellency, that however much Her Majesty's Government object in principle to the introduction of a system of quarantine into Turkey, they do not feel it necessary to oppose the regulations inclosed in your despatch of the 12th of July.

With regard to the Tariff of quarantine charges, of which copies are inclosed in your despatch of the 21st of July, although such charges are unquestionably bad in principle, Her Majesty's Government do not consider it expedient, at the present moment, to resist them, more especially as it appears that they have been agreed to by the Austrian and Sardinian Governments. The amount of these charges, however, appears to Her Majesty's Government to be unnecessarily high, and I have accordingly to instruct your Excellency to press strongly for their reduction, which you can urge the more forcibly, because the quarantine establishments in the United Kingdom are supported at the public expense.

I have not yet received a copy of the further regulations referred to in your Excellency despatch of the 21st of July, the object of which is stated to be to preserve the capital and provinces from infection, and I am, therefore, unable to acquaint your Excellency with the opinion of Her Majesty's Government thereupon.

I am, &c.,
(Signed) PALMERSTON.

No. 61.

Viscount Ponsonby to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received October 17.)

My Lord, *Therapia, September 25, 1839.*

SOME time ago a temporary sanitary cordon was established, and various regulations were submitted to the Commisioners by the Board of Health, for the overland quarantine. These were undergoing very copious modifications when the death of Sulton Mahmoud occurred. The Council then withdrew them, and I have heard nothing of them since. The land quarantine regulations are not yet completed, and no President has been appointed in the room of Dedé Pasha to the Council of Health, which is now reduced to a Medical Board of Health only.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) PONSONBY.

No. 62.

Mr. Consul-General Colquhoun to Mr. Bidwell.—(Received May 17.)

Sir, *Bucarest, February 22, 1840.*

I AM sorry to have to inform Her Majesty's Government of the increase of plague along the right bank of the Danube.

The weekly reports which I receive from the Quarantine Office here, have, of late, shown a very considerable increase in the mortality. The following are the returns of the report for the week ending the 5th February, o.s.—

At Isachi . . . . . have died
At several villages between Matchin and Silistria
At Silistria . . . .

At Viodomiro since the malady appeared up to the 15th of last month . . . . . have died 150
At Turtakaya since the 29th of January . . „ 30
At Turksimila since the appearance . . . . „ 70

I hear also that the disease is spreading southward towards the Balkans, in spite of the precautions used to arrest its progress.

In the Province of Wallachia there has also been, since November last, a fearful increase in the weekly mortality. The deaths in the capital have since that period averaged eighty per week; this is attributed to the state of the town, which is in many places flooded, with no means of draining.

The sewers made during the Russian occupation, are, in most places, stopped up, and though the municipality have in its hands most ample funds, still nothing is done.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) ROBERT G. COLQUHOUN.

No. 63.

Viscount Ponsonby to Viscount Palmerston.—(*Received June* 14.)

My Lord, *Therapia, May* 13, 1840.

I HAVE the honour to inclose the amended regulations made by the Council of Health.

I have, &c.
(Signed) PONSONBY.

Inclosure 1 in No. 63.

Report of the Council Health.

Pera, le 6 *Mai*, 1840.

QUAND nous fûmes invités à prendre connaissance du premier projet d'un réglement organique pour les provenances de mer, qui nous fut remis par le Conseil de Santé, le 16 Novembre, 1838, afin de l'examiner et d'y faire nos observations, nous le considérâmes tel qu'il avait été formulé par le Directeur, Mr. Minas, et nous bornâmes à y faire les modifications que nous crûmes indispensables pour concilier les exigences de la santé publique avec les intérêts du commerce Européen. N'ayant pas été appelés par le Conseil à prendre part à la rédaction de ce réglement, nous signalâmes dans notre exposé du 11 Janvier, 1839, qui servait de réponse au projet susdit, et renfermait les décisions de nos illustres Commettans, les inconvéniens attachés à ce projet, qui n'étaient que l'expression ou le reflet d'un plan, disait-on, tout-à-fait provisoire, attendu que la Porte ne se trouvait pas en mesure, alors, d'en admettre un plus large qui fut en rapport avec la topographie toute particulière de Constantinople.

Sans reproduire ici les discussions qui surgirent à cette occasion, et les difficultés que nous rencontrâmes, avant de porter le Conseil à adopter les bases posées dans notre exposé précité, nous rappellerons que nous y parvînmes finalement, et ce projet, sanctionné par la Porte et par nos Chefs, le 10 Juin, 1839, fut regardé comme acte fondamental.

Nous passerons sous silence les conflits auxquels cette institution s'est trouvée en butte depuis le jour de sa fondation par suite des derniers événemens dont la Turquie a été le théâtre. Nous ne désignerons non plus les causes qui [redacted] menacé cette entreprise d'une abolition soudaine, ni les raisons qui ont fait [redacted] ait été conservée. Nous parlerons seulement de l'état présent de cette [redacted] c'est avec une véritable satisfaction que nous pouvons avancer, que la [redacted] lle du Ministère Ottoman parait être très propice à son développe- [redacted] bilité. C'est à l'aide de cette heureuse influence que nous, [redacted] invités le 10 Février de cette année à reparaître dans [redacted] ayant été agrégés pour la première fois, en qualité

de membres, nous concertâmes avec le nouveau directeur, Mr. Robert, de substituer à l'ancien réglement organique, un autre qui remplit les lacunes que y avions signalées, et satisfit, en même temps, les urgences sanitaires, entravant le moins possible le commerce étranger.

C'est ce document, que nous avons élaboré avec tout le soin possible, et que le Conseil de Santé a approuvé après de longues discussions, que nous avons l'honneur de soumettre ci-joint aujourd'hui à l'examen. Nous nous réputerons heureux sil mérite leur approbation.

Quant au tarif, nous avons jugé, après mûre réflexion, de n'apporter aucun changement à celui que nos dignes Chefs ont de concert avec la Sublime Porte, agrée, et qui se trouve annexé au précédent réglement organique en date du 10 Juin, 1839.

Si nous avons esquissé rapidement l'historique des phases subies par ce réglement, c'est que nous avons cru devoir les désigner à nos supérieurs comme autant de jaloux capables à les éclairer sur les vicissitudes essayées par cette institutions.

Mais revenant à la tendance actuelle de la Porte en faveur de cette œuvre, nous observons que pour la rendre vraiment profitable, il importe de la diriger avec connaissance de cause, afin qu'elle jette de profondes racines, et qu'elle ne tarde pas à donner des fruits.

C'est ainsi que lorsque ce nouveau réglement aura été autorisé par leurs Excellences, nous prendrons la liberté de leur exposer quelle serait la démarche que nous croirions indespensable pour imprimer une direction salutaire à cette enterprise, car nous demeurons convaincus qu'elle ne prospérera qu'autant que le Conseil de Santé aura la faculté de choisir et de mommer tous les employés attachés au Service Sanitaire.

Inclosure 2 in No. 63.

Amended Quarantine Regulations.

Conseil de Santé.
Constantinople, April 22, 1840.

RÈGLEMENT Organique pour les provenances de Mer, tant à Constantinople, que dans les autres échelles et ports de l'Empire Ottoman.

Le Conseil de Santé sous la présidence de son Excellence Lébib Effendi, composé de la Délégation Etrangère accréditée par les différentes Missions, à la demande de la Sublime Porte près le dit Conseil, ainsi que d'autres membres nommés par le Gouvernement de Sa Hautesse, s'étant réunis en conférence, à l'effet de délibérer sur le choix du système sanitaire le mieux approprié à cet empire, contre les provenances de mer; animé d'un égal désir de concilier autant que possible les garanties sanitaires avec les besoins du commerce maritime; a, après mûre délibération, arrêté de commun accord les résolutions suivantes:—

ARTICLE I.—*De la Patente.*

Tout navire arrivant à Constantinople ou dans tout autre port de l'Empire Ottoman, devra être muni d'une patente de santé, qu'il sera tenu d'exhiber au préposé de l'Office Sanitaire chargé de la réclamer.

ARTICLE II.

Il y aura trois catégories de patente, à savoir:—
Patente Nette,
Patente Suspecte,
Patente Brute.

1° Sera réputée nette, toute patente délivrée [illegible]

accident de peste. Le navire qui en est porteur sera admis immédiatement en libre pratique avec ses passagers, équipage et cargaison.

2° Sera réputée suspecte, tout patente délivrée quinze jours après le dernier accident de peste. La navire qui en est porteur fera une quarantaine de quinze jours s'il est chargé, et de dix s'il est vide.

3° Sera réputée brute, toute patente délivrée dans l'intervalle de quinze jours depuis le dernier accident de peste. Le navire qui en est porteur fera une quarantaine de vingt jours s'il est chargé, est de quinze s'il est vide.

ARTICLE III.—*Navires sans Patente.*

Tout navire qui ne sera pas muni de sa patente de santé, sera placé dans la catégorie des navires portant patente brute, à moins que le capitaine ne puisse prouver le contraire d'une manière qui n'admettrait point de doute sur sa provenance.

ARTICLE IV.—*Interrogatoire.*

Les navires arrivant dans un port de l'Empire Ottoman, après s'être mis en lieu de sûreté, enverront leur embarcation à l'Office de Santé, où les capitaines devront exhiber leur patente de santé et le rôle de l'équipage, et où ils devront subir un interrogatoire dans lequel ils déclareront fidèlement les conditions sanitaires du navire, ainsi que les communications qu'ils pourront avoir eu durant le voyage. Si leur patente est nette ils seront immédiatement admis en libre pratique; si leur patente est suspecte ou brute, l'Office de Santé devra aussitôt leur mettre à bord les gardes de santé, que les capitaines seront obligés de recevoir, et ces navires seront placés dans l'un des régimes quarantainaires prévus par l'Article II du présent réglement.

ARTICLE V.—*Manifeste.*

vires en état de suspicion, qui devront débarquer leur entière cargaison et prendre pratique, dont les capitaines seront tenus d'exhiber alors seulement leur manifeste au préposé sanitaire du lieu où devra s'effectuer son débarquement. Hors ce cas spécial, l'exhibition du manifeste ne pourra jamais être exigé par les employés de cette administration.

ARTICLE VI.—*Navires chargés avec patente suspecte ou brute.*

1° La quarantaine pour les navires chargés d'objets susceptibles, tant suspects que bruts, leur sera compté à partir de leur mouillage devant le lazaret. Le bâtiment, cependant, ne pourra être admis en libre pratique que dix jours après son entier déchargement. En conséquence, les préposés de la quarantaine sont obligés à leur tour de fournir à ces navires les magazins, les portefaix, et tous les moyens aptes à opérer l'entier déchargement de leurs marchandises, au moins dix jours avant l'expiration du terme de leur quarantaine fixé par l'Article II du présent réglement.

2° Toutes les fois qu'un navire chargé d'objets susceptibles aura débarqué au lazaret toute sa cargaison avant le terme de cinq jours à dater du jour de son arrivée, ce navire rentrera dans la catégorie des bâtimens vides, spécifiés dans le 2me et 3me paragraphes de l'Article II., et subira comme tel sa quarantaine d'après la nature de sa patente, à partir du jour de l'entier débarquement.

3° Les navires devront mouiller où le temps le leur permettra, et d'où ils pourront envoyer leurs marchandises au lazaret pour y être purifiées suivant [illegible] degré de suspicion. Ils devront, cependant, être séparés et à une distance [illegible]able des bâtimens propres, et seront obligés de se rendre aussitôt que le [illegible]r permettra à l'endroit fixé pour les navires en quarantaine.

[illegible]ICLE VII.—*Quarantaine pour les marchandises.*

[illegible]pour les marchandises susceptibles ne datera que du

jour où elles auront été toutes débarquées dans le lazaret. Elle sera vingt jours pour les provenances brutes et de quinze jours pour les provenances suspectes.

2° Cependant, afin d'éviter d'inconvénient par suite duquel un navire en suspicion chargé, pourrait être exposé à prolonger sa quarantaine sans un motif valable, avant de débarquer sa cargaison, il a été convenu que toutes les fois qu'un navire chargé, en état de suspicion, arriverait dans un port, (bien entendu où il existe un établissement quarantainaire,) dépourvu des magasins nécessaires, et où les préposés de la santé ne lui fourniraient point les moyens d'effectuer le débarquement de sa cargaison avant dix jours, et de purger sa quarantaine, les préposés de la santé de ce lieu, et la commission s'il en existe, seront responsables des frais, dommages et intérêts occasionnés à ces navires par un pareil retard.

ARTICLE VIII.—*Navires vides avec patente suspectes ou brutes.*

1° La quarantaine pour les navires, vides tant suspects que bruts, leur sera comptée du jour où ils prennent un garde de santé à bord, et à condition qu'ils se soumettront aux mesures de désinfection prescrites par le garde de santé.

2° Sera considéré vide et soumis à quinze jours de quarantaine tout navire porteur d'une patente brute et chargé de céréales ou de toutes autres marchandises non-susceptibles. La quarantaine de ce navire datera à compter du jour de son arrivée dans le port où s'effectuera son déchargement, mais il ne pourra être admis en libre pratique qu'après avoir débarqué toute sa cargaison au moyen de cribles. Ce navire à cette condition pourra purger sa quarantaine dans tous les ports de l'Empire Ottoman où se trouvent des autorités sanitaires, bien que privés d'un lazaret.

ARTICLE IX.—*Obligation de montrer la Patente aux Préposés des Détroits des Dardanelles et de la Mer Noire.*

1°. Tous les navires, en général, arrivant à Constantinople, des Dardanelles, ou de la Mer Noire, sont tenus de montrer aux préposés des dits détroits, leur patente de santé.

2°. Les navires, cependant, ne seront point obligés, en remplissant cette formalité, de communiquer avec ces préposés, ni de mouiller, ni de permettre à personne de monter à bord, à l'exception du garde de santé, si toutefois le navire est en état de suspicion.

ARTICLE X.—*Obligation de prendre à bord un Garde de Santé aux Détroits des Dardanelles et de la Mer Noire.*

1° Tout navire suspect ou brut venant par les détroits des Dardanelles, qu'il soit chargé ou vide, sera tenu de prendre un garde de santé à l'Office Sanitaire des Dardanelles ou à celui de Gallipoli, au choix du capitaine.

2° Tout navire suspect ou brut venant par les détroits de la Mer Noire, qu'il soit chargé ou vide, sera tenu de prendre un garde de santé à l'Office Sanitaire de Sari Yari, ou à celui de Selvi-Bournou.

3° Si le navire est vide, sa quarantaine commencera à dater du jour où le garde de santé est entré bord, à condition qu'il se soumettra aux mesures de désinfection prescrites par ce dernier. Seulement le capitaine devra en faire la déclaration préalable au moment qu'il prendra à bord le garde de santé. Dans ce cas, et si le navire purge sa quarantaine durant le voyage, il sera reçu à Constantinople en libre pratique, excepté les navires en état de suspicion, chargés de céréales, ou d'autres objets non-susceptibles, mentionnés dans le 2me paragraphe de l'Article VIII, ainsi que ceux qui auront un nombre de passagers au-dessus de celui spécifié dans le 2me paragraphe de l'Article XX du pr[illegible] réglement.

4° Tout navire en suspicion qui aura reçu le garde de santé [illegible] pourra guère communiquer avant son arrivée à Constantinople [illegible] ou lieu inermédiaire, qu'avec les précautions requises et so[illegible] dit garde.

5° Si le navire est chargé, sa quarantaine devr[illegible]

jour de son mouillage dans le port, et conformément aux 1er et 2me paragraphes de l'Article VI du présent réglement.

Garde Supplémentaire.

6° Arrivés à Constantinople, les navires vides qui n'auraient pas terminé leur contumace en route, ainsi qne les navires chargés, recevront un garde supplémentaire qu'ils conserveront avec celui pris aux postes de l'un des détroits jusqu'à l'expiration de leur quarantaine.

Punition en cas de contravention.

7° Un capitaine porteur de patente suspecte ou brute, venant par les détroits précités, qui aurait négligé d'y prendre à bord un garde de santé, sera assujetti à une double quarantaine, ou s'il doit repartir en état de suspicion, à une punition sévère infligée par les autorités compétentes.

8° Il est bien entendu que les navires avec patente nette ne seront tenus de subir cette formalité ni aux détroits des Dardanelles, ni à celui de la Mer Noire.

ARTICLE XI.—*Navires destinés pour la Mer Noire avec patente suspecte ou brute.*

1° Les navires tant vides que chargés, venant de la Méditerranée et destinés pour la Mer Noire, avec patente suspecte ou brute, seront également tenus de recevoir un garde de santé aux Dardanelles ou à Gallipoli, soit qu'ils veuillent purger leur quarantaine à Constantinople, soit qu'ils préfèrent poursuivre en contumace pour leur destination. Arrivés ici ils arboreront au mât de misaine un pavillon jaune, qu'ils garderont jusqu'à leur départ.

2° Il sera loisible à ces navires de faire leur quarantaine à Constantinople en se soumettant aux mesures précitées dans les Articles précédens à l'égard des navires destinés pour ce port ; seulement, dans ce cas, les capitaines devront déclarer leur intention dans l'interrogatoire qu'ils auront à subir conformément à l'Article IV du présent réglement.

3°. Si au contraire ils préfèrent poursuivre en contumace, ils recevront à leur arrivée un garde supplémentaire qu'ils conserveront jusqu'à leur départ avec celui pris aux Dardanelles ou à Gallipoli et avant leur entrée dans la Mer Noire, ils les débarqueront l'un et l'autre au dernier poste sanitaire du détroit de cette mer.

4°. Les marchandises et les passagers destinés pour Constantinople seront débarqués au lazaret de Kouléli, où les marchandises purgeront leur quarantaine conformément aux conditions sanitaires du navire, et les passagers conformément a l'Article XX de ce réglement.

5°. Les gardes de santé pris aux Dardanelles, à Gallipoli et à Constantinople, seront à la charge du capitaine, qui leur payera leurs salaires et les frais de retour d'après le tarif.

ARTICLE XII.—*Navires destinés de la Mer Noire pour la Mer Blanche avec Patente suspecte ou brute.*

1°. Les navires provenant de la Mer Noire, tant chargés que vides, avec patente suspecte ou brute, prendront un garde de santé à l'Office Sanitaire de Sari Yari ou à celui de Selvi Bournou, sans être obligés de mouiller devant ces offices. A leur arrivée à Constantinople ils se rendront au parloir, où ils devront subir l'interrogatoire, conformément à l'Article XI du présent réglement, [illegible] ils devront pendre un garde supplémentaire.

[illegible] Toutes les dispositions de l'Article XI relatives aux navires suspects [illegible]tinés pour la Mer Noire, sont également applicables pour les navires [illegible]ports compromis de cette mer, et qui, destinés pour la Mer [illegible]nt pas purger leur quarantaine à Constantinople. Seulement [illegible]lté de débarquer au lazaret au moment de leur départ un [illegible]en lui payant ses salaires, et ils conserveront l'autre

jusqu'à leur arrivée aux Dardanelles, où ils devront le remettre à l'Office Sanitaire du lieu, en payant à ce garde ses salaires et les frais de son retour d'après le tarif.

ARTICLE XIII.—*Navires chargés destinés pour les ports de la Mer de Marmara.*

1°. Comme il n'existe point de lazarets dans les différens ports de la Mer de Marmara, les navires chargés arrivant par le détroit des Dardanelles avec patente suspecte ou brute, et destinés pour les ports ou lieux de cette mer, devront, avant de se rendre à leur destination, subir préalablement leur quarantaine au dit détroit en débarquant leur cargaison au lazaret des Dardanelles ou de Gallipoli pour y être purifiée suivant son degré de suspicion. Si toutefois le capitaine préfère poursuivre sa route pour purger sa quarantaine à Constantinople, avant de se rendre à sa destination, il en aura le droit, mais dans ce cas il est tenu de prendre à bord un garde de santé à l'un des Offices Sanitaires de ce détroit, conformément au premier paragraphe de l'Article XI du présent réglement.

2°. Les navires chargés provenant de la Mer Noire, avec patente suspecte ou brute, et destinés pour les ports et lieux de la Mer de Marmara, seront obligés avant de se rendre à leur destination, de purger leur quarantaine à Constantinople.

ARTICLE XIV.—*Défense de monter à bord des navires avec patente nette.*

1°. Il est expressément défendus aux préposés de santé, dans aucun cas, de monter à bord des navires porteurs d'une patente nette, ni à Constantinople, ni dans tous les autres ports et lieux de l'Empire Ottoman où devront s'accomplir des formalités sanitaires.

2°. Cette défense sera surtout observée rigoureusement envers les navires qui, destinés avec patente nette pour les ports de la Mer Noire, où il existe des quarantaines organisées, ou bien de ces derniers ports pour la Méditerranée, ne voudront pas communiquer avec Constantinople ou tout autre lieu de la Turquie.

3°. Ces navires seront de plus exemptés de l'obligation d'envoyer leur embarcation à l'office de la quarantaine et de remettre leur patente au préposé de la santé. Le préposé de l'office quarantainaire devra se rendre près du bord de ces navires pour que le capitaine montre sans communiquer sa patente de santé.

4°. Ces navires arrivant à Constantinople, seront tenus, le vent le permettant, de mouiller à la Tour de Léandre, et d'arborer leur pavillon au mât de misaine, afin que le préposé du parloir soit informé de leur intention et prenne les mesures convenables pour leur faire parvenir les papiers nécessaires dont ils doivent être munis par leur chancellerie respective.

ARTICLE XV.—*Visite du Médecin.*

Il est expressément défendu au Médecin de l'Office de Santé de monter à bord d'un navire en état de suspicion où se trouverait un malade,

Dans ce cas le malade devra être inspecté par lui dans l'embarcation du bord à une distance convenable, et transporté au lazaret si le médecin le jugeait convenable.

ARTICLE XVI.—*Navires qui voudraient repartir en quarantaine.*

1°. Les navires arrivant dans un port ou lieu de l'Empire Ottoman avec patente suspecte ou brute, qui voudront y débarquer leur cargaison et passagers soit en entier, soit en partie, et repartir en quarantaine, ce dont il sera fait mention dans sa patente, en auront le droit, sans qu'ils puissent être retenus pour purger leur quarantaine et y prendre pratique.

2°. Les marchandises et passagers destinés pour ce port seront au lazaret où les marchandises purgeront leur quarantaine, d'[illegible] sanitaires du navire et les passagers conformément à l'[illegible] règlement.

ARTICLE XVII.—*Des lieux de relâche.*

1°. Tout navire porteur d'une patente nette qui aura communiqué en route avec un lieu ou des bâtimens suspects ou bruts, sera passible des rigueurs quarantainaires réclamées par l'état sanitaire du lieu ou des navires avec lesquels il aura communiqué.

2°. Lorsqu'un navire avec patente suspecte ou brute qui sera obligé de relâcher dans un port ou lieu quelconque de l'Empire Ottoman, pour se procurer des vivres, de l'eau, ou pour toute autre raison, l'Office de Santé devra lui permettre de se procurer le nécessaire avec les précautions ordonnées par les réglemens sanitaires sans cependant l'obliger à entrer en quarantaine, ou à prendre à bord un garde de santé. Dans le cas que le capitaine y passerait la nuit, l'Office de Santé placerait auprès du navire une embarcation montée par un garde de santé chargé d'empêcher tout contact entre ce navire et la ville. Le capitaine sera tenu de payer à l'office de ce lieu 15 piastres par jour pour tout le tems qu'il devra y rester.

ARTICLE XVIII.—*Navires sur lequel il y aura la peste.*

Aucun navire à bord duquel un accident de peste se sera manifesté ne pourra quitter le port avant d'avoir purgé sa quarantaine, en se soumettant aux mesures de désinfection prescrites par l'Office de Santé.

ARTICLE XIX.—*Navires en quarantaine.*

Tous les navires en quarantaine sont tenus d'avoir un pavillon jaune au mât de misaine, et une flamme jaune à un point apparent de leur canot, à l'effet de faire connaître leur état de suspicion et d'empêcher toute approche.

ARTICLE XX.—*Des Passagers.*

1°. Les passagers arrivés sur des navires avec patente suspecte ou brute feront leur quarantaine au lazaret. Il sera toutefois permis à trois passagers tout au plus, désignés par le capitaine, de rester à bord pour y purger leur quarantaine aux mêmes conditions imposées au navire, Les passagers destinés pour le lazaret y seront transportés avec l'embarcation du navire et leur quarantaine commencera à dater du jour de leur arrivée dans cet établissement: elle sera de quinze jours pour la patente brute et de dix pour la patente suspecte.

2°. Les passagers venant de la Méditerranée sur des navires vides de provenances brutes ou suspectes, et dont le nombre ne dépasserait pas celui de six, participeront au bénefice de la facilité accordée à ces navires par le 3me paragraphe de l'Article X du présent réglement, tout autant qu'ils se seront soumis aux mesures de désinfection prescrites par le garde de santé.

3°. Il est bien entendu qu'un navire vide porteur d'un nombre de passagers au-dessus de celui spécifié dans le paragraphe précédent, rentrerait dans la catégorie des navires chargés. Il sera loisible seulement aux voyageurs des provenances brutes de faire le spoglio, qui jouiraient des mêmes prérogatives accordées dans ce cas, tout autant qu'ils se conformeront aux mesures prescrites par l'instruction y relative No. 4. Tous les passagers embarqués à bord des bateaux à vapeur ou bâtimens à voile, devront être munis d'un bulletin de santé (teskéré) délivré ou visé par l'autorité sanitaire du lieu de leur départ. Le capitaine sera tenu à son arrivée d'exhiber à l'Office de Santé ces teskérés avec la patente du navire. Dans le cas où l'un de ces teskérés serait suspect ou brut, le navire subira les conséquences de cette irrégularité.

4°. Tout passager qui ne serait pas muni d'un bulletin de santé, sera placé [illegible] catégorie des provenances brutes, s'il ne peut fournir des preuves qui [illegible]ient le moindre doute sur sa provenance.

[illegible]RTICLE XXI.—*Des Bateaux à Vapeur.*

[illegible]onsidérables aux bateaux à vapeur qui font le service

hebdomadaire, il leur sera permis de conserver leurs gardes à bord, pendant tout le tems que leurs provenances seront compromises ou en état de suspicion.

ARTICLE XXII.—*Des délits et contraventions.*

Tout délit ou contravention en matière sanitaire sera jugé d'aprés les lois en vigueur en Europe, et le délinquant remis à l'autorité dont il relève, pour recevoir sa punition.

ARTICLE XXIII.—*Pour les Navires dont l'état sanitaire n'aurait pas encore été constate par le préposé de l'Office de Santé.*

Il est défendu à qui que ce soit d'approcher des navires arrivant dans un port ou lieu quelconque de l'Empire Ottoman où il existe des qnarantaines, avant que ces navires aient été raisonnés par l'employé de la santé chargé de ce service. Si quelqu'un, ignorant cette défense, voudrait s'en approcher, les capitaines sont obligés à empêcher cette contravention. En cas de contravention dans cette matière, le coupable sera arrêté par les employés sanitaires sans aucun égard ni à la condition ni à la qualité du délinquant, et sera remis à son autorité compétente pour recevoir sa punition, après qu'il aura purgé sa quarantaine, s'il se trouve compromis.

ARTICLE XXIV.—*Délivrance des Nouvelles Patentes.*

1°. Les Officiers de Santé ne délivreront aux navires de nouvelles patente: que 1°. Lorsqu'un navire aura purgé sur les lieux sa quarantaine et aura été admis en libre pratique; 2°. Lorsqu'il aura débarqué ou embarqué des marchandises sans être en état de suspicion.

2°. Quant aux navires de passage et de relâche, l'Office de Santé ne fera qu'apposer un simple visa sur la patente dont ils seront porteurs.

ARTICLE XXV.—*Des Droits Quarantainaires.*

La perception des droits quarantainaires d'après le tarif commencera à Constantinople du jour que le présent réglement sera signé par MM. le Délégués et les Membres du Conseil de Santé, et mis en vigueur, et dans les autres ports de l'Empire, du jour qu'il y sera reçu par les employés sanitaires de ces lieux.

ARTICLE XXVI.—*Bâtimens de Guerre.*

1°. Les bâtimens de guerre Ottomans et étrangers, provenant des ports suspects et bruts, seront assujettis aux mêmes mesures que les bâtimens marchands vides; ils recevront à bord deux gardes de santé, et devront se soumettre aux mesures de désinfection prescrites par les dits gardes, dont l'un devra toujours se trouver dans l'embarcation lorsque celle-ci sera de service.

2°. La quarantaine pour ces bâtimens sera de douze jours pour les provenances brutes et de sept pour les provenances suspects, à dater du jour de la réception des gardes de santé à bord.

3°. Comme quelques uns de ces bâtimens ne sont pas munis d'une patente de santé, leurs Commandans seront tenus, à leur passage par l'un des deux détroits, d'y déclarer, sous leur parole d'honneur, leurs provenances, l'état sanitaire de leur navire, ainsi que les communications qu'ils peuvent avoir eues durant le voyage.

Arrivés à Constantinople ou tout autre port de l'Empire Ottoman, ils se rendront au Parloir de l'Office de Santé pour y remplir et signer la formule des questions qui leur sera présentée par le préposé de cet office chargé de les admettre en libre pratique si la provenance est nette, ou bien faire connaître, dans le cas contraire, les mesures auxquelles ils seront tenus de se soumettre.

Discuté et approuvé dans la Séance du Conseil de Santé, à Constantinople, le 22 Avril, 1840.

Inclosure 3 in No. 73.

Substance of Quarantine Regulations, settled at Constantinople, April 22, 1840.

EVERY ship must have a bill of health, and if a ship arrives without one, it shall be treated as if it had a foul bill, and subject to twenty days' quarantine if laden, and to fifteen if in ballast.

Vessels with clean bills are to be immediately admitted to pratique; and with suspected bills, to perform quarantine of fifteen or ten days.

Vessels must answer interrogatories, but need only show their manifests in cases of suspicion.

Vessels with foul or suspicious bills, must discharge, if laden with susceptible articles; and such articles must remain in lazaret twenty or fifteen days. But if for want of warehouse room vessels cannot discharge ten days before the period of their quarantine ought to expire, the quarantine establishment must pay demurrage for the detention of the vessel.

Vessels in ballast, or laden with corn or non-susceptible articles, with foul or suspected bills, may count their quarantine of fifteen days, from the day on which the health officer comes on board, but cannot be admitted to pratique without discharging.

Vessels must exhibit their bills of health at the Dardanelles, and at the entrance of the Bosphorus from the Black Sea; and such vessels, if those bills are foul or suspected, must receive on board an officer of the quarantine, whether they be laden or in ballast. In the latter case, vessels may reckon the period of their voyage from the time of the health officer being embarked, as part of their quarantine, but they must not communicate with any port before their arrival at Constantinople, except under certain restrictions; but a laden vessel's quarantine dates only from its arrival at its destination.

An additional guard is placed on vessels on arriving at Constantinople.

Any infraction of these last regulations to be punished with double quarantine, or if the vessel is about to depart, by some severe punishment inflicted by the competent authorities.

Vessels proceeding from outside the Dardanelles to the Black Sea, may either perform their quarantine at Constantinople, or may take health officers on board and land them at the entrance of the Black Sea, and *vice versâ*.

Vessels destined for ports in the Sea of Marmora, must perform quarantine either in the Dardanelles or at Constantinople.

Health officers must not board vessels with clean bills, especially such of those vessels as do not wish to communicate with any Turkish port; but the health officer may go alongside, when the master must show his bill of health.

The doctor must not go on board a suspicious vessel in which there is any person sick, but must look at him at a distance.

Vessels not wishing to complete their quarantine, may land passengers in lazaret and proceed.

Vessels with clean bills, communicating with vessels not having clean bills, are to be treated as the last named vessels.

Vessels with foul or suspected bills, may anchor at any port, and procure supplies under strict guard.

Vessels with plague on board, cannot depart without performing quarantine.

Vessels in quarantine to hoist the yellow flag.

Passengers to perform quarantine of fifteen or ten days, and must be furnished with personal certificates of health.

Steam-vessels may keep their health guards on board as long as such vessels are compromised.

Offences shall be punished according to the laws of Europe, and offenders be consigned to their proper authorities.

Persons not to communicate with vessels until after the visit of the health officers.

Fresh bills not to be given till the completion of quarantine.

Ship of war to receive health officers on board and to perform quarantine of twelve or seven days. The Commanders to declare from whence they come,

the health of their crew, and on arriving at Constantinople to answer interrogatories.

(Signed) R. WOOD.

No. 64.

Viscount Ponsonby to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received June 25.)

My Lord, *Therapia, June 3, 1840.*

MR. WOOD, physician appointed by Her Majesty's Government at Smyrna, has stated that he has been nominated a Member of the Council of Health in that city; that his duty will be to consult with the other members upon such measures as are best to prevent plague, infection, &c.; that he will not be thereby compromised nor in any degree prevented doing his duty in the post he hold; but that he cannot except the nomination to be member of the Council without my authorization.

I have replied, that I authorized him to be one of the Council, until the pleasure of Her Majesty's Government be known.

The complaints from all places are frequent of abuse of authority by such Councils, and an Englishman being a member of that of Smyrna may be useful.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) PONSONBY.

No. 65.

Viscount Palmerston to Viscount Ponsonby.

My Lord, *Foreign Office, June 26, 1840.*

I HAVE to acquaint your Excellency, that I approve of Mr. Wood, the surgeon at Smyrna, acting as a Member of the Council of Health for that city, under the circumstances stated in your despatch of the 3rd of June.

I am, &c.,

(Signed) PALMERSTON.

No 66.

Mr. Consul Brant to Mr. John Bidwell.—(Received July 29.)

Sir, *British Consulate, Smyrna, July 9, 1840.*

I HAVE the honour to apprize you, for the information of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, that no case of plague has, to my knowledge, occurred within the district of this Consulate during the past quarter, with the exception of one individual, who died on board a vessel in the harbour while under quarantine.

The quarantine regulations which have been put in force at this port during the last three months only, have so far proved efficient, that they have been the means of preventing the introduction of the plague by vessels from Alexandria.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) R. W. BRANT,

Consul.

No. 67.

Mr. Consul-General Colquhoun to Mr. John Bidwell.—(*Received August* 31.)

Sir, *Bucarest, July* 20, 1840.

I HAVE much pleasure to inform you of the total disappearance of plague from the right bank of the Danube.

Inclosed is the last weekly report of the quarantine establishment.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) ROBERT G. COLQUHOUN.

Inclosure in No. 67.

Report of the Quarantine Establishment at Bucharest.

Boucarest, le 17 *Juillet*, 1840.

LA santé publique dans les Principautés de Valachie et de Moldavie est bonne. La peste n'a pas éclaté depuis le 1er jusqu'au 8 du mois courant, V. S., sur la rive droite du Danube dans les endroits où elle faisait des ravages auparavant.

L'Inspection ne manque pas d'avoir l'honneur de porter à la connaissance de l'honorable Consulat-Général les dits renseignemens qu'elle vient de prendre.

(Signé) MAVROS.

(Translation.)

Bucharest, July 17, 1840.

THE state of public health in the Principalities of Walachia and Moldavia is good. The plague has not broken out from the 1st to the 8th of the present month O. S. on the right bank of the Danube, in those places where it formerly raged.

The Board has not failed in doing itself the honour of acquainting the Honourable Consulate-General of the particulars alluded to, which it has just obtained.

(Signed) MAVROS.

No. 68.

Viscount Ponsonby to Viscount Palmerston.—(*Received August* 28.)

My Lord, *Therapia, July*, 23 1840.

I HAVE the honour to transmit to your Lordship the copy of a note from his Excellency Rechid Pasha, inclosing several copies of the regulations lately drawn up by the Council of Health for the establishment of quarantine.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) PONSONBY.

Inclosure in No. 68.

Rechid Pasha to Viscount Ponsonby.

Monsieur l'Ambassadeur, *Sublime Porte, le* 18 *Juillet*, 1840.

LE Conseil Supérieur de Santé ayant adopté dans sa séance du 27 Mai dernier, un réglement organique pour les provenances de mer, tant à Constantinople que dans les autres ports de l'Empire Ottoman, j'ai l'honeur d'en trans-

mettre à votre Excellence plusieurs exemplaires, dont elle voudra bien disposer de la manière qu'elle jugera la plus propre à assurer l'exécution de ce réglement dans la sphère de sa jurisdiction.

Veuillez, &c.,
(Signé) RECHID,
Ministre des Affaires Etrangères.

(Translation.)

Monsieur l'Ambassadeur, *Sublime Porte, July* 18, 1840.

THE superior Council of Health having adopted, at their sittings of the 27th of last May, an organic regulation for arrivals by sea, whether at Constantinople, or in other Ports of the Ottoman Empire, I have the honour of transmitting several copies of it to your Excellency; which you will be good enough to dispose of in such manner as you shall consider most proper to ensure the execution of the regulation, within the sphere of your jurisdiction.

Accept, &c.,
(Signed) RECHID,
Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Sub-Inclosure in No. 68.

CONSEIL SUPERIEUR DE SANTE.

Réglement Organique pour les Provenances de Mer, tant à Constantinople que dans les autres Echelles et Ports de l'Empire Ottoman.

LE Conseil de Santé, sous la présidence de son Excellence Lébib Effendi, composé de la délégation étrangère accréditée par les différentes Missions, à la demande de la Sublime Porte, près le dit Conseil, ainsi que d'autres membres nommés par le Gouvernement de Sa Hautesse, s'étant réunis en conférence à l'effet de délibérer sur le choix du système sanitaire le mieux approprié à cet Empire contre les provenances de mer; animé d'un égal désir de concilier, autant que possible, les garanties sanitaires avec les besoins du commerce maritime, a, après mûre déliberation, arrêté d'un commun accord les résolutions suivantes:—

ARTICLE I.—*De la Patente.*

Tout navire arrivant à Constantinople ou dans tout autre port de l'Empire Ottoman, devra être muni d'une patente de santé, qu'il sera tenu d'exhiber au préposé de l'Office Sanitaire chargé de la réclamer.

ARTICLE II.

Il y y aura trois catégories de patentes, à savoir:

Patente Nette.
Patente Suspecté.
Patente Brute.

1°. Sera réputée nette toute patente délivrée trente jours après le dernier accident de peste. Le navire qui en est porteur seraa dmis immédiatement en libre pratique avec ses passagers, équipage et cargaison.

2°. Sera réputée brute toute patente délivrée dans l'intervalle des quinze jours depuis le dernier accident de peste. Le navire qui un est porteur fera une quarantaine de quinze jours, s'il est chargé, et de dix s'il est vide.

3°. Sera réputée brute toute patente délivrée dans l'intervalle des quinze jours depuis le dernier accident de peste. Le navire qui en est porteur fera une quarantaine de vingt jours, s'il est chargé, et de quinze s'il est vide.

ARTICLE III.—*Navires sans Patente.*

Tout navire qui ne sera pas muni de sa patente de santé sera placé dans la catégorie des navires portant patente brute, à moins que le capitaine ne puisse prouver le contraire de manière à écarter tout doute sur l'état sanitaire de sa provenance.

ARTICLE IV.—*Interrogatoire.*

Les navires arrivant dans un port de l'Empire Ottoman, aprèa s'être mis en lieu de sûreté, enverront leur embarcation à l'Office de Santé, où les capitaines devront exhiber leur patente de santé et le rôle d'équipage, et subir un interrogatoire dans lequel ils déclareront fidèlement les conditions sanitaires du navire, ainsi que les communications qu'ils pourront avoir eues durant le voyage. Si leur patente est nette, ils seront immédiatement admis en libre pratique ; si elle est suspecte ou brute, l'Office de Santé devra aussitôt leur mettre à bord les gardes de santé, que les capitaines seront obligés de recevoir, et ces navires seront placés sous l'un des régimes quarantainaires prévus par l'Article II du présent réglement.

ARTICLE V.—*Manifeste.*

Les navires en état de suspicion qui voudront débarquer leur entière cargaison et prendre pratique, seront seuls tenus d'exhiber leur manifeste au préposé sanitaire du lieu du débarquement. Hors ce cas spécial, l'exhibition du manifeste ne pourra jamais être exigée par les employés de cette administration.

ARTICLE VI.—*Navires chargés avec patente suspecte ou brute.*

1°. La quarantaine pour les navires chargés d'objets susceptibles, tant suspects que bruts, leur sera comptée à partir du jour de leur mouillage devant le lazaret. Ils ne pourront néanmoins être admis en libre pratique que dix jours apres leur entier déchargement, et les préposés de la quarantaine seront tenus de leur fournir les magasins, portefaix et autres moyens nécessaires pour opérer le débarquement de leur cargaison au moins dix jours avant l'expiration du terme fixé pour leur quarantaine par l'Article II du présent réglement.

2°. Toutes les fois qu'un navire chargé d'objets susceptibles aura débarqué au lazaret toute sa cargaison en moins de cinq jours, à dater de celui de son arrivée, ce navire rentrera dans la catégorie des bâtimens vides mentionnés dans les paragraphes 2 et 3 de l'Article II du présent réglement, et subira comme tel sa quarantaine d'après la nature de sa patente, à partir de l'entier débarquement.

3°. Quant aux navires que le vent empêcherait de se rendre au mouillage du lazaret, ils pourront s'arrêter partout où le tems le leur permettra, et ils enverront de là leurs marchandises au lazaret. Il est bien entendu du reste, que ces navires devront se placer à une distance convenable des navires en pratique. sous l'obligation de se transporter, aussitôt que le vent le leur permettra, au mouillage destiné aux navires en quarantaine.

ARTICLE VII.—*Quarantaine pour les marchandises.*

1°. La quarantaine pour les marchandises susceptibles ne datera que du jour où elles auront été toutes débarquées dans le lazaret ; elle sera de vingt jours les provenances brutes, et de quinze jours pour les provenances suspectes.

2°. Dans le cas où un navire chargé, en état de suspicion, éprouverait de retards dans le déchargement de sa cargaison, soit par l'absence des magasins nécessaires, soit par la negligence des préposés de la Santé à lui fournir les moyens d'opérer le débarquement en tems utile, ces préposés et let Commission du lieu seront responsables envers le navire de tous frais, dommages et intérêts occasionnés par ces retards. Il est bien entendu que cette disposition ne s'applique qu'aux ports où il existe des établissemens sanitaires.

ARTICLE VIII.—*Navires vides avec patente suspecte ou brute.*

1°. La quarantaine pour les navires vides, tant suspects que bruts, leur sera comptée du jour où ils prendront un garde de santé à bord, à condition toutefois qu'ils se soumettront aux mesures de désinfection prescrites par le garde précité.

2°. Sera considéré vide et soumis à quinze jours de quarantaine tout navire porteur d'une patente brute, qui serait chargé de céréales ou du toute autre marchandise non-susceptible. La quarantaine de ce navire datera du jour de son arrivée dans le port où devra s'effectuer son déchargement, mais il ne pourra être admis en libre pratique qu'après avoir débarqué toute sa cargason au moyen de cribles. Ce navire pourra à cette condition purger sa quarantaine dans tous les ports de l'Empire Ottoman où se trouvent de autorités sanitaires, bien que privés de lazaret.

ARTICLE IX.—*Obligation de montrer la patente aux préposés des détroits des Dardanelles et de la Mer Noire.*

1°. Tout capitaine quelconque arrivant à Constantinople par les détroits des Dardanelles ou de la Mer Noire est tenu de montrer aux préposés des dits détroits sa patente de santé.

2°. Les capitaines ne sont point obligés, en remplissant cette formalité, de communiquer avec ces préposés, ni de mouiller, ni de permettre à qui que ce soit de monter à bord, à l'exception du garde de santé, si toutefois le navire est en état suspicion.

ARTICLE X.—*Obligation de prendre un garde de santé aux détroits des Dardanelles et de la Mer Noire.*

1°. Tout navire suspect ou brut venant par le détroit des Dardanelles, qu'il soit chargé ou vide sera tenu de prendre un garde de santé à l'Office Sanitaire des Dardanelles ou à celui de Gallipoli, au choix du capitaine.

2°. Tout navire suspect ou brut venant par le détroit de la Mer Noire, qu'il soit chargé ou vide, sera tenu de prendre un garde de santé à l'Office Sanitaire de Sari Yéri ou à celui de Selvi Bournou.

3°. Si le navire est vide, sa quarantaine commencera à dater du jour où le garde de santé est entré à bord, à condition qu'il se soumettra aux mesures de désinfection prescrites par ce dernier. Seulement le capitaine devra en faire la déclaration au préalable et au moment où il prendra le garde de santé. Dans ce cas, et si le navire purge sa quarantaine durant le voyage, il sera reçu à Constantinople en libre pratique.

Sont exclus du bénéfice de cette disposition les navires mentionnés dans le 2e paragraphe de l'Article VIII, ainsi que ceux qui auront un nombre de passagers au-dessus de celui spécifié dans le 2e paragraphe de l'Article XX du présent réglement.

4°. Tout navire en suspicion qui aura reçu le garde de santé, ne pourra communiquer, avant son arrivée à Constantinople, avec les ports et lieux intermédiaires qu'avec les précautions requises et sous la surveillance du dit garde.

5°. Si le navire est chargé, sa quarantaine devra toujours commencer du jour de son arrivée dans le port, conformément aux paragraphes 1, 2 et 3 de l'Article VI du présent réglement.

GARDE SUPPLEMENTAIRE.

6°. Arrivés à Constantinople, les navires qui n'auraient pas terminé leur contumace en route, ainsi que les navires chargés, recevront un garde supplémentaire, qu'ils conserveront, avec celui pris aux postes de l'un des détroits, jusqu'à l'expiration de leur quarantaine.

PUNITION EN CAS DE CONTRAVENTION.

7°. Tout capitaine porteur d'une patente suspecte ou brute, venant par les détroits précités, et qui aurait négligé d'y prendre un garde de santé, sera assujetti à une quarantaine double, ou s'il doit repartir en état de suspicion, à une punition sévère infligée par l'autorité compétente.

8°. Il est bien entendu que les navires avec patente nette ne seront tenus d'accomplir cette formalité ni au détroit des Dardanelles ni à celui de la Mer Noire.

ARTICLE XI.—*Navires destinés pour la Mer Noire avec patente suspecte ou brute.*

1°. Les navires, tant vides que chargés, venant de la Méditerranée et destinés pour la Mer Noire, avec patente suspecte ou brute, seront également tenus de recevoir un garde de santé aux Dardanelles ou à Gallipoli, soit qu'ils veuillent purger leur quarantaine à Constantinople, soit qu'ils préfèrent poursuivre en contumace pour leur destination. Arrivés ici, ils arboreront au mât de misaine un pavillon jaune qu'ils garderont jusqu'à leur départ.

2°. Il sera loisible à ces navires de faire leur quarantaine à Constantinople, en se soumettant aux mesures précisées dans les Articles précédens à l'égard des navires destinés pour ce port ; seulement, et dans ce cas, les capitaines devront déclarer leur intention dans l'interrogatoire qu'ils auront à subir conformément à l'Article IV du présent réglement.

3°. Si, au contraire, ils préfèrent poursuivre en contumace, ils recevront à leur arrivée un garde supplémentaire, qu'ils conserveront jusqu'à leur départ avec celui pris aux Dardanelles ou à Gallipoli, et avant leur entrée dans la Mer Noire, ils les débarqueront l'un et autre au dernier poste sanitaire du détroit de cette mer.

4°. Les marchandises et les passagers destinés pour Constantinople seront débarqués au lazaret de Kouléli, où les marchandises purgeront leur quarantaine conformément aux conditions sanitaires du navire, et les passagers conformément à l'Article XX de ce réglement.

5°. Les gardes de santé pris aux Dardanelles, à Gallipoli et à Constantinople, seront à la charge des capitaines, qui leur payeront leurs salaries et les frais de retour d'après le tarif.

ARTICLE XII.—*Navires destinés de la Mer Noire pour la Mer Blanche, avec Patente suspecte ou brute.*

1°. Les navires provenant de la Mer Noire, tant chargés que vides, avec patente suspecte ou brute, prendront un garde de santé à l'Office Sanitaire de Sari Yéri ou à celui de Selvi Bournou, sans être obligés de mouiller devant ces offices. A leur arrivée à Constantinople, les capitaines se rendront à l'Office de Santé, où ils devront subir l'interrogatoire, conformément à l'Article IV du présent réglement, et prendre un garde supplémentaire.

2°. Toutes les dispositions de l'Article XI relatives aux navires suspects ou bruts destinés pour la Mer Noire, sont également applicables aux navires provenant des ports compromis de cette mer, et qui, destinées pour la Mer Blanche, ne voudront pas purger leur quarantaine à Constantinople. Seulement ces navires auront la faculté de débarquer au lazaret au moment de leur départ, un deux gardes sanitaires en lui payant ses salaires, et ils conserveront l'autre jusqu'à leur arrivée aux Dardanelles, où ils devront le remettre à l'Office Sanitaire du lieu, en payant à ce garde ses salaires et les frais de son retour d'après le tarif.

ARTICLE XIII.—*Navires chargés destinés pour les ports de la Mer de Marmara.*

1°. Comme il n'existe point de lazarets dans les différens ports de la Mer de Marmara, les navires chargés arrivant par le détroit des Dardanelles, avec patente suspecte ou brute, et destinés pour les ports ou lieux de cette mer, devront, avant de se rendre à leur destination, subir préalablement leur quarantaine au dit détroit, en débarquant leur cargaison au lazaret des Dardanelles ou de Gallipoli, pour y être purifiée suivant son degré de suspicion. Si le capitaine préfère poursuivre sa route pour purger sa quarantaine à Constantinople avant de se rendre à sa destination, il en aura la faculté, mais dans ce cas il sera tenu de prendre un garde de santé à l'un des Offices Sanitaires de ce détroit, conformément au premier paragraphe de l'Article XI du présent réglement.

2°. Les navires chargés provenant de la Mer Noire, avec patente suspecte ou brute et destinés pour les ports et lieux de la Mer de Marmara seront obligés, avant de se rendre à leur destination, de purger leur quarantaine à Constantinople.

ARTICLE XIV.—*Défense de monter à bord des navires avec patente nette.*

1°. Il est expressément défendu aux préposés de santé de monter, dans aucun cas, à bord des navires porteurs d'une patente nette, ni à Constantinople ni dans tous les autres ports ou lieux de l'Empire Ottoman où devront s'accomplir des formalités sanitaires.

2°. Cette défense sera surtout observée rigoureusement envers les navires qui, destinés avec patente nette, pour les ports de la Mer Noire où il existe des quarantaines organisées, ou bien de ces derniers ports pour la Méditerranée, ne voudront pas communiquer avec Constantinople ou tout autre lieu de la Turquie.

3°. Ces navires seront de plus exemptés de l'obligation d'envoyer leur embarcation à l'Office de la Quarantaine et de remettre leur patente au préposé de santé. Le préposé de l'Office Quarantainaire devra se rendre près du bord de ces navires pour que le capitaine montre, sans communiquer, sa patente de santé.

4°. Les navires arrivant à Constantinople seront tenus, le vent le permettant, de mouiller à la Tour de Léandre, et d'arborer leur pavillon au mât de misaine, afin que le préposé de l'Office de Santé soit informé de leur intention et prenne les mesures convenables pour leur faire parvenir les papiers dont ils doivent être munis par leurs chancelleries respectives.

ARTICLE XV.—*Visite du Médecin.*

Il est expressément défendu au médecin de l'Office de Santé de monter à bord d'un navire en état de suspicion où se trouverait un malade. Dans ce cas, le malade devra être inspecté par lui, dans l'embarcation du bord, à une distance convenable, et transporté au lazaret si le médecin le jugeait nécessaire.

ARTICLE XVI.—*Navires qui voudraient repartir en Quarantaine.*

1°. Les navires arrivant dans un port ou lieu de l'Empire Ottoman avec patente suspecte ou brute, qui voudront y débarquer leurs cargaison et passagers, soit en entier, soit en partie, et repartir en quarantaine, en auront le droit, it ils ne pourront pas être retenus pour prendre pratique. Il sera fait seulement mention de cette circonstance dans leur patente.

2°. Les marchandises et passagers destinés pour ce port seront débarqués au lazaret, où les marchandises purgeront leur quarantaine d'après les conditions sanitaires du navire, et les passagers conformément à l'Article XX du présent réglement.

ARTICLE XVII.—*Des lieux de Relâche.*

1°. Tout navire porteur d'une patente nette qui aura communiqué en route avec un lieu ou des bâtimens suspects ou bruts, sera passible des rigueurs quarantainaires réclamées par l'état sanitaire du lieu ou des navires avec lesquels il aura communiqué.

2°. Lorsqu'un navire avec patente suspecte ou brute sera obligé de relâcher dans un port ou lieu quelconque de l'Empire Ottoman pour se procurer des vivres, de l'eau, ou pour toute autre raison, l'Office de Santé devra lui permettre de se pourvoir du nécessaire, sauf les précautions ordonnées par les réglemens sanitaires, sans l'obliger à entrer en quarantaine ou à prendre un garde de santé. Dans le cas où le capitaine passerait la nuit dans le port, l'Office de Santé placera auprès du navire une embarcation montée par un garde de santé chargé d'empêcher tout contact entre ce navire et la ville. Le capitaine sera tenu de payer à l'Office de ce lieu quinze piastres par jour pour tout le tems qu'il devra y rester.

ARTICLE XVIII.—*Navires sur lequel il y aura la peste.*

Aucun navire à bord duquel un accident de peste se sera manifesté ne pourra quitter le port avant d'avoir purgé sa quarantaine et subi les mesures de désinfection prescrites par l'Office de Santé.

ARTICLE XIX.—*Navires en Quarantaine.*

Tous les navires en quarantaine sont tenus d'avoir un pavillon jaune au mât de misaine, et une flamme jaune à un point apparent de leur canot, à l'effet de faire connaître leur état sanitaire et d'empêcher toute approche.

ARTICLE XX.—*Des Passagers.*

1°. Les passagers arrivés sur des navires avec patente suspecte ou brute feront leur quarantaine au lazaret. Il sera toutefois permis à trois passagers tout au plus désignés par le capitaine, de rester à bord pour y purger leur quarantaine aux mêmes conditions imposées au navire. Les passagers destinés pour le lazaret y seront transportés dans l'embarcation du navire et leur quarantaine commencera à dater du jour de leur arrivée dans cet établissement. Elle sera de quinze jours pour la patente brute et de dix jours pour la patente suspecte.

2°. Les passagers venant de la Méditerranée, sur des navires vides, de provenances brutes ou suspectes, et dont le nombre ne dépasserait pas celui de six, participeront au bénéfice de la facilité accordée à ces navires par le 3me paragraphe de l'Article X du présent réglement, tout autant qu'ils se seront soumis en route aux mesures de désinfection prescrites par le garde de santé.

3°. Il est bien entendu que tout navire vide porteur d'un nombre de passagers au-dessus de celui spécifié dans le paragraphe précédent, rentrera dans la catégorie des navires chargés. Il sera loisible seulement aux passagers arrivant de provenances brutes de faire le spoglio, et dans ce cas, ils jouiront des facilités réservées par cette mesure, en se conformant toutefois aux obligations prescrites dans l'instruction y relative.

4°. Tous les passagers embarqués à bord des bateaux à vapeur ou bâtimens à voile devront être munis d'un bulletin de santé (teskéré) délivré ou visé par l'autorité sanitaire du lieu de leur départ. Le capitaine sera tenu, à son arrivée, d'exhiber à l'Office de Santé ces teskérés avec la patente du navire. Dans le cas où l'un de ces teskérés serait suspect ou brut, le navire subira les conséquences de cette irrégularité.

5°. Tout passager qui ne serait pas muni d'un bulletin de santé, sera placé dans la catégorie des provenances brutes, s'il ne peut fournir des preuves qui n'admettraient pas le moindre doute sur sa provenance.

ARTICLE XXI.—*Des Bateaux à Vapeur.*

Pour éviter des frais considérables aux bateaux à vapeur qui font le service hebdomadaire, il leur sera permis de conserver leurs gardes à bord pendant tout le tems où leurs provenances seront compromises ou en état de suspicion.

ARTICLE XXII.—*Des Délits et Contraventions.*

Pour tout délit ou contravention en matière sanitaire duement constaté, le délinquant sera remis à l'autorité dont il relève, pour être jugé et recevoir la punition méritée.

ARTICLE XXIII.—*Navires dont l'état sanitaire n'aurait pas encore ete constate par le prepose de l'Office de Sante.*

Il est défendu à qui que ce soit d'approcher des navires arrivant dans un port ou lieu quelconque de l'Empire Ottoman où il existe des quarantaines, avant que ces navires aient été raisonnés par l'employé de la Santé chargé de ce ser-

vice. Si quelque personne, ignorant cette défense, voulait s'en approcher, le capitaine sera tenu de l'en empêcher. En cas de contravention, le coupable sera arrêté par les employés sanitaires sans aucun égard ni à sa condition, ni à sa qualité, et il sera remis à l'autorité compétente pour recevoir sa punition, après qu'il aura purgé sa quarantaine, s'il se trouve compromis.

ARTICLE XXIV.—*Délivrance des Nouvelles Patentes.*

1°. Les Offices de Santé ne délivront aux navires de nouvelles patentes que 1° lorsqu'un navire aura purgé sur les lieux sa quarantaine et aura été admis en libre pratique; 2° lorsqu'il aura embarqué ou débarqué des marchandises sans être en état de suspicion.

2°. Quant aux navires de passage et de relâche l'Office de Santé ne fera qu'apposer un simple visa sur la patente dont ils seront porteurs.

ARTICLE XXV.—*Des Droits Quarantainaires.*

La perception des droits quarantainaires d'après le Tarif commencera à Constantinople du jour où le présent réglement sera signé par MM. les délégués et autres membres du Conseil de Santé, et dans les autres ports de l'Empire, du jour où il y sera reçu par les employés sanitaires de ces lieux.

ARTICLE XXVI.—*Bâtimens de Guerre.*

1°. Les bâtimens de guerre Ottomans et étrangers provenant de ports suspects ou bruts, seront assujettis aux mêmes mesures que les bâtimens vides; ils recevront à bord deux gardes de santé, et devront se soumettre aux mesures de désinfection prescrites par les dits gardes, dont l'un devra toujours se trouver dans l'embarcation lorsque celle-ci sera de service.

2°. La quarantaine pour ces bâtimens sera de douze jours pour les provenances brutes et de sept pour les provenances suspectes, à dater du jour de la réception des gardes de santé à bord.

3°. Comme quelques uns de ces bâtimens ne sont pas munis d'une patente de santé, leurs commandans seront tenus, à leur passage par l'un des deux détroits, de déclarer, sous leur parole d'honneur, leur provenance, l'état sanitaire de leur navire, ainsi que les communications qu'ils peuvent avoir eues durant le voyage. Arrivés à Constantinople ou dans tout autre port de l'Empire Ottoman, ils se rendront à l'Office de Santé pour y remplir et signer la formule des questions qui leur sera présentée par le préposé de cet office chargé de les admettre en libre pratique, si la provenance est nette, et, dans le cas contraire, de leur faire connaître les mesures auxquelles ils devront se soumettre.

Fait et signé à Constantinople, dans la Salle des Conférences du Conseil Supérieur de Santé, le 25 de Rébi-ul-evvel, 1256, (27 Mai, 1840.)

Membres du Conseil:

Lebib Effendi, *Président.*	A Steinde.
Backi Effendi.	J. Bosgiovich.
L. Robert.	Dr. Agop Davout Oghlu.
A. Pezzoni.	F. Lapierre.
F. Bosgiovich.	Dr. Andre Leval.
Dr. M. Marchand.	G. Franceschi.
Dr. V. Morpurgo.	Dr. L. Hermann.
Richard Wood.	J. Vandina.

(Translation.)

Superior Council of Health.

Organic regulation for arrivals by sea, whether at Constantinople or other harbours or ports of the Ottoman Empire.

THE Council of Health, under the presidency of his Excellency Lehib

Effendi, composed of the foreign delegates accredited to the said Council by the different Embassies, at the request of the Sublime Porte, as well as of other members nominated by the Government of his Highness, having conferred together to deliberate on the choice of a sanitary system, best adapted for this empire with respect to arrivals by sea: animated with an equal desire to reconcile as much as possible sanitary precautions with the necessities of maritime commerce,—have, after mature consideration, decided by common accord on the following resolutions:—

ARTICLE I.—*Of the Bill of Health.*

Every vessel arriving at Constantinople, or in any other part of the Ottoman Empire, must be provided with a bill of health, which it is necessary to exhibit to the Superintendent of the Sanitary Office, appointed to demand it.

ARTICLE II.

There shall be three kinds of bills of health, namely:—

A clean Bill.
A doubtful Bill.
A foul Bill.

1. Every bill shall be considered clean, delivered thirty days after the last case of plague. The ship holding it shall be admitted immediately to free pratique, together with its passengers, crew, and cargo.

2. Every bill shall be considered doubtful, delivered fifteen days after the last case of plague. The vessel holding it, shall perform a quarantine of fifteen days if laden, and of ten if in ballast.

3. Every bill shall be considered foul, delivered in the interval of fifteen days since the last case of plague. The vessel holding it shall perform a quarantine of twenty days if laden, and of fifteen if in ballast.

ARTICLE III.—*Ships without a Bill of Health.*

Every vessel which shall not be furnished with a bill of health, shall be regarded in the same manner as vessels holding foul bills, unless the captain can prove to the contrary, so as to remove all doubt as to the state of health of the place from whence he comes.

ARTICLE IV.—*Interrogatory.*

Vessels arriving in a port of the Ottoman Empire, after being placed in a place of safety, shall send their ship's boat to the Office of Health, where the captains must exhibit their bill of health, together with a list of the crew, and undergo an examination, in which they will faithfully declare the sanitary condition of the ship, as well as the communications they may have had during the voyage. If the bill is clean, they will be immediately admitted to free pratique; if it is doubtful or foul, the Office of Health must immediately place on board Guards of Health, whom the captains shall be obliged to receive, and the vessels shall be placed under one of the quarantine regimes provided for by Article II of the present regulation.

ARTICLE V.—*Manifest.*

Vessels only in a state of suspicion, wishing to disembark the whole of their cargo, and be admitted to pratique, shall be obliged to exhibit their manifest to the Superintendent of the place of disemarkation. Except in this special case, the exhibition of the manifest shall not be exacted by the agents of this administration.

ARTICLE VI.—*Vessels with cargoes having a doubtful or foul Bill.*

1. The quarantine for vessels laden with susceptible goods, whether doubtful or foul, shall be reckoned from the day of their anchorage before the lazaretto. But, nevertheless, they cannot be admitted to free pratique until ten days after their complete unlading; and the Superintendents of the quarantine shall be bound to provide them with warehouses, porters, and other necessary means to disembark their cargo, at least ten days before the expiration of the term fixed for their quarantine, by Article II of the present regulation.

2. Whenever a vessel laden with susceptible goods, shall have disembarked at the lazaretto the whole of its cargo, in less than five days dating from its arrival, that vessel shall be looked on in the same light as vessels in ballast, noticed in paragraphs 2 and 3 of Article II of the present regulation, and shall submit as such to quarantine, according to the nature of her bill of health, from the day of her complete unlading.

3. With respect to vessels prevented by weather from reaching the anchorage at the lazaretto, they may remain outside, if the wind will permit them, and from thence despatch their merchandize to the lazaretto. It is well understood, however, that these vessels must be placed at a proper distance from ships in pratique, under the obligation of removing as soon as the wind shall permit, to the anchorage destined for vessels in quarantine.

ARTICLE VII.—*Quarantine for Merchandize.*

1. The quarantine for susceptible merchandize will only date from the day on which the whole shall have been landed in the lazaretto; it shall be twenty days for foul arrivals, and fifteen days for suspicious arrivals.

2. In the case of a laden vessel in a state of suspicion, meeting with delay in the unloading of her cargo, whether for want of necessary warehouses, or through the neglect of the Superintendents of Health in furnishing her with the means of effecting the disembarkation in proper time, the superintendents of the Commission of the place shall be responsible to the vessel for all expenses, damages, and loss occasioned by the delay. It is well understood that this arrangement is only applicable to ports where sanitary establishments exist.

ARTICLE VIII.—*Vessels in ballast with a doubtful or foul Bill of Health.*

1. The quarantine for vessels in ballast, whether doubtful or foul, shall be reckoned from the day on which they take on board a Guard of Health, but always under the condition of their employing the processes of disinfection prescribed by the aforesaid guard.

2. Every vessel shall be considered in ballast, and subjected to fifteen days' quarantine, bearing a foul bill of health, which shall be laden with grain or any other non-susceptible merchandize. The quarantine of such a vessel shall date from the day of her arrival in the port where it has to unload; but it cannot be admitted to free pratique until it has landed all its cargo by means of sieves. The ship can, under this condition, pass through its quarantine in all the ports of the Ottoman Empire where sanitary authorities are established, although not provided with a lazaretto.

ARTICLE IX.—*Obligation to show the Bill of Health to the Superintendents of the Straits of the Dardanelles and of the Black Sea.*

1. Every captain whatsoever arriving at Constantinople by the Straits of the Dardanelles or of the Black Sea, is bound to show the Superintendents of the said straits, his bill of health.

2. In fulfilling this condition, to communicate with the Superintendents, captains are not obliged to anchor, or to allow any person whatsoever to come on board, with the exception of the Guard of Health, if the vessel is in a state of suspicion.

ARTICLE X.—*Obligation to take a Guard of Health at the Straits of the Dardanelles or of the Black Sea.*

1. Every suspected or foul vessel coming by way of the Straits of Dardanelles, laden or in ballast, shall be obliged to take a guard of health at the Health Office of the Dardanelles, or at that of Gallipoli, at the choice of the captain.

2. Every suspected or foul vessel coming by way of the Straits of the Black Sea, whether laden or in ballast, shall be obliged to take a Guard of Health at the Health Office of Sari Yelvi, or at that of Selvi Bournou.

3. If the vessel is in ballast, her quarantine will take its date from the day on which the Guard of Health came on board, on condition that it is subjected to such processes of disinfection as are prescribed by the latter. But the captain must make the declaration previously, and at the moment he takes on board the Guard of Health. In this case, if the vessel passes through her quarantine during the voyage, she will be received into free pratique at Constantinople.

The vessels mentioned in the second paragraph of Article VIII will be excluded from the benefit of this arrangement, as well as those which have on board a number of passengers greater than that specified in the 2nd paragraph of Article XX of the present regulation.

4. No vessel under suspicion, which shall have received the Guard of Health, can communicate, before its arrival at Constantinople, with the intermediate ports or places, excepting with the required precautions, and under the observation of the said guard.

5. If the vessel is laden, her quarantine must always commence from the day of her arrival in the port, in conformity with the paragraphs 1, 2, and 3 of the present regulation.

Additional Guard.

6. Arrived at Constantinople, vessels in ballast, which shall not have finished their quarantine on the voyage, as well as laden vessels, will receive an additional guard, which they will retain along with that taken at the posts of one of the Straits, until the expiration of their quarantine.

Punishment in case of opposition.

7. Every captain having a doubtful or foul bill of health, coming by the way of the aforesaid straits, who shall there have neglected to take a Guard of Health, shall be subject to double quarantine, or if he is obliged to leave in a state of suspicion, to a severe punishment, to be inflicted by a competent authority.

8. It is well understood that vessels with a clean bill of health, are not obliged to undergo this formality, either at the Straits of the Dardanelles or at that of the Black Sea.

ARTICLE XI.—*Vessels bound for the Black Sea with a doubtful or foul Bill of Health.*

1. Vessels, whether in ballast or laden, coming from the Mediterranean, and bound for the Black Sea, with a doubtful or foul bill of health, shall in both cases be bound to receive a Guard of Health at the Dardanelles, or at Gallipoli, whether they intend to perform their quarantine at Constantinople, or prefer proceeding in quarantine to their destination. On their arrival they will hoist a yellow flag at their fore mast, which they will keep flying until their departure.

2. It shall be lawful for vessels to perform their quarantine at Constantinople by submitting to the rules laid down in the preceding Articles, respecting ships bound for that port: only in this case the captains must declare their intention in the interrogatory to which they will have to submit, in conformity with Article IV of the present regulation.

3. If on the contrary, they prefer proceeding in quarantine, they will receive on their arrival an additional guard, which they will retain until their departure, together with that taken on board at the Dardanelles or at Gallipoli, and before they enter the Black Sea, they will land both at the last sanitary port of the strait of that sea.

4. Merchandize and passengers bound for Constantinople, will be disembarked at the lazaretto of Kouleli, where the merchandize will pass through its quarantine in conformity with the sanitary state of the ship, and the passengers, agreeably to Article XX of this regulation.

5. The Guards of Health taken at the Dardanelles, Gallipoli, and Constantinople, will be at the charge of the captains, who will pay their salaries and expences of return, according to the tariff.

ARTICLE XII.—*Vessels bound from the Black Sea to the White Sea, with a doubtful or foul bill.*

1. Ships arriving from the Black Sea, whether laden or in ballast, with a doubtful or foul bill of health, will take a Guard of Health at the Health Office at Sari Yelvi, or at that of Selvi Bournou, without being obliged to anchor facing those offices. On their arrival at Constantinople, the captains will repair to the Office of Health, where they must undergo an examination in conformity with Article III of the present regulation, and take an additional guard.

2. All the arrangements of Article XI in regard to suspicious or foul vessels bound for the Black Sea, are equally applicable to vessels arriving from the compromised ports of that sea, and which, bound for the White Sea, do not wish to perform their quarantine at Constantinople. But these vessels will be allowed to land one of the two sanitary guards at the lazaretto, at the moment of their departure, on paying him his salary, and they will retain the other until their arrival at the Dardanelles, where they must return him to the Health Office at that place, paying the guard his salary and the expenses of his return, according to the tariff.

ARTICLE XIII.—*Laden vessels bound for ports in the Sea of Marmora.*

1. As no lazarettoes are established in various ports of the Sea of Marmora, laden vessels arriving by the Straits of the Dardanelles, with a doubtful or foul bill of health, and bound for ports or places in this sea, must before they proceed to their destination, in the first instance perform their quarantine at the said Straits, by landing their cargo at the lazaretto of the Dardanelles or Gallipoli, to be purified according to the degree of suspicion attached to it. If the captain chooses to proceed on his voyage to perform his quarantine at Constantinople, before he sails for the port to which he is bound, he will be enabled to do so, but in this case he will be obliged to take a Guard of Health at one of the health offices of the Straits, in conformity with Article XI of the present regulation.

2. Laden vessels coming from the Black Sea, with a doubtful or foul bill of health, and bound for ports or places in the Sea of Marmora, will be obliged, before they proceed to their destination, to perform their quarantine at Constantinople.

ARTICLE XIV.—*Prohibition against boarding vessels possessing a clean Bill of Health.*

1. The superintendents are expressly ordered not to go on board vessels bearing a clean bill of health, under any circumstances, either at Constantinople or any of the other ports or places of the Ottoman Empire, where sanitary formalities have to be gone through.

2. This prohibition shall be, above all things, rigorously observed, with respect to vessels which, bound with a clean bill of health, for ports of the Black Sea, where organized quarantine stations are established, or from these latter ports for the Mediterranean, shall not wish to communicate with Constantinople or any other place in Turkey.

3. These vessels shall, in addition, be exempted from the obligation of sending their ship's boat to the Quarantine Office, and transmitting their bill of health to the Superintendent of Health. The Superintendent must repair close to these vessels, that the captain may show his bill of health without communication.

4. Vessels arriving at Constantinople will be bound, weather permitting, to anchor off Leander's Tower, and hoist their flag at the fore-mast, that the Superintendent of the Office of Health may be informed of their intention, and take proper measures to cause them to be supplied with the papers with which they must be furnished by their respective chanceries.

ARTICLE XV.—*Visit of the Medical Officer.*

The medical officer of the Office of Health is expressly forbidden to go on board a vessel in a state of suspicion, having a sick person on board. In this case, the patient must be inspected by him in the ship's boat, at a proper distance, and be sent to the lazaretto, if the medical officer considers it necessary.

ARTICLE XVI.—*Vessels wishing to leave under quarantine.*

1. Vessels arriving in any port or place of the Ottoman Empire, with a doubtful or foul of health, wishing to land their cargo or passengers entirely, or in part, and to leave under quarantine, shall have the right of doing so, and they cannot be detained to enter into pratique: only this circumstance shall be noticed in their bill of health.

2. Merchandize and passengers intended for such port shall be landed at the lazaretto, where the merchandize shall undergo its quarantine according to the sanitary state of the ship, and the passengers, in conformity with Article 20 of the present regulation.

ARTICLE XVII.—*Places touched at.*

1. Every vessel bearing a clean bill of health, which during its voyage shall have communicated with any place, or with vessels, suspected or foul, shall undergo the quarantine regulations required by the sanitary state of the place or of the vessels with which it shall have communicated.

2. When a vessel with a doubtful or foul bill of health shall be obliged to touch at any port or place whatever in the Ottoman Empire, to procure provisions, water, or for any other reason, the Office of Health must permit the vessel to be provided with necessaries, taking the precautions imposed by the sanitary regulations, without obliging it to perform quarantine or take a Guard of Health. In case the captain shall pass the night in the port, the Office of Health shall place a boat near the vessel, furnished with a Guard of Health, whose duty it shall be to prevent any communication between the ship and the town. The captain shall be bound to pay to the Office of Health fifteen piastres a-day the whole time he remains.

ARTICLE XVIII.—*Vessels having the Plague on board.*

No vessel, on board of which a case of plague has occurred, can leave the port without having performed quarantine, and undergone the process of disinfection prescribed by the Office of Health.

ARTICLE XIX.—*Vessels in Quarantine.*

All vessels in quarantine are bound to have a yellow flag on the fore-mast, and a yellow flag in a prominent part of their boat, that their sanitary state may be known, and all approach prevented.

ARTICLE XX.—*Passengers.*

1. Passengers who arrive in vessels with a doubtful or foul bill of health, shall perform their quarantine at the lazaretto. Three passengers named by the captain, shall always be allowed to remain on board to perform their quarantine under the same conditions as those imposed on the ship. Passengers destined for the lazaretto shall be taken there in the ship's boat, and their quarantine shall be dated from the day of their arrival at the establishment. It shall last fifteen days for a foul bill of health, and ten for a doubtful bill.

2. Passengers coming from the Mediterranean in vessels in ballast with foul or suspicious bills of health, when the number shall not be more than six, shall participate in the benefit of the facility granted to such vessels by the third paragraph of Article X of the present regulation, provided they have undergone during the voyage those measures of disinfection prescribed by the Guard of Health.

3. It is to be understood that every vessel in ballast, having a greater number of passengers than that specified in the preceding paragraph, shall be treated as laden vessels. But it shall be lawful for passengers arriving in foul vessels to destroy their clothes, and in that case they will enjoy the facilities reserved by this measure, conforming themselves at the same time to the obligations prescribed in the instructions relative to this subject.

4. All passengers who have embarked on board steam boats or sailing vessels, must be provided with a bulletin of health (teskéré), delivered or endorsed by the sanatory authority of the place of departure. The captain shall be bound on his arrival, to exhibit these teskérés at the Office of Health, together with the ship's bill of health. In case one of these teskérés shall be suspicious or foul, the vessel must submit to the consequence of the irregularity.

5. Every passenger who shall not be furnished with a bulletin of health, hall be treated as if he had a foul bill of health, unless he can furnish proofs which shall not admit of the least doubt as to whence he arrived.

ARTICLE XXI.—*Steam Boats.*

To prevent considerable expense to steam boats which make weekly voyages, they shall be permitted to keep their guards on board during the whole time their freights shall be compromised, or in a state of suspicion.

ARTICLE XXII.—*Illegal Acts and Opposition.*

For every offence in sanatory matters, when duly proved, the delinquent shall be taken before the proper authority, to be tried and receive the merited punishment.

ARTICLE XXIII.—*Vessels whose sanitary condition shall not have been ascertained by the Superintendent of the Office of Health.*

Every one, without exception, is forbidden to approach vessels arriving in any port or place of the Ottoman Empire where quarantine stations are established, before these vessels shall have been examined by the agent of health on whom this duty is imposed. If any person ignorant of this prohibition, wishes to come near, the captain is bound to prevent it. In case of opposition, the guilty party shall be arrested by the sanatory agents, without any regard either to his condition or quality, and he shall be taken before the proper authority to receive his punishment, after having performed his quarantine, if he shall be found liable to it.

ARTICLE XXIV.—*Delivery of new Bills of Health.*

1. The Offices of Health will only deliver new bill of health to vessels—

1st. After a vessel shall have performed its quarantine at the place, and has been admitted to free pratique. 2ndly. After it shall have embarked or disembarked its merchandize, not being in a suspected state.

2. With regard to vessels proceeding on their voyage, or having put into harbour, the Office of Health will merely place a simple *visa* on the bill of health which they bear.

ARTICLE XXV.—*Quarantine Dues.*

Quarantine dues, according to the tariff, will begin to be taken at Constantinople, from the day on which the present regulations shall be signed by the delegates and other members of the Council of Health, and in the other ports of the Empire from the day on which it shall be received by the sanitary agents of those places.

ARTICLE XXVI.—*Vessels of War.*

1. Ottoman and foreign vessels of war, coming from suspected or infected ports, will be subjected to the same regulations as vessels in ballast: they will take on board two Guards of Health, and must be subjected to the disinfecting measures prescribed by the said guards, one of whom shall always be in the boat when it shall be in use.

2. The quarantine for these vessels shall be twelve days for arrivals from foul places, and seven for arrivals from suspicious places, dated from the day the Guards of Health were received on board.

3. As some of these vessels may not be provided with a bill of health, their Commanders are bound, on their passing one of the two straits, to declare on their word of honour, from whence they have come, the sanitary state of their ship, as well as the communications they may have had during the voyage. Arrived at Constantinople, or any other port of the Ottoman Empire, they will repair to the Office of Health there, to fill up and sign the formula of questions which will be laid before them by the superintendent of that office, whose duty it is to admit them to free pratique, if they come from a clean port, and in the contrary case, to inform them of the regulations to which they must submit.

Executed and signed at Constantinople, in the Chamber of Conference of the Superior Council of Health, the 25th of Rebi-ul-evvel, 1256. (May 27, 1840.)

MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL:

LEHIB EFFENDI, *President.*
BACKI EFFENDI.
L. ROBERT.
A. PEZZONI.
F. BOSGIOVICH.
DR. M. MARCHANT.
DR. V. MORPUGO.
RICHARD WOOD.
A. STEINDL.
J. BOSGIOVICH.
DR. AGOP DAVOUT OGLOU.
F. LAPIERRE.
DR. ANDRE LEVAL.
G. FRANCESCHI.
DR. L. HERMANN.
I. VANDINA.

No. 69.

Mr. Consul J. Brant to Mr. Bidwell.—(Received October 21.)

Sir, *Erzeroom, September* 21, 1840.

I REGRET to have to report that, for some weeks past, a contagious disease has existed in several villages in this neighbourhood. The late medical superintendent of quarantine declared it was plague, but some doubts were entertained on the point; his successor has, however, by a recent inspection, decided that the disease is plague. When the former doctor visited the district,

nine villages were infected; at the present moment the disease has ceased in eight, and in only one does it exist. From the commencement, all communication with the surrounding country was cut off by a military cordon, but Erzeroom is placed in a quarantine of fifteen days in its relations with Trebizond. Happily there is no epidemic in the town, but only the usual autumnal fevers, and at this advanced season it is not probable the plague will make its appearance among the population.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) JAS. BRANT.

No. 70.

Mr. Consul J. Brant to Mr. Bidwell.— (Received December 23.)

Sir, *Erzeroom, October 14, 1840.*

I AM happy in being able to inform you, that the quarantine doctor officially reported that the plague has ceased to exist in the district where it raged, and all the villages are now entirely free from the disease.

An apprehension was entertained that the plague was in the city, but on a close examination, the deaths, which were more numerous than usual, appeared to have been occasioned by fevers of various types, and among others, typhus.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) JAMES BRANT.

No. 71.

Mr. Consul J. Brant to Mr. Bidwell.—(Received December 23.)

Sir, *Erzeroom, October 27, 1840.*

I AM sorry to be obliged to inform you that plague exists in the town.

For some days, sickness had prevailed among Persians who inhabit a khan in the town, and five sudden deaths occurred within a short time. The tenants of the khan shut up their rooms and retired, believing the cause of the deaths to have been plague. Since their retreat, no new attacks have taken place among them. It is, however, believed that plague exists in another quarter of the town, where more numerous deaths than usual have occurred, but the inhabitants of the quarter persist in it the disease is not plague; they fear less the disease than they dislike the restrictions and inconvenience to which quarantine would subject them.

There is no doubt the deaths among the Persians were owing to plague. The two first were those of persons who had been to sell goods in the villages where plague existed, and which the quarantine doctor declared lately to be free from the disease. The men, on their return from the villages died, and immediately after them, other deaths followed. The quarantine doctor reluctantly admitted these to have been plague cases, but he still denies the existence of the disease in any other quarter of the town. He does this either from ignorance, or from fear of losing his popularity, or incurring the enmity of the people.

In many of the villages between this and Baibook, the plague now rages, and several are nearly deserted, so that the report of the quarantine doctor, that plague had ceased in the neighbourhood, was evidently premature.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) JAMES BRANT.

No. 72.

Mr. Consul-General Colquhoun to Viscount Palmerston.—(*Received June* 22.)

(Extract.) *Bucarest, May* 30, 1841.

WE received yesterday, intelligence of the entire suppression of the line of quarantine along the Austrian and Wallachian frontier.

I have not yet heard whether the line of quarantine between Russia and Moldavia has been removed.

No. 73.

Mr. Consul Brant to Mr. Bidwell.—(*Received September* 21.)

Sir, *British Consulate, Smyrna, June* 10, 1841.

I HAVE now the honour to report to you, for the information of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, that it having been deemed expedient by the Health Office Authorities, to detain the Austrian steamer "Conte Kolourat," in this port, for the performance of quarantine, that vessel was admitted to pratique on the 8th instant, and proceeded to Constantinople yesterday.

The passenger attacked with plague, who had been landed in the lazaretto, is now convalescent, and no other case has occurred among the persons arrived by, or belonging to, the said vessel.

The Vice-Consuls at Scio, Scala Nuova, and Rhodes have reported to me, that persons attacked by plague have lately been landed at the lazarettoes at all those places, from vessels that had arrived there from Alexandria.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) R. W. BRANT.

No. 74.

Mr. Consul Gardner to Viscount Palmerston.—(*Received October* 19.)

(Extract.) *Jassy, September* 13, 1841.

THE quarantine on the frontiers of Russia and Austria continues to be fourteen days for the former and five for the latter. The regulations for the Russian quarantine oblige every one coming from Constantinople, or the Ottoman bank from the Danube, to reside fourteen days in the principality before they are admitted to quarantine. Those regulations affect the individual who passes from this principality into Austria, to pursue subsequently his route in Russia, which still requires the previous certificate of residence here, of fourteen days. The quarantines are very irregular: on the Austrian frontier there is frequently a free communication without an hour's quarantine for every one under every circumstance of arrival admitted to pratique in the principality, while on the Russian frontier the quarantine is never les than four days, and the formality also of a fortnight's residence is necessary in this country.

No. 75.

Mr. Consul Sandison to the Earl of Aberdeen.—(*Received March* 21.)

My Lord, *Brussa, January* 12, 1842.

I HAVE the honour of submitting to your Lordship, at the commencement of the year, a report on the state of the public health, and the operation of quarantines in this district.

It is free from any contagious or malignant disease; but fevers, more particularly those of an intermittent nature, though very rarely fatal, have prevailed much as usual during the year just expired.

This is generally attributed to the culture of rice in the plain of Brussa, and which is carried to within a few miles of the city. The Porte, or the local authorities (so far as the means of remedy rest with the latter) rather permit than check the extension of rice cultivation, after representations of the same insalubrity having been caused by it many years back, and which ceased on a prohibition being issued for the discontinuance of rice plantations in this vicinity.

The prohibition having fallen into disuse, within these last five or six years, fevers have become much more frequent, though with some general easy precautions I think there is little risk of being attacked by them; and the inhabitants of this city, except in the low and more confined situations, are generally healthy in constitution and appearance.

It affords me much satisfaction to state that the plague has entirely disappeared from this district and part of the country. Until 1840 a year seldom passed without some cases occurring in the city or nearest villages, independent of severe visitations of the malady at a varying interval of years.

Here, as well as at all the principal stations in the district, quarantines have been established within the last two years and a-half; and no person, whether a foreign or native subject, can travel from one extremity of the district to the other without being provided with a quarantine certificate from the place of his departure.

The people of the country, and more particularly the Turks, whose religious notions of fatalism rendered quarantines very unpalatable to them at first, are now perfectly reconciled to their institution and the regulations attending them seeing the difference since they have been established, and which they attribute to their operation, in concert with the sanitary measures of the Government at the capital and other parts of the empire.

Knowing the great interest attached to the question of the propagation of the plague by contagion, I deem it appropriate to cite snch material circumstances bearing on the subject as have come within my observation, or are well authenticated by other testimony.

The cases are numerous in which persons escape the disease after contact with others seized with it, even in its most malignant stage. There are frequent instances also of individuals being attacked by the plague, without being at all able to trace communication with any infected person or substance. But at such periods invariably the possibility of contact has existed, from the infection not having been extinguished, or being newly introduced in the locality.

The instances are so infinitely and indubitably more numerous that I cannot state any proportion in which the plague extends to the different members of the same family and neighbourhood, and attacks persons who in some known way or contingency have been exposed to the range of the infection.

Whilst at stated seasons of the year the ravages of the malady are usually observed to be the most destructive in the same climate or locality,— and such is the case here,—there is no dependence on this, so that at any period of the year the plague may not make its appearance, and extend with more or less violence.

There is no reason known to conclude that the plague is spontaneous in this district, nor any fact or circumstance furnishing presumptive evidence or a reasonable inference that it is generated, as fevers unquestionably are; and this accords with my experience during a long residence in other parts of Turkey.

I can recollect no former period during which there has been such a cessation or diminution of the plague throughout the whole extent of the Turkish territory as since the establishment of quarantines, imperfectly as they have been hitherto regulated.

If the opinion is well founded that the plague is propagated by contact, the utility of quarantines admits of little question; and their expense here is trifling, without causing any inconvenience whatever to the inhabitants, since the communications are perfectly free as before, for effects and passengers, except with places declared to be in a state of infection.

The continuance of quarantines might thus have an important influence on the resources and population of Turkey, in staying these periodical visitations of the disease, which have greatly contributed in reducing the number of the inhabitents to their actual amount.

What might be the effect of the respite can only be conjectural, as the recruitment of the population is contingent on a variety of other circumstances

and the ratio of advance, were it to take place, must proceed from a diminished mass. But of the extent of the gaps made by the plague in a single generation, the last thirty years furnish ample and melancholy illustration.

At Constantinople in 1812-13, the corpses for interment which passed through the principal gate of Adrianople alone were asserted, and generally believed to have exceeded 3,000 in one day of the greatest mortality. And I have seen a list of the total deaths at the time in the capital and suburbs enumerating upwards of 300,000, which I was informed was a summary from the Turkish registers.

Besides intervening seasons of considerable mortality there, from the same scourge this appears to have reached 1220 to 1500 a-day when at its height in 1834, and again in 1836, according to official reports repeated at the British Embassy.

The visitation of the plague at Smyrna in 1812, and its terrific return in 1814, were calculated to have swept off 30,000 to 40,000 of the inhabitants,—about one-third of the population; and this city and district in common with the rest of the empire, suffered from the scourge during the period more or less in a proportionate degree.

I have been induced to present these details for your Lordship's information, as connected with our commercial and other relations with Turkey, more particularly at a time when quarantine institutions, with various others of recent introduction into the country, may be exposed to premature and retrograde change.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) D. SANDISON,
Consul.

No. 76.

Mr. Consul J. Brant to Mr. Bidwell.

(Extract.) *Erzeroom, January* 20, 1842.

THE total number of deaths during the prevalence of the plague have been stated to me by the Pasha, and the heads of the Christian communities, at 7,455. A particular note I inclose, which I presume to be pretty near the truth. What proportion the deaths bore to the attacks cannot be ascertained, but as is usual in all places where plague is known, at its commencement, and during its increase, the recoveries were few, while in its decline many occurred.

The climate here is so dry and cool, there exist so few causes for the production of miasma, that it appears to me the disease cannot be endemic, and that if it be contagious, a few simple precautions should secure this part of Turkey from the visitation of the plague. As an epidemic, its ravages might be restricted very much; but no measures whatever were adopted to arrest its progress, and the quarantine doctor was warned that if he attempted to establish a quarantine, he risked his life.

The last great plague here occurred in 1826, and the preceding in 1814.

In the year 1839 several deaths happened, which excited suspicion. Doctors Riach and Dickson visited some of the sick, and were inclined to consider the sickness plague, but the cases were isolated, the disease did not spread, and it was hence inferred not to have been the plague. In the winter of the same year, Dr. Lachyr, the physician of the French Embassy to Persia, who had studied the nature and appearances of the disease in Egypt, passed through Erzeroom; the circumstances and symptoms were detailed to him by the medical gentlemen who had witnessed them, and Dr. Lachyr declared them to be cases of plague in its sporadic form.

In the year 1840 several villages, not far distant from the city, suffered severely from plague; and in that city many cases occurred; but as the disease did not extend itself much, its being plague was denied. Even this year, when the sickness first began to manifest itself, and until it prevailed extensively, its nature was not acknowledged.

The people appear to have a superstitious objection to avow that their

relatives die of plague, and they are averse from mentioning the disease by name.

Quarantine regulations are regarded by all classes as useless, and by the Mahomedans as impious. The Mollahs preach up that doctrine, as well as the merit of persons accompanying the dead to the grave, and of assisting to bear the corpse, as is usually practised in all Mahomedan burials. After the plague was universally spread, most of the Armenians in easy circumstances retired to the villages, and even many Mahomedans followed their example. The Pasha kept strict quarantine himself, as did his harem and personal attendants; but although no precautions were taken by the numerous attendants of the lower class at the palace, only one or two deaths occurred among them.

The Imaums, on the burial of the dead, though more exposed to contact than others, very few attacks happened among the priesthood, and even the Mollahs, whose business it is to wash the corpses before burial, were, I am informed, entirely exempt from the disease. The higher classes, likewise, suffered but slightly.

During the height of the disease, the bazaars and streets were deserted; most of the shops closed, and few caravans or strangers visited the town, which presented the appearance of a depopulated city.

For little more than a month, when the violence of the complaint was greatest, the deaths were said to have amounted to about 250 per diem.

To the eastward of Erzeroom, the villages in the plain of Passim were severely affected, and those in the plain of Arishkert, still further east, rather less. In these districts, which suffered most from the famine, the disease first broke out, and had nearly run its course in them, ere it had spread much in Erzeroom. Very few villages to the westward and northward were attacked, and those which suffered the previous year were entirely exempt. It is remarkable, that while the sickness raged furiously in the town, the villages in the plain of Erzeroom were free from it, although there was a constant, nay, hourly intercourse; and it was only in the autumn, when the disease in the city was on the decline, that some cases occurred in the villages, in which, however, the deaths were few.

As far as my own experience goes, I have been led to doubt the contagious nature of the decease, as it showed itself here last summer, or, if it were contagious, it must have been in a very slight degree. I have had, within the sphere of my observation, many cases of the most complete and extensive contact, without the disease being communicated. In the families of two of my dependents, single deaths from plague occurred in the height of the disease, and on its decline, a house-servant of my own was attacked, and he had been in contact with every individual of my establishment before the nature of his complaint was suspected; when that was discovered he was removed, and died two days afterwards, in an Armenian house, where five or six individuals, of all ages, lodged and slept in the same apartment, and neither among them, nor in my house, was any one at all affected. Several other instances came under my notice, where single attacks occurred in large families, which were in constant and unrestricted communication among themselves, and with their neighbours.

Inclosure in No. 76.

An Account of the Deaths in Erzeroom by Plague, and other Diseases, during the existence of Plague in the year 1840.

Native Mahomedans.	Males under 12 years of age -	1,803	
	„ above „ „ -	1,720	
			3,523
	Females under 12 years of age -	1,738	
	„ above „ „ -	1,522	
			3,260——6,783

	Brought forward	- -	6,783
Armenians.	Strangers - - - - -	- 153	
	Out of 728 families, residents in the city	- 404	
			557
Greeks.	Out of 11 families - - - -	- -	11
Catholics.	Out of 65 families - - - -	- -	51
Russian protégés	- - - - - -	- -	15
Persians	- - - - - - -	- -	38
	Total deaths in the city of Erzeroom	- -	7,455

(Signed) JAS. BRANT.

No. 77.

Mr. Consul Brant to Mr. John Bidwell.—(*Received February* 23.)

Sir, *British Consulate, Smyrna, January* 12, 1843.

I HAVE the honour to report to you, for the information of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, that the only place within the jurisdiction of this Consulate, at which the plague has manifested itself during the past quarter, is a village called Boujak, ten hours distant from Adalia; but few cases occurred there, as precautions were immediately taken to prevent the spreading the disease, and it has entirely ceased.

Vessels and goods arriving from Egypt, are subjected to twenty, and passengers fifteen, days quarantine in this port.

Notwithstanding the public health in Syria is reported to be perfect vessels and goods arriving from thence have still to undergo a quarantine of observation of ten, and passengers of five, days.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) R. W. BRANT,
Consul.

No. 78.

Mr. Consul-General Colquhoun to Mr. Bidwell.—(*Received April* 6.)

(Extract.) *Bucharest, March* 11, 1843.

WITH reference to certain complaints preferred against the charges made by the Russian Consul at Liverpool, upon goods shipped from thence to Galatz, and of the additional expense to which parties are subjected by being required to pack goods for ports on the Danube in tarpauling; I beg to annex an extract of a letter from the Director-General of the quarantines of the Principalities, M. de Mavros, from which it will be seen that it is not requisite that any goods, shipped from England for the Danube, should be furnished with the Russian Consul's seal, but that a certificate from the port-officer of the place of shipment is sufficient. The tarpauling cover is still indispensable. The inclosed extract is from a letter I received from Mr. Mavros in reply to a request to him, for an order of admission for some cases of mine, which had been sent from London in tarpauling, but for which the shipping merchant had omitted to send the required certificate.

Inclosure in No. 78.

The Director-General of the Quarantines of the Principalities to Mr. Consul-General Colquhoun.

(Extract.) *No Date.*

CONFORMEMENT à votre demande, je me fais un plaisir de joindre ici un mot pour la direction de la quarantaine de Braïla, afin de faire remettre à votre délégué les caisses arrivées de Londres, et qui se trouvent enveloppées d'une toile goudronnée, après les avoir soumises extérieurement au régime de purification nécessaire. Je dois à cette occasion, vous faire observer, Monsieur, que nos réglemens sanitaires exigent que ces sortes d'envois soient non seulement extérieurement enveloppées dans de la toile goudronnée, mais de plus, munies du sceau de l'expédition, et d'un certificat constatant le lieu d'où ils proviennent; ce n'est qu'à ces conditions, que nous pouvons, sans déviations aucune, introduire dans les Principautés des objets quelconques, avant de leur faire subir une purification préalable.

(Translation.)

AGREEABLY to your request, I have the pleasure of adding a word for the quarantine direction at Ibrailla, for them to deliver to the person appointed by you to receive the same, after undergoing the necessary fumigation, the cases arrived from London, which are covered with tarpauling.

At the same time, I should observe to you, Sir, that our sanitary regulations require that those kind of packages should not only be covered with tarpauling, but should, moreover, be furnished with the seal of the sender, and a certificate of the place they come from. With these considerations alone, without any deviation, can we introduce into the Principalities any articles before subjecting them to preliminary fumigation.

No. 79.

Mr. Consul Brant to Mr. Bidwell.—(Received May 8.)

Sir, *British Consulate, Smyrna, April* 12, 1843

I HAVE the honour to report to you, for the information of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, that no case of plague has occurred, to my knowledge, within the jurisdiction of this Consulate during the past quarter.

Goods brought by vessels from Alexandria and the coast of Syria are now subjected to a quarantine of twenty-one days, and passengers to that of fifteen days, as the plague exists both at Alexandria and Beyrout.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) R. W. BRANT,
Consul.

No. 80.

Mr. Consul-General Cartwright to Mr. Bidwell.—(Received May 13.)

Sir, *Constantinople, April 16, 1843.*

I HAVE received your letter of the 20th ultimo, in which you request me to tell you what I think of plague, quarantine, &c. What can I say after all that has been said on the subject?

I am a contagionist, as I believe every man to be who has resided long at Constantinople. Dr. Bowring's report served to show that some long residents in Egypt were non-contagionists. I therefore suppose that the disorder has occasionally obtained there a stronger local influence than it has here, and has appeared also to be epidemic. I leave that question to be decided by the scientific; but I apprehend that those only who have examined or witnessed the disorder in various climates, will be able to furnish a conclusive opinion on the subject. I can understand that concurring circumstances of climate, season of the year, position of the place, or district, and other natural causes resulting therefrom, state of atmosphere, &c., may at times serve to render the disorder more virulent than it generally is, and that at the same time the inhabitants may be more susceptible of infection, the air thereby becoming affected to such a degree that the disorder could no longer be considered to be merely contagious. From what I have heard of the plague which afflicted Bushire (in the Persian Gulf), some years ago, the disorder would appear to have assumed that character. The observing inhabitants of this city have never had reason to depart from their long-formed opinions respecting the efficacy of precaution against contact. In the great plague of 1812, it was tested by the almost entire immunity enjoyed by the members of the respectable Frank families. The casualties among the lower classes of Franks, whose circumstances did not allow them to suspend their ordinary daily avocations, and to observe strictly the usual precautions, and who, consequently, were more exposed to contagion, were still inconsiderable in number proportionably with those among the same class of natives, Christians or Mussulmans. May it not be supposed that some of the concurring causes before alluded to were then in action here, but although the plague was more than generally active, yet the exposed position of this city to strong sea-winds assisted in preventing it from obtaining more than a contagious influence? Such would appear to have been the feeling entertained here among the Frank population, for the alarm occasioned by the frightful spreading of the disorder served only to render them more attentive to their precautionary measures, of the efficacy of which they never doubted. May not the activity or non-activity of the plague depend more or less on the presence of concurring causes? Constantinople is supposed to have been free from the plague, after the year 1803, until the year 1812. We have again been free from it in the city since the year 1838, though it has appeared twice in the lazaretto, but to which it was confined by the measures adopted. I have thus endeavoured to show to you why I am by experience a contagionist. My experience is limited to Constantinople. The plague might possibly obtain an almost paramount local influence, and it may have obtained that influence in Egypt; perhaps in some parts of Syria. We observe that the quarantine establishments there have not been so successful in their results as in European Turkey and Natolia. When Constantinople had been free for a time from plague, it was often attempted to ascribe the importation of it to some other part of the empire: Egypt has been generally considered as the emporium. In 1812, the popular belief was that it came from Trebizond, which place was formerly considered as being very subject to the disorder. Since the establishment of quarantine in the Asiatic provinces we have had frequent alarms from the neighbourhood of Erzeroom, which districts are not yet in pratique with the capital. It may, perhaps, be apprehended that this city was not entirely free from the infection when the disorder was not manifesting itself generally among the inhabitants. Cases may have occurred among the Mussulman population which would not be known to us, and the infection might have been lying dormant waiting for developing causes. The measures which have been in operation here during the last three years render it now difficult to conceal suspicious cases, and we may hope, if they continue to be strictly attended to, that Constantinople may, ere long, be acknowledged to be a purified

city. With the exception of the Armenian districts, Erzeroom, and European Turkey, and Turkey within Mount Taurus, may be considered to have been essentially benefited by the quarantine establishments; why they have not obtained equally beneficial results in Syria and Egypt remains for inquiry. The above observations may be deserving of notice in proceeding to the consideration of the subject of relaxing in the process of purification, and its duration in our lazarettos at home: I am ignorant of that process, and of its details, but I consider it not impossible that if effective means of purification have been resorted to, more than the necessary time may have been employed therein. This observation would apply more practically to the susceptible articles imported from Turkey with clean bills of health. It may be considered whether particular information respecting the means now really practised at our lazarettos, and those of other countries, should not be procured before making any change in the existing regulations relating to the process. Might not some distinction be made as to the time allowed for purification between certain of the different articles considered susceptible, distinguishing between importations from Egypt, Persia, and Turkey.

The question in general will of course be differently viewed by the scientific inquirer, and the practical observer, influenced by the apparent results of previous experience; but the opinions of the former on so important a subject cannot fail to have due weight.

I wish I could say that the administration of the quarantine establishments in Turkey was likely to improve, but I am induced, from changes that have lately taken place, to apprehend that those establishments will not continue to afford the same degree of security that we have hitherto flattered ourselves to have received from them. The Porte appears to consider that the duties of directors or managers might be equally well performed by Turkish officers, and some intelligent Franks have been removed from official direction. When the intended quarantine establishment was in discussion here (1838), I was inclined to consider that it would not offer the necessary guarantee for the benefits which were promised from it, unless the administration was principally confided to Europeans. I continue in that opinion, though I admit that where Turks have been chiefly employed, the result has been more successful than was expected. It is much to be desired that Turkey at least could be rendered free from the contagion. Might not the European Governments consider the expediency of coming to the assistance of the Porte by contributing to the charges of the quarantine establishments and assuming interference in the management of them?

I am, &c.,
(Signed) J. CARTWRIGHT.

No. 81.

Mr. Consul-General Cartwright to Mr. Bidwell.—(Received May 20.)

Sir, *Constantinople, April 26, 1843.*

MY letter by the last messenger conveyed to you some of my opinions respecting plague and its *et ceteras*. I then told you why I was a contagionist. I consequently believe that there must be contact to be subjected to infection. The subject for consideration with you in England is the length of time that infection may be preserved in the various susceptible articles imported from plague countries, and how it can be speedily expelled. Your scientific men can consider those questions, assisting themselves by inquiries to practical men. Some articles in this country are likely to be more familiar with infection than others, by more constant contact. People employed in the manufacture of carpets, if ill, would not care to make the materials serve as a couch to them. The more delicate article of silk would not be exposed to such familiar treatment, and when reeled off would be preserved carefully from rude contact. But, you of course must treat them on a par, when the silk and carpet districts are equally infected with plague, though you need not be so very particular when

one of the districts (particularly that of Brussa) should be declared to be free from it. Scientific men will tell you whether silk is less likely to convey infection than cotton or wool. Such particulars might be attended to in endeavouring to ascertain the duration of infection in certain articles, which I suppose would depend more or less on the quantum of it received into them. One of my opinions is that miasma does not exhale in an infecting degree until the disorder has considerably advanced with the patient, I mean that there would be less (perhaps none) risk in contact with the patient newly infected, than with another when the disorder has ripened. I have observed when a servant has been removed from a Frank house on the first appearance of the disorder in him, and the other inmates have resorted to the usual precautions, that generally none of the latter have received the infection. There is a considerable and early prostration of strength in persons attacked by plague, and I think it may be considered that labourers cannot work when the disorder is strong on them; merchandise may not therefore be so strongly infected in seasons of plague as it it is generally apprehended. In a former letter I alluded to the manner in which the contents of a case were attended to, that had been received at the lazaretto at Standgate Creek, from a vessel arriving direct from this city, with a clean bill of health. If purification was there resorted to, it must have been used, I suppose, to destroy the infection that might possibly exist in the case, and therefore the articles contained in it should have been exposed to the influence of the air, or to any other process for destroying infection. If the means employed with merchandise imported by vessels with a foul bill of health are not of a different nature, it may be considered that merely a longer term of detention would not offer sufficient security against infection if it existed; but if it be true that plague has never been introduced by merchandise passing through lazarettos when subjected to that process, we should be authorized in considering that it is efficacious. It might however be deserving of consideration whether by employing other means, the term of detention might not be shortened.

The housekeepers of Pera would not be satisfied with such precautionary measures, and would be inclined to think that the infection never reached your lazaretto, if it could be so easily expelled.

Heat might perhaps be usefully employed as a disinfecter. A physician who came here with Lord Elgin, in 1799, proposed that condemned criminals should be placed at his disposal by the Porte, to make experiments on them with infected articles after their exposure to a certain calculated degree of heat. The doctor was suddenly affected with paralysis and left the country.

Temperature appears to have an effect on the plague, which generally ceases its ravages in Egypt with the summer heat. Here, cold has generally that effect. It has been observed here, in seasons of plague, that the disorder became more active in the month of July, and continued more or less so until the end of October, then declining throughout the winter.

Now I have said my say, and you may perhaps think that you might as well have not asked me my opinions. They may all be reduced to the expediency of a strict inquiry into the means of disinfection actually employed in your lazarettos, in order that you may be able to determine whether you could not do better in a shorter time.

I am, &c.,
(Signed) J. CARTWRIGHT.

TURKEY.—(EGYPT.)

No. 1.

Colonel Campbell to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received December 28.)

My Lord, *Alexandria, October 16, 1835.*

SINCE the beginning of the month of June last (the period when the plague had lost its force), occasional cases of that malady have appeared, and I have now the honour to transmit to your Lordship (Inclosure No. 1) a list of those who have been attacked, as also of those who have been carried off by plague in Alexandria since that time.

I have to remark, that from the 15th of August to 24th of September, there was not a case of declared plague, on which latter day two Austrian subjects were attacked by it, and another Austrian was attacked on the 26th September, all of whom died after a few hours' illness.

The Board of Health took immediate steps to verify where these Austrians had taken the infection, and it was ascertained beyond a doubt, that they had slept in a room, and on a mattress on which plague subjects had died. That room had been shut up since the death of the late occupants some months before.

The Board of Health gave orders to the Bach Aga (Turkish Chief of Police here), who is extremely active, and who conforms to all their orders, to have the mattress destroyed, and all the other effects taken to the lazaretto, and moreover that the house should be well cleaned and fumigated. Similar orders were given, and have been executed, relative to all other houses where people were known to have died of plague.

As I think it may be of interest that your Lordship should know the details relative to the constitution and labours of the Board of Health here, I have now the honour to give your Lordship a sketch of them.

In the month of October, 1831, Boghos Bey, by order of the Viceroy, sent a circular to the Consuls-General and Consuls of the different European nations here, expressing the desire of the Viceroy to have a lazaretto established under the sole guidance of the Consuls, and under the regulations which they might adopt.

These Consuls assembled in the house of Monsieur Minaut, Consul-General of France, and a Committee of seven were appointed; of which number were the Consuls-General of England, Austria, and France.

At the end of some months, Mr. Barker and the Consul-General of Austria retired from the Committee, and although the Pasha had given funds for the construction of the lazaretto, there was an evident want of zeal on the part of the Committee, all the members of which, except Monsieur Minaut, were mercantile Consuls-General, and were consequently neither so independent nor so impartial as they ought to be for a trust of such great importance, and of such general interest to all countries trading with Egypt. Soon after my return from Cairo, a meeting was again called of the Consular body, when the former Committee proposed that a new one should be formed by ballot, when the choice of those present, thirteen in number, fell on the Consuls-General of Austria, Russia, Spain, Greece, and myself. The Presidency is taken monthly by rotation.

On entering upon this charge, one of our first objects was to visit the lazaretto and the other health establishments of Alexandria. The lazaretto, which is clean and convenient, has large and commodious magazines to contain the goods under quarantine, and is capable of containing 2,500 persons in quarantine, of whom the greater number of persons are the pilgrims from Constantinople and other parts of Turkey going to Mecca and Medina. These people are now invariably sent to the lazaretto to perform quarantine, and the poorer class of them are, while there, maintained at the expense of the Viceroy.

This lazaretto is in an isolated situation, between Cleopatra's Needle and the Pavillion, about a mile from this city, on the shore of the New or Eastern Port, in which alone all the vessels in quarantine anchor, and there is a guard of soldiers for its protection, as well as for the security of the merchandise, and to prevent all communication.

There is also in the Eastern Port a small health establishment for vessels from suspected ports, but not having any contagion on board; and there is a similar establishment in the Old or Western Port, for the use of those vessels which only require a few days' observation, but the cargoes of which do not require to be made to perform quarantine, or to be sent to the lazaretto.

I have further the honour to transmit to your Lordship (Inclosure No. 2) a list of the different employés under the Board of Health, with their salaries and the countries of their birth.

I have also the honour to transmit (Inclosure No. 3) an account of the duties paid to the health office by vessels in quarantine, the average of which may amount to between 14,000 and 15,000 dollars per annum, and all the excess of expense beyond this sum, and which is considerable, but which, of course, varies much according to the number of persons in quarantine, and the succour required to be given to the indigent of this country, who, when in the lazaretto, are supported by the Government, is defrayed by the Pasha.

In regard to the whole of this establishment, too much praise cannot be given to the liberality and enlightened conduct of Mehemet Ali, who seconds warmly all the views and wishes of the Committee of Health.

The Committee has been occupied in framing regulations for the guidance of its employés, and for this purpose they have added two respectable merchants, one British and one French, to the Committee, and they have also called in the aid of the Bach Aga.

They have also directed improvements and additions to the lazaretto, and to the two minor health offices, and these are now being carried into effect, and we anxiously look from our efforts for the gradual diminution of the dreadful malady which has lately committed such ravages in this country.

There is also another Board formed, at the earnest desire of the Pasha, and over which he requested me to preside, and some of the labours of which may materially conduce to public health and the interests of European commerce.

The objects of this Board are, generally, to adopt such measures as may add to the ornament, the convenience, or the utility of the town and commerce. The members, besides myself, are Mr. Consul Thurburn, the Consul-General of Greece, Mr. Harris, British merchant, the President of the Tribunal of Commerce (a Turk), the Turkish Chief Engineer, the Bach Aga, and a European Civil Engineer.

Among other objects we have directed the removal of numerous filthy Arab huts which were scattered in clusters in different parts of this town, and the Viceroy has agreed to construct a separate suburb for those people, and of a better description of house than their present miserable mud cabins.

The purifying, and, in some instances, the entire destruction of some wretched sheds, where the plague had committed great ravages, has been carried into effect.

A public fountain, the water of which will be brought from the canal, is to be constructed in the European quarter.

A tannery belonging to the Government, and which is in the middle of the city, is to be removed as a public nuisance and prejudicial to health.

The same steps are being taken in regard to a large open space in the city, where all the camels employed for the transport of goods, &c., and

amounting to some hundreds, are kept. The places most infected during the late plague were in the vicinity of the tannery and the camel square.

Orders have also been given, at the suggestion of this Committee, to fill up an old ruined ditch which has hitherto been a receptacle of stagnant water and putrid matter; and the communication is also to be made more easy for the transport of merchandise from the Custom-house at the port to the European quarter; and it is also intended to improve the streets generally, and the Turkish engineer has already commenced his labours to that end.

The Pasha gives every aid to the views of the two Committees, and seems most anxious to promote all their suggestions. It is true that he is doubtless aware that if he were not to lend every aid to the Board of Health, and to the other over which I preside, the Consuls-General both of Austria and Russia, as well as myself, would at once retire from these labours, but still I am bound to give the Pasha credit for better motives, and for a wish to assimulate the institutions of this country to those of Europe.

I trust your Lordship will not deem that I have acted wrong in taking a share in those really laborious and irksome duties upon me, previous to waiting for your Lordship's decision, but there was not time for my doing so, and I reflected that I was aiding in endeavouring to do, what, if realized, would be of benefit as well to European commerce with this country, as to humanity in general; and, moreover, had I declined to become a member of those Boards, it might have been construed into indifference on my part, or on that of my Government, to the interests of this country.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) PAT. CAMPBELL.

Inclosure 1 in No. 1.

Return of Persons attacked with Plague at Alexandria, from June 4 to September 26, 1835.

June	4	Jew, Maltese†		2
	6	Greek		1
	7	Sardinian (boy†)		1
	8	Armenian†		1
	9	Maltese woman†		1
	11	Maltese†		1
	16	Copt.† Greek		2
	18	Greek. Armenian†		2
July	3	Greek†		1
	4	Greek†		1
	5	Arab Seaman		1
	12	Greeks†		2
	13	Greek†. Maltese†		2
	14	Greek†		1
	15	Arab†		1
	18	Arabs		2
	19	Armenian†. Arab		2
		Carried forward		24
		Brought forward		24
July	20	Arab		4
	21	Arabs†		2
	23	Jews†		3
	24	Soldiers		2
Aug.	1	Arab†		1
	2	Arabs. Soldier		3
	8	Arab		1
	12	Arab†		1
	13	Arab		1
	15	Arab†		1
	17	Arab (suspected).		1
Sept.	2	Arab (ditto)		1
	9	Arab (ditto)		1
	24	Austrians†		2
	26	Austrian†		1
		Total		46

Of the 46 individuals attacked 26 died, and which deaths are marked thus (†) after the name of their country.

Inclosure 2 in No. 1.

Return of Persons employed in the Health Office at Alexandria.

Where employed.	Name.	Country.	Station.	Salary per month.	
				Piastres.	
Service of the Committee	Ernesto Dellavalla	Tuscany	Secretary	1500	
	Francesco Grassi	Ditto	Doctor	..	Receives a Salary from another employment.
	Francesco Bella	Genoa	Ditto	937	
	Antonio Anojami	Alexandria	Dragoman	350	
	2 Arab Guardians	Ditto	..	240	120 piastres each.
Lazaretto	Filippo Pulis	Malta	Superintendent	1200	
	Giuseppe Portanier	Ditto	Assistant	600	
	Antonio Puduun	Trieste	Ditto	600	
	Arab Clerk	..	..	400	
	4 European Guardians	..	..	1400	350 piastres each.
	Chief of the Arab Guardians	..	..	150	
	6 Arab Guardians	..	..	720	120 piastres each.
New Harbour	Vincenzo Costa	Ragusa	Superintendent	1000	
	Antonio di Cristofolo	Smyrna	Assistant	600	
	G. Batista Pavoni	Tuscany	Fumigator	500	
	Arab Clerk	..	..	300	
	8 Arab Guardians	..	..	960	120 piastres each.
Old Harbour	Filippo Bertala	Genoa	Superintendent	1000	
	Caralambo Scarlato	Smyrna	Assistant	600	
	Angelo Papagioropulo	Zante	Fumigator	500	
	Valliano Avierino	Cefalonia	Chief Guardian	500	
	Arab Clerk	..	..	300	
	16 Arab Guardians	..	..	1920	120 piastres each.
Burdji	Michele Turcinovich	Ragusa	Superintendent	600	
In the service of Shair Effendi, Chief of Police	Arab Constable	..	..	700	
	Arab Clerk	..	..	300	
			Piastres	17,877	

N.B. There are besides 80 Guardians for the shipping and passengers, who, when employed, receive 4 piastres a-day each, but these Guardians will be discharged so soon as the corps of invalids who are now under instruction, shall be fit for this service, and these invalids, when employed, will receive 1 piastre a-day.

There is a corps of porters for the purification of merchandise in the lazaretto, who, when employed, receive 4 piastres per day each.

Inclosure 3 in No. 1.

Tariff of Duties payable by Vessels, Goods, and Passengers in quarantine at Alexandria.

EACH vessel above 50 tons burden pays 12 piastres per day, and 2 dollars for the two visits of the medical officer, one of which he makes on her arrival, and the other immediately before her taking pratique.

Each vessel under 50 tons burden pays 6 piastres per day, and one dollar for the two visits from the medical officer.

Parties of passengers, consisting of from 1 to 10, pays 6 piastres per day; from 11 to 20, 12 piastres per day, and so on in the same proportion.

Susceptible goods pay two per cent. upon their value, estimated by the Custom-house. Goods that are not susceptible pay ½ per cent.

Timber and wood have a separate tariff, and pay from 1 to 4 piastres per every 100 pieces, according to their size. Money, in bags, pays 4 piastres per bag of whatever size.

Note.—The ordinary expenses of the different establishments for stationery, fuel, oil, articles for fumigation, &c., may be calculated at from 500 to 600 piastres per month.

The extraordinary expenses, especially in time of plague, it is almost impossible to calculate, as many of them were paid out of the Government treasury.

No. 2.

Colonel Campbell to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received December 28.)

My Lord, *Alexandria, November 25, 1835.*

IN continuation of my despatch of the 16th ultimo, I have the honour to transmit to your Lordship a return (Inclosure No. 1) of those attacked by plague since the date of my last return of the same kind.

Not any cases of plague are known to have occurred in Cairo, or in any other part of Egypt.

The ships of war on board of which any case of plague had occurred, were instantly put into quarantine by order of the Board of Health, and were kept so during a period of eleven days, when no new case having occurred, they were severally admitted to pratique, after having been fumigated and cleaned out, and the clothing, &c., of the crew well washed and aired.

Among the ships in quarantine, were those of the Admiral, Mustapha Pasha, and of the Vice-Admiral, Bessou Bey.

A case of plague having been declared in the 22nd Regiment of the Line, in garrison in this city, the Board of Health immediately ordered that the Colonel with his officers and regiment should be put into quarantine in their barracks, and no new case having occurred, they were all admitted to pratique, after the usual forms and precautions, after eleven days.

It is but justice to the Pasha to add, that he gives every support, as well by his example as by his orders, to the efforts of the Board of Health, and not the smallest opposition of any kind is experienced by us on the part of the Turks or other Mussulman population; and those of that religion who are employed by the Board of Health, perform their duties with attention and fidelity.

Inclosed I have the honour to transmit to your Lordship, translation (Inclosure No. 2) of a notification by the Board of Health, and copies of which have been sent to the Foreign Consuls here, as well as to all the civil and military and naval authorities, and to the heads of departments in Alexandria.

Lazarettos are also being established in Beyrout and other ports of Syria, and in Candia, and the Board of Health here is occupied in drawing up the necessary regulations for the lazarettos of those places, which will be under the direction of the European Consuls there, but subject to the control of the Central Board in Alexandria.

There are at present nearly 2000 pilgrims in the lazaretto here, of whom more than 1000 arrived during the last three days.

They are on their way to Mecca from different parts of the Turkish Empire; and a considerable number are also Russian Mussulmans from the Crimea and other parts of the Black Sea.

My Colleagues and myself are looking with anxiety to the result of our efforts to put an end to the ravages of this destructive malady (the plague) in Egypt and Syria, and although we cannot expect its total extirpation, at least during the ensuing winter, we still feel confident that we shall be successful in considerably diminishing its ravages, and the sphere of its action.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) PAT. CAMPBELL.

Inclosure 1 in No. 2.

Return of Persons attacked by Plague in Alexandria, from 16th October to 24th November, 1835.

Date.		Nation.		No.	Date.		Nation.		No.
October	18	European†		1			Brought forward		8
	19	European.	Greek†.	2	Nov.	5	Maltese		1
	22	Jew†		1		11	Arab Soldier		1
	31	Arabs†		2		14	Arab Sailor.	Maltese†.	2
Nov.	1	Maltese†		1		16	Sardinian†		1
	3	Arab Sailor		1		24	Arab		1
		Carried forward		8			Total		14

The eight marked thus (†) have died.

Inclosure 2 in No. 2.

Notification of the Board of Health of Alexandria.

(Translation.) *Alexandria, November* 23, 1835.

THE Consular Board of Health at Alexandria being convinced from experience, that the best mode of checking the contagion consists in segregating all susceptible effects from the people, has adopted the following measures, which are published for general information:—

1. That in case the plague (which God forbid) should again develop itself, all the houses where any accident of that distemper should unfortunately appear, shall be placed in quarantine for thirty days, during which period, it is strongly recommended, that recourse be had to fumigations, airing of effects, and all other sanitary precautions in usage in such contingencies.

2. That the individual or individuals attacked by plague, shall be at liberty to remain in their own houses, and be attended by their own physicians, whenever such persons have the means of so doing, and provided due attention is paid to the precautions established by the sanitary regulations.

3. That the right of calling for such medical assistance as any person may think proper, have never been contended, the Board merely contends that any medical man so selected by a patient attacked by plague, is to make his visits with all the precautions prescribed in similar cases, and be attended by a sanitary employé. This principle shall be likewise enforced with regard to all other persons, whether professional or not, who might wish to visit the patient.

4. That persons in distress, as also all those who shall apply to the Board for relief, shall be removed to the lazaretto, in litters made for the purpose, and be attended upon by the Medical Officers attached to that establishment.

5. That all persons belonging to, or who shall be found in an infected house, and who may have the means of procuring another habitation, shall undergo a *spoglio* of seven days, after which they shall be at liberty to attend to their usual occupations.

6. To avoid misunderstandings on this head, it is understood that the Medical Officers attached to this Board, are indispensable to establish the nature of the disorder, to investigate its source, and to recommend the most urgent, and eventual measures to be adopted.

7. It is particularly recommended to all Medical persons in town, to report to the Central Health Office, all cases of plague, even doubtful, which may come under their notice.

All the regulations enacted by the present Notification, shall be strictly enforced, without regard to the condition, nation or religion, of the persons compromised.

The Agent and Consul-General of
His Britannic Majesty, President for the month,
(Signed) PAT. CAMPBELL.

No. 3.

Mr. Bidwell to Colonel Campbell.

Sir, *Foreign Office, January* 1, 1836.

I AM directed by Viscount Palmerston to express to you his approval of your conduct in regard to the Committees of Health and Improvement established at Alexandria, as detailed in your despatch dated the 16th of Obtober last.

I am, &c.,
(Signed) JOHN BIDWELL.

No. 4.

Mr. Consul Moore to Mr. John Bidwell.—(*Received September* 8.)

Sir, *Beyrout, July* 8, 1836.

THE plague has appeared in the lazaretto of this city, and the suspicions entertained that it had gained the suburbs, have been confirmed, as six cases have occurred in the immediate neighbourhood of the city. The most active measures were immediately adopted by the Board of Health to stop the progress of the malady, and a military cordon was established round the infected houses, so that it never penetrated within the walls of the town.

I have the satisfaction also to add, that since the 11th ultimo, no new case has happened within the cordon.

At a village on Mount Lebanon, at about twelve miles distance, nine cases of plague have taken place. This village is likewise inclosed by a cordon.

I take this opportunity of acquainting you, Sir, for the information of Viscount Palmerston, that I have acceded to the invitation of his Excellency Sheriff Pasha, the Governor-General of Syria, and of his Excellency Soliman Pasha, to become a member of the Board of Health of this city, composed of a select number of European Consuls. Our Board is a branch of that of Alexandria.

The benefit arising from a quarantine establishment, both in a public and private point of view, are so apparent, that I entertain no doubt his Lordship will sanction my acceptance of the office.

I ought to add, that the duties of the committee are confined to the administration of what relates to the public health,—the executive and financial department remaining with the local authorities. I stipulated for the latter arrangement previous to accepting the office.

Although the trouble attending the performance of the duties of a member of the Board of Health is considerable, and of a peculiar nature at this place, I do not think it right to decline partaking of it, considering the philanthropic and beneficial object of the institution—that of preventing and eradicating one of the severest evils to which humanity is exposed.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) N. MOORE.

No. 5.

Mr. Bidwell to Mr. Consul Moore.

Sir, *Foreign Office, September* 24, 1836.

I AM directed by Viscount Palmerston to acquaint you that his Lordship approves of your proceedings, as detailed in your despatch of July 8, in acceding to the request of Sheriff Pasha to become a member of the Board of Health at Beyrout.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) JOHN BIDWELL.

No. 6.

Mr. Consul Moore to Mr. Bidwell.—(Received February 6, 1837.)

(Extract.) *Beyrout, November 11, 1836.*

I HAVE had the honour to receive your despatch of the 24th September, by which I have the pleasure to learn that Viscount Palmerston is pleased to approve of my having acceded to the request of Sheriff Pasha to become a member of the Board of Health at Beyrout.

In reference to the subject of the Quarantine Establishment here, I beg leave to state, for the information of Viscount Palmerston, that I have had a correspondence with Messrs. William and Robert Black, and Co. of this place, and I briefly detail the circumstances which have given rise to it.

The brig "Hebe," Thomas Warren, master, sailed from Alexandria without a bill of health, on the 17th October, for Beyrout. During her passage one of the crew died, and the body was thrown overboard.

About seventeen days after, another of the crew died on board, at Beyrout (no previous notice having been given of his illness at the Consulate), without any medical attendance.

The circumstance of two deaths occurring so rapidly, gave rise to suspicion, and the Committee of Health directed that the body of the deceased should be examined, in order that the nature of the malady might be ascertained.

According to the report of the Surgeon of the Quarantine Establishment, indications of the deceased having died of the plague existed, but owing to the rapid decomposition of the body, no certain conclusion could be arrived at. Sufficient, however, appeared evident to the Committee of Health, to induce them to advise that the "Hebe" should be subjected to a quarantine of observation of seven days, allowing at the same time, the captain to continue his loading (under the superintendence of guards) from the shore.

But the captain and consignees were desirous that she should proceed to Alexandretta.

The question as to the propriety of such a measure, was submitted to the Board of Health, which resolved (in virtue of a preceding regulation, that no vessel having the plague on board, or under the suspicion of having it, should leave this port for the coast of Syria, where there is no other Quarantine Establishment for vessels) that the seven days of observation must expire before leaving Beyrout.

Notwithstanding this resolution, which was communicated to Messrs. W. and R. Black and Co., the consignees of the "Hebe," and a guard placed on board, the captain thought fit to leave this port on the night of the 9th instant, without even applying for a bill of health.

The inspector of the quarantine had taken the precaution of giving a copy of the above resolution to the guard on board, with instructions to deliver it to the authorities at any port where the captain might touch, in the event of his sailing, as he had threatened, and informed the Governor of Beyrout, of the departure of the "Hebe," so soon as he was aware of it.

Mr. Peter Stuart, an English merchant at Beyrout, having landed from the "Hebe," before the usual formality prescribed by the Board of Health had been observed, the inspector has laid a formal complaint against that individual.

The Committee having declined, on accepting their charge, to exercise any executive power, can only express their disapprobation.

No. 7.

Mr. Consul Moore to Mr. Bidwell.—(Received February 6, 1837.)

(Extract.) *Beyrout, November 24, 1836.*

SINCE I had the honour to address you, on the 11th instant, on the subject of the "Hebe," Warren, master, which vessel had been subject to a quarantine of observation of seven days, in consequence of the death of two of

her crew, I have received from Messrs, W. and R. Black and Co., the consignees, a separate letter, accompanied by a protest against the decision of the Board of Health, which they wished to make. This has been acknowledged, and the protest will, of course, be communicated to whom it may concern.

As a general principle, the board declines to interfere with the Inspector of the public health in the executive department; but there are special and urgent cases, when, on account of the ignorance or negligence of a Turkish Governor, it may be necessary to deviate from it.

The Governor is unquestionably the proper person to enforce the counsel which the committee may have afforded.

It is my intention to advise, at the next meeting of the Committee of Health, that the regulations of the quarantine establishment be communicated by circular, for the general information of the mercantile body, notwithstanding they are already perfectly well known to the public, and are based upon principles familiar to all.

No. 8.

Colonel Campbell to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received February 5, 1836.)

(Extract.) *Cairo, December 19, 1837.*

I FIND myself called to bring under the consideration of your Lordship, the circumstances of a breach of the Quarantine Regulations by some of His Majesty's subjects at Beyrout.

The inclosed documents, which I have the honour to transmit to your Lordship, Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4, will put your Lordship in possession of the principal facts of the case. No. 1 is copy of a report from the Inspector of the Health Office at Beyrout, to the Board of Health there, concerning Thomas Warren, the master of the British merchant brig "Hebe."

Your Lordship will perceive from this report, the motives (and they appear to be well founded) which the Inspector had for putting the "Hebe" in quarantine; notwithstanding which, and the presence of Mr. George Wood, the British Cancellier, Mr. Stuart, a passenger, forcibly broke the quarantine, and went into the town.

Inclosure No. 2 is the notification of the Inspector to the master of the "Hebe" putting him in quarantine.

Inclosure No. 3 is copy of the letter from the Inspector to Messrs. Black and Co., the consignees of the "Hebe," informing them that the "Hebe" could not be allowed to leave for another port in Syria, before that vessel had obtained pratique at Beyrout.

The Inclosure No. 4 is a report from the Inspector to the Board of Health, relative to the conduct of Captain Warren of the "Hebe."

The Board of Health at Alexandria has not yet made to me any communication on this subject.

When I was president of the Board of Health at Alexandria, a Frenchman, having grossly infringed the Quarantine Regulations, was ordered by his Consul to be sent out of the country, and was only pardoned, at my request and that of the Board, after he had expressed contrition for his conduct.

During my presidency, I put the Admiral of the Pasha and his ship in quarantine, and also the whole 22nd Regiment of the Pasha, then in garrison in Alexandria, and not a murmur was heard.

The daughter-in-law of the Pasha lately performed her quarantine, and at present, Sarim Effendi, the Beglikgy Effendi of the Porte, who has arrived from Constantinople, in a Turkish corvette, on a mission to the Viceroy, is performing a quarantine of thirty-one days.

Some time ago, also, an officer of Ibrahim Pasha having violated the Quarantine Regulations in Syria, Ibrahim Pasha sent to the Board of Health to ask what was the punishment according to the Quarantine Regulations in Europe, for a similar violation. The reply was, that it was death. The officer was tried by a court martial, found guilty, and was shot.

That the establishment of quarantine in this country is of the greatest

utility, is proved by the fact, that two vessels arrived at Alexandria, seven weeks ago, with pilgrims from Constantinople—the plague was raging on board, and a great many of the passengers, amongst whom nine Russian Mussulmans from the Crimea, fell victims to it. By the efforts and zeal of the Board of Health, the disease has been confined to the lazaretto; and I feel confident that if no quarantine had been established in Alexandria, the plague would now have been devastating the whole of Egypt.

Inclosure 1 in No. 8.

Report to the Board of Health at Beyrout concerning the Master of the Brig "Hebe."

Très Respectable Comité Sanitaire, *Beyrout, le 22 Octobre*, 1836.

HIER à cinq heures, P.M., aborda en cette rade le brig Anglais "Hebe," commandé par le Capitaine Thomas Warren.

A son arrivée on lui expédia, comme d'ordinaire, le bateau de santé, avec le chef des gardiens, pour s'informer d'où il venait.

Il en résulte qu'il venait d'Alexandrette, d'où il était parti le 17 courant; qu'il avait un passager Anglais à son bord, nomme Mr. Stuart, accompagné par un domestique, et que sa patente de santé n'avait pas été visée à Alexandrette; enfin, que le jour même de son départ de là-bas, le second capitaine du bord lui était mort.

Après avoir fait ce constitut préliminaire, le chef des gardiens prit, avec les précautions ordinaires, la patente de santé avec les lettres qu'il remit à cet office sanitaire.

Comme l'heure était déjà avancée, et que Monsieur le Président semainier n'était pas au logis, l'Inspecteur fit demander le chancelier de Sa Majesté Britannique, Mr. Wood, afin de l'informer de cette circonstanee désagréable; ce Monsieur eut la bonté de s'y rendre sur-le-champ; et sur ces entrefaites la chaloupe venait en même tems à la barrière de la quarantaine, avec le Capitaine Warren et le susdit passager.

En même tems, soit Mr. Wood, le chancelier, soit l'Inspecteur, se rendirent conjointement à la barrière, pour recevoir le constitut du dit Capitaine, et s'informer, avec précision, de ce qui était arrivé touchant la mort de son second, ainsi que de la négligence de n'avoir pas fait signer sa patente par le Vice-Consul Britannique à Alexandrette.

Voici, Messieurs, le résultat des déclarations abrégées du Capitaine Warren:—

"Mon second mourut à cause de quelque désordre réitéré qu'il fit dans un climat marécageux et malsain comme celui d'Alexandrette. Ma patente n'a pas été signée parceque mon Consul m'a dit qu'il n'était pas nécessaire.

Dans le moment où l'on continuait et qu'on allait achever le constitut, le susdit passager, impatienté peut-être de ces démarches nécessaires, et du retard qu'il essuyait pour descendre à l'instant à terre, il le lança tout d'un coup vers la barrière, et sans aucun égard dû, du moins à son chancelier et à l'Inspecteur et de plusieurs négocians Anglais, et autres marchands Européens présens, le Sieur Stuart, sauta la barrière, se mêla dans la foule du peuple, et s'enfonça dans la ville; se moquant ainsi soit des réglemens sanitaires, soit des respectables Consuls, membres du comité, dont les soins assidus est de les faire pratiquer pour le salut public.

Le Soussigné, ayant mis sous les yeux du respectable comité sanitaire, l'indigne action de Mr. Stuart, à l'honneur de supplier le digne comité,—

1°. De vouloir bien prendre en considération le rapport ci-dessus, afin que le dit passager, qui a été le premier à violer les lois sanitaires, soit puni par qui de droit, suivant ces mêmes lois.

2°. Il supplie aussi le respectable comité à vouloir bien daigner de lui prescrire les démarches et mesures à prendre en cas d'une pareille circonstance d'intraction préméditée aux lois de santé, afin de mettre sur-le-champ une digue à la témérité de qui que ce soit qui aurait dorénavant la hardiesse et

l'impudence de s'écarter des réglemens sanitaires, et prévenir ainsi les suites funestes qui pourraient en résulter au préjudice du commerce et de la santé publique.

J'ai l'honneur, &c.,
L'Inspecteur,
(Signé) SCOPINICH.

Inclosure 2 in No. 8.

The Inspector of Health at Beyrout to Captain Warren, of the brig "Hebe."

Office de Santé séant à Beyrout.
Beyrout, le 8 Novembre, 1836.

Monsieur le Capitaine,

VU les deux cas de morts arrivés à votre bord, et particulièrement celui d'hier, qui, d'après le rapport de M. le Médecin, a été déclaré suspect,—

Le Comité Consulaire a jugé à propos de vous assujetir à une observation de sept jours, pendant lesquels il vous est permis de recevoir à votre bord les marchandises ou denrées que vous devez embarquer.

Je vous salue très sincèrement,
L'Inspecteur,
(Signé) SCOPINICH.

Inclosure 3 in No 8.

The Inspector of Health at Beyrout to Mr. Black.

Office de Santé séant à Beyrout.
Beyrout, le 9 Novembre, 1836.

Monsieur,

LE Soussigné a l'honneur de vous informer d'avoir fait connaître à ce Comité Consulaire de Santé, l'intention du Capitaine Warren à l'objet de partir en observation pour Alexandrette, suivi du gardien de santé qui est actuellement à son bord. Le Comité Consulaire, à la pluralité des voix, a décidé de ne pas le lui accorder, attendu que dans les précédentes assemblées il a été décrété, qu'aucun bâtiment atteint de peste, ou suspect (comme il a été déclaré celui-ci par le rapport de M. le Médecin de la santé) ne peut se mettre à la voile pores les côtes de la Syrie, sans avoir pris l'entrée.

J'ai l'honneur, &c.
(Signé) SCOPINICH.

Inclosure 4 in No. 8.

Report of the Inspector of Health concerning Captain Warren.

Office de Santé séant à Beyrout.
Beyrout, le 12 Novembre, 1836.

RAPPORT de l'Inspecteur de Santé, à l'égard du Capitaine Warren, commandant le brick Anglais nommé "Hebe."

Ayant été informé de la mort d'un matelot appartenant à l'équipage du Capitaine Warren, Anglais, arrivé la nuit du 5 au 6 courant, ancré depuis dix-sept jours en cette rade, à bord duquel, pendant son voyage d'Alexandrette à Beyrout, il était mort un autre individu, je ne négligeai pas d'envoyer le docteur sanitaire à son bord pour visiter ce dernier cadavre, et d'après le rapport du dit médecin, il s'en suivit que la mort du défunt en question avait été suspecte de peste.

Je fis mon rapport à Monsieur le Président du Comité Consulaire, et il m'ordonna que le cadavre susdit devait être enseveli dans le lazaret, ce qui a été exécuté sur-le-champ; et l'on mit après un gardien à bord du dit capitaine,

en l'assujettissant à l'observation de sept jours, pendant lesquels, n'y ayant été rien de nouveau, il aurait été admis de rechef à l'entrée, et que malgré cette observation on lui accordait d'embarquer les denrées qu'il devait charger ici; moyennant les formalités réquises par la santé.

Je ne manquai pas non plus de faire connaître au Capitaine Warren, avec une lettre officielle, les dispositions du comité à son égard, dont la copie est déposée dans cet office sanitaire.

Le jour suivant, d'après la demande de Monsieur Black, négociant demeurant en cette ville, chargé par le capitaine de supplier le comité à l'objet d'obtenir la permission de laisser partir en contumace le dit capitaine pour Alexandrette, avec le gardien qui existait et qui existe à son bord, et écouler ainsi les jours d'observation qu'on lui avait désignés, le respectable comité a décidé, à la pluralité des voix, de ne pouvoir point acquiescer à la demande de Mr. Black, parceque dans les précédentes assemblées on avait décrêté que tout bâtiment atteint de peste, ou suspect, ne put point partir pour les côtes de la Syrie, sans avoir préalablement pris l'entrée; à tel effet j'informai officiellement Mr. Black de ces dispositions.

Pendant que l'on était ainsi occupé, le Capitaine Warren avait déjà fait connaître à quelque individu, qu'il n'entendait nullement de se soumettre aux dispositions qui lui avaient été imposées, et qu'il se mettrait à la voile sans prendre l'entrée.

Lorsque le rapport de cet aveu parvint jusqu'à moi, je n'étais plus en tems d'y réparer; je me contentai de donner au gardien qui est maintenant à son bord, une copie de la lettre écrite à Mr. Black, en l'adressant à tous les gouverneurs et consuls Anglais des villes de la côte de la Syrie, en ordonnant au dit gardien, que si le capitaine osait vouloir partir sans en avertir l'Office de Santé, et par conséquent, sans patente, de ne pas omettre et négliger d'en prévenir en tems les susdits gouverneurs et consuls, partout où il aborderait, en leur observant, en outre, les dispositions réquises et décrêtées à l'égard du dit capitaine par le comité.

En effet, avec étonnement et sans égard aux lois sanitaires, il se mit à la voile la nuit du 9 au 10 courant.

C'est tout ce que j'ai l'honneur d'exposer quant au Capitaine Warren, au respectable comité, en vous suppliant, messieurs, de prendre en considération le rapport ci-dessus, et de donner les dispositions qu'ils croiront et jugeront nécessaire au cas dont il est question.

L'Inspecteur,
(Signé) SCOPINICH.

No. 9.

Mr. Consul Moore to Mr. Bidwell.—(Received February 27.)

(Extract.) *Beyrout, January 6, 1837.*

I REGRET to have to communicate to you, Sir, that the plague has been introduced into the lazaretto of this city by a vessel which arrived from Constantinople on the 24th ultimo, and that four deaths have occurred. Likewise, that eight individuals have been brought from a village on Mount Lebanon (eight hours distant) infected with plague, and that eleven (total) deaths have taken place.

The health of the city and immediate neighbourhood is nevertheless good, and free from suspicion of plague.

I beg leave to inclose an official report on the subject.

Inclosure in No. 9.

Official Report of the Public Health at Beyrout.

LA Peste a éclaté dans ce lazaret provenant du village d'Alelie où il y eut six morts de peste dans le village même.

Morts de Peste provenant du dit Village.

1836.	1 Décembre	1	soldat gardien aux pestiférés.
	10 „	1	idem. idem.
	18 „	1	Druse appartenant au village même.
		3	

D'Alexandrie et Damiette.

	19 „	1	Portefaix aux marchandises de Damiette.
	„		idem. idem. idem.
		3	

De Constantinople.

Peste introduite par un brig Ottoman, dans le trajet duquel moururent six personnes.

Au Lazaret.

1837.	1 Janvier.	1	Femme Russe.
	2 „	1	Femme „
	4 „	1	Russe
	5 „	2	Hommes
		5	

Total morts de Peste, 11.

La santé publique de la ville et ses environs les plus proches, est bonne et sans le moindre soupçon de contagion, et au village d'Alelie depuis plus de quarante jours, il n'y eut aucun cas de peste.

Le susdit village est toutefois environné par le cordon sanitaire, y ayant opéré tous les soins nécessaires pour le purger.

Le village de Rendin-Lax est même environné comme dessus; les habitans sont sains, à l'exception de ces huit individus qui se trouvent maintenant au lazaret.

Au lazaret de Beyrout il y a les susdits huit pestiférés.

Il y a même quatre pestiférés de ceux de Constantinople.

Un portefaix atteint de peste éclatée dans les marchandises provenant d'Alexandrie.

L'Inspecteur,
(L.S.) SCOPINICH.

No. 10.

Colonel Campbell to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received February 27.)

(Extract.) *Cairo, January 14, 1837.*

HEREWITH I have the honour to transmit to your Lordship the copy of an official letter from Mr. Consul Moore, of Beyrout, forwarding to me the copy of a protest from some British merchants there, against the quarantine regulations, and also the reply of Mr. Moore to those merchants.

I now proceed to detail to your Lordship the origin of the duties now protested against by the merchants in Beyrout, and by which your Lordship will perceive, that it is not the Pasha, but the Consular Corps and some leading European merchants in Alexandria, who have suggested them.

About three years before my arrival in this country, the Pasha proposed to the Consular Corps in Alexandria the establishment of a Board of Health,

to take measures to keep out the plague from Egypt. The Consuls met, and proposed to the Pasha to build a lazaretto outside of the city of Alexandria, which he has done at a very great expense, and it is capable of containing 2,500 persons. He has also built, at a considerable expense, a building in each of the two harbours, where the people of suspected vessels, and of those in observation, come to purchase provisions, and to see their friends, &c.

The Consular Corps, with the view of better consulting mercantile interests, associated to their labours some of the principal European merchants; and, amongst others, a highly respectable British merchant, Mr. Harris. These gentlemen were of opinion, that, as one or more guardians from the Health Office must necessarily be sent on board of every vessel in observation, or in quarantine, it was but fair that such vessels should contribute towards the support of such persons.

This was carried into effect in Alexandria, and not a complaint has been heard there.

When a lazaretto was established at Beyrout, were the Consuls are dependent on their Consuls-Generals in Egypt, the Board in Alexandria became the Central Board, and the quarantine laws in force there, were of course, ordered to be executed in Beyrout.

I may also remark, that the annual expenses of the Pasha for these establishments are very considerable, and so far is the Pasha from interfering, that although the officers are all paid by him, the nomination of them, and the quota of salary, rests entirely with the Consular Board of Health.

I have further to remark, that there are now in quarantine at Beyrout two vessels, with pilgrims and the plague on board; and if there were not a Health Establishment there, it would be impossible to say when and where its ravages would end.

The French Consul-General has lately received an ordonnance of the King on the subject of quarantine.

Inclosure in No. 10.

Mr. Consul Moore to Colonel Campbell.

Sir, *Beyrout, December* 19, 1836.

I HAVE the honour to lay before you copy of a letter addressed to me by the British merchants and traders of Beyrout, containing their protest against the rates fixed in the tariff transmitted by the Board of Health of Alexandria to that of this place, with my reply.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) N. MOORE.

Sub-Inclosure 1 in No. 10

Messrs. Clegg and Christie, Black and Co., and others, to Mr. Consul Moore.

Sir, *Beyrout, December* 15, 1836.

A CIRCULAR issued from the Board of Health of this place, dated the 2nd instant, announces that some sanitary regulations received from the Board of Health at Alexandria, are to be fully adopted at this place.

And it is evident it is intended, amongst other things, to render heavier the quarantine charges, both on vessels, merchandise, and groups, coming here from other ports of Turkey. For in a tariff accompanying the regulations referred to, which is to be seen ot the Health Office, it is stated—

Ships of fifty tons' burden and upwards are to pay 12 piastres per day.

Ships under fifty tons' burden and upwards are to pay 6 piastres per day.

Susceptible goods are to pay 2 per cent. on valuation.

Not susceptible goods are to pay ½ per cent. on valuation.

Groups of specie, 4 piastres each.

Raw metals, 4 piastres every 100 pieces.

By this we are to conclude, that whilst we are to enjoy, according to the spirit of our treaties with the Ottoman Porte, the privilege of our vessels being exempted from all tonnage duty, and the marchandise we receive from other ports of Turkey, accompanied by teskérés or rafties, being exempt from any custom duty, we should tacitly be paying thus, (if these new regulations are put into execution,) a custom duty on specie, and a double custom duty on Turkish productions.

We therefore beg to observe, we find no such words as "quarantine dues" existing in any treaty entered into between any of the Sultans and any of our Ambassadors, since the foundation of the Ottoman Empire.

That already our trade with different ports of Turkey has suffered and declined, since the establishment of the quarantine.

And should these dues, such as they have already been hitherto, not be sufficient to pay the expenses of the quarantine establishment, and should it be impracticable to conduct the said establishment upon a more economical plan, we conceive that the Local Government should bear the payment of the expenses over the receipts, since the chief object of the establishment is the preservation of His Highness the Viceroy's soldiery from plague.

That, under the above circumstances, we feel it our imperative duty, for the protection of our trade with Turkey, to hand you the following protest to be communicated to the parties concerned.

PROTEST.

We, the Undersigned, hereby protest against all impositions, restrictions, charges, or dues, of whatever name, being laid upon our trade with the ports of Turkey, either upon vessels or merchandize, as being contrary to all existing treaties between our Government and the Ottoman Porte, and hereby declare that we will not pay any such charge, dues, or imposition, &c., whatever, but such as at present exist in the tariff of duties existing betwixt the the Ottoman Porte and our own Government, unless the said imposition, charges, dues, &c., shall have the sanction of our own Government.

(Signed) Pro Clegg & Christie,
H. Heald.
Wm. & Robt. Black & Co.
William Riddell.
Pro Kilbee, Heugh & Co.
Wm. R. Lancaster.
G. Chasseaud.
F Bossio.
Gn. Fabri.

Sub-Inclosure 2 in No. 10.

Mr. Moore to Messrs. Clegg & Christie, Black & Co., and others.

Gentlemen, *Beyrout, December* 19, 1836.

I RECEIVED your letter of the 15th instant, having reference to a circular from the Board of Health at Beyrout, and protesting against the rates fixed by a tariff appended to the sanitary regulations transmitted to them by the Central Committee at Alexandria.

I have to acquaint you that I have laid your above letter to me before His Majesty's Agent and Consul-General in Egypt.

I remain, &c.,
(Signed) N. MOORE

No. 11.

Mr. Pro-Consul Werry to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received May 24.)

(Extract.) *Aleppo, April 20, 1837.*

THE plague has eventually manifested itself in twenty-four cases at Adana, and a quarantine station has been established between Byass and Alexandretta, on everything entering this district from the intermediary and Adana.

No. 12.

Mr. Vice-Consul Sloane to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received May 24.)

My Lord, *Alexandria, April 27, 1837.*

I HAVE the honour to report to your Lordship, that, since 1836, the health of this place has continued much on the same footing, namely: that the country is not completely free of the plague of 1834 and 1835, as, occasional, though isolated cases, have occurred at short intervals.

The only occurrence which caused some uneasiness was a partial developement of the disease, towards the middle of March, at Mansoura, a large town on the Damietta branch of the Nile. The Board of Health immediately adopted the same measures which had proved so efficacious at Damietta; and I have much pleasure in informing your Lordship, that, in this instance also, their success appears unquestionable.

The public health at Cairo, as well as the rest of Egypt, is satisfactory; and it is considered that the efforts of the Quarantine Department, in confining the plague imported from Constantinople within the walls of the lazaretto, and destroy its contagious principle, have proved equally successful.

I regret, however, to inform your Lordship, that the plague has appeared in the district of Adana, and that some cases are even reported to have occurred in the north of Syria. It is supposed to have been introduced by the overland trade from Asia Minor. Such being the case, and considering the impossibility of preventing the communications between the infected places and the rest of Syria, this Government has determined to esrablish sanitary officers on the Isthmus of Suez, with the view of impeding its propagation into Egypt. Medical officers have already been sent on the spot to examine the localities, and make such arrangements as they may deem best suited to the object in view, as well as to the better accommodation of the persons who may have to perform quarantine at El-Arish, the principal station of the isthmus.

I al o regret to report to your Lordship, that Thomas Griffiths, a seaman of the British ship "Bristol," of London, James Isaak Riches, master, was landed at the hospital on the 18th instant. Doctor Laidlaw, immediately conceiving that he was ill with the plague, ordered him to be kept separate, and reported the suspicion to the Board of Health. On the next morning the medical gentlemen of the Board having ascertained the existence of that dreadful malady, Griffith was removed to the lazaretto, where, I am glad to add, he is now getting a little better, and great hopes are entertained of his recovery.

The ship "Bristol" is loading cotton for Liverpool; she had, on the 19th instant, about 1500 bales already stowed, and those, according to the practice here, are not to be re-landed for purification. The vessel is merely subjected to a quarantine of observation of eleven days, as she last came from England with a cargo of coals, and no suspicion can be entertained of a fresh importation of foreign plague through her. She will then take in the remainder of her cargo, and proceed direct on her voyage to Liverpool.

I have .&c.,

(Signed) CHARLES SLOANE.

No. 13.

Mr. Pro-Consul Werry to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received July 27.)

(Extract.) *Aleppo, May 20, 1837.*

THE plague in the Adana district continues; it has extended: at Tarsus, on an average about ten cases occur daily, and at Adana about fifteen among the troops, and twenty-five among the inhabitants.

The quarantine stations established to prevent its introduction into the Aleppo district are at Byass and Beylan. It is reported that the sanitary measures taken by the Government in the Adana district, the consequent want of provisions, together with the plague, has occasioned much discontent and distress among the population, and even a resistance to the Government.

No. 14.

Mr. Pro-Consul Werry to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received July 27.)

My Lord, *Aleppo, June 17, 1837.*

I HAVE the honour to inclose, for your Lordship's information, copy of a despatch I addressed this day to Lord Ponsonby.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) N. W. WERRY.

Inclosure in No. 14.

Mr. Pro-Consul Werry to Lord Ponsonby.

(Extract.) *Aleppo, June 17, 1837.*

THE plague which may be considered to have decreased at Adana and Tarsus, has extended along the range of the Taurus to Byass, and it is said across the mountains to the north of this place, from which it is now only intercepted by the Killis mountains. This sickness, and the measures taken to prevent its extending, has produced great distress and even irritation in the Adana district, which, conjointly with the rebellious spirit of the Turcoman population bordering the Taurus, has demanded the greatest vigilance and attention of the Government, and the Egyptian troops have been constantly on the alert at different points; but I believe that insurrection is now suppressed. The population is, however, still suffering from plague and privations of different kinds.

A quarantine station of forty-one days is established at Byass, one of twelve days at Beylan, and two of twenty-one days on the North Eastern Frontier, to intercept the communication from Marash, Bir, and the Desert.

The cholera is stated to be at Damascus, brought there by the Persian pilgrims from Mecca.

No. 15.

Mr. Pro-Consul Werry to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received August 17.)

(Extract.) *Aleppo, July 18, 1837.*

I AM sorry to inform your Lordship that the cholera has spread itself in every direction in the Pashalic of Aleppo. In this city, for about twenty-five days, and probably long before, it has existed, but as yet, not with intensity, the cases varying from four to fifteen per day. It is supposed to have been disseminated here by the Persian pilgrims from Mecca. It has raged with

great violence at Hammah, and Dyssir Sogh to Antioch, all on the Orontes, on which line of country it has rapidly spread. I hear from our Governor, that it has even reached Karpout, where it has done much mischief, though I have no positive accounts that it has shown itself on this NN.E. frontier to Bir, Orfa, and Diarbekir, which however, is probable, as the pilgrims have taken every route, and, I dare say, have carried with them the epidemic atmosphere, if it is not contagious; and it is much to be apprehended that it will travel to every part and point of Asia Minor. Aleppo is shut up, and every kind of interest is in an extreme suffering state.

The plague at Adana has sensibly declined. I have no advices that the cholera has penetrated that district, though the troops performing quarantine at the Byass station, on their return from the Taurus, are falling thirty to fifty per day of dysentery, or a disease not far removed from cholera. The Board of Health here received information, before they reached Byass, that the disease was to the same extent, and stated as cholera. Our Vice-Consul at Alexandretta states it to be dysentery, and that none of the population or attendants are attacked with it.

The Egyptian Government in Syria seems chiefly occupied with the sanitary measures against the plague and cholera, more immediately for the preservation of the troops, who in all the positions are placed in quarantine, and are under strict surveillance. The land lazerettoes and quarantine stations, though having on the whole produced salutary effects, are very ineffective, as might have been expected from the want of proper persons to superintend such establishments and regulations, and the Mahomedan population being adverse to such measures, which baffle every exertion of the Government and Board of Health.

No. 16.

Colonel Campbell to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received December 4.)

(Extract.) *Alexandria, November 7, 1837.*

IBRAHIM PASHA arrived here from Cairo on the morning of the 25th ultimo, and left the same day for Acre in Syria, on board of the Egyptian steamer "Nile."

He sent to me, as President of the Board of Health, to request that I would permit him to be accompanied by a Medical Officer, and some "Gardiens" of the Quarantine Establishment here, as he was desirous of performing his quarantine on board of the "Nile;" this of course was granted, and I gave the necessary instructions to those persons, and also wrote to the Board of Health in Syria.

It is with sincere pleasure that I state that Egypt is now free from plague, as forty days had expired, on the 30th ultimo, without a single case.

In consequence I officially communicated the circumstance, as President of the Board of Health, to this Government and to the different Consuls-General and Consuls here, authorizing them to issue bills of health to the vessels of their respective nations; and I have also made similar communication to the Boards of Health of Beyrout, of Jaffa, and of Candia.

I have herewith the honour to inclose to your Lordship translation of the official notice issued by me on this subject.

No clean bills of health had been issued in Egypt until now, since the month of July, 1834; and I trust that the exertions of the Board of Health here, which is composed of the Consuls-General of Austria, Russia, Spain and Greece, and myself, will be successful in keeping this country free of that dreadful scourge. Great vigilance is however necessary, owing to the numerous pilgrims who resort here, on route for Mecca and Medina, from Constantinople, Smyrna, and from all parts of Turkey and Russia, where there are Mussulmans; and there are sometimes as many as 3000 pilgrims in the lazaretto here, and of course numerous cases of plague occasionally occur among those pilgrims.

The measures taken by the Board of Health require therefore to be strict and severe, but the Pasha leaves the whole affair in the hands of the Consular

Board of Health, and not only puts in force, and causes to be carried into execution, every measure ordered by the Board, but he moreover supplies, without ever making any difficulty, all the funds required by the Board for the service of the lazaretto, and which is very costly from the great number of Europeans employed in that service.

A considerable number of Mussulman pilgrims continue to arrive here, from all parts of Mecca, but Egypt is at present entirely free from plague and cholera, and the public health now presents the best possible appearance.

Inclosure in No. 16.

Notice from the President of the Board of Health at Alexandria.

Consular Committee of Health in Egypt,
(Translation.) *Alexandria, October* 31, 1837.

THE Undersigned, Her Britannic Majesty's Agent and Consul-General, has the pleasure, as President for the month of the Consular Board of Health, to announce to the commerce and to the navigation, that at the expiration of the present month, the period of forty days has passed, during which there has not been any case of plague, either in this city or in the surrounding country, and that in consequence from to-morrow, the 1st of November, clean bills of public health will be issued by the Board of Health.

(Signed) PATRICK CAMPBELL.

No. 17.

Mr. Pro-Consul Werry to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received March 29.)

(Extract) *Aleppo, February* 10, 1838.

I TAKE the liberty to inform your Lordship, that since the date of my despatch to the Ambassador, Mr. Hagee, the medical doctor, who was ordered by the Government to proceed to Aintab and verify the report of the plague having manifested itself in that direction, returned here the day before yesterday. Mr. Hagee informs me that the plague really exists in four villages, at about six hours' distance on the other side of Aintab north; but that he has placed quarantine stations, and taken such strong measures, which, if the Government cause to be rigorously attended to, will prevent the disease making any further progress. With this exception, I am happy to be able to inform your Lordship that every part of this Consular district is in a healthy and tranquil state.

No. 18.

Mr. Consul Thurburn to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received June 17.)

My Lord, *Alexandria, April* 26, 1838.

I HAVE the honour to state for your Lordship's information, that on the 29th ultimo, the medical officers of the Board of Health reported a case of plague on board one of his Highness's line-of-battle ships, which terminated fatally the same day.

No other case was ascertained till the 5th instant, when three of the Government workmen, residing in the naval arsenal were attacked, and a servant of the naval hospital was reported dead of the same disease. Since that time an Arab servant in the house of a European, and a European mechanic, with several other natives, in different parts of the town, as well as Arab seamen, workmen, and convicts in the arsenal, have appeared in the list

of "attacked with plague." From the 29th ultimo to this day, inclusively, the total number of attacked is nineteen, of whom twelve appear to have died.

The Board of Health, acting on the principle that the plague is contagious, has adopted the usual precaution of secluding such persons as are ascertained to have that disease, and subjecting them to a quarantine of thirty-one days. The serious inconvenience to which families are exposed by the enforcement of these measures, has a tendency to make the inhabitants conceal their sick. On the 23rd instant, the body of an Arab woman, dead of the plague, was found near one of the gates of the town, and had apparently been placed there by her relatives, in order to save themselves from the effect of the quarantine restrictions. So many cases of the same description occurred in the plague of 1834—1835, and so many bodies were buried by the Arab population in their houses, from similar motives, that the Government, perceiving the inefficacy of the measures resorted to for checking the progress of the malady, and apprehending some serious epidemic from the decomposition of those bodies, during the summer season, was under the necessity of suspending altogether the sanitary regulations within the town of Alexandria.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) R. THURBURN.

No. 19.

Mr. Consul Moore to Mr. Bidwell.—(Received June 17.)

Sir, *Beyrout, May 12, 1838.*

I HAVE the honour to acquaint you that the Health Department in Beyrout has received information of the plague having broken out at Jaffa and Jerusalem. It also exists in a village called Ilsofsafy, near Tripoli.

A cordon has been established at Jaffa, and health officers have likewise been despatched to the other points where the malady exists, with a view to making the necessary arrangements for checking its progress.

In the lazaretto of this place some cases have occurred; but the city and suburbs enjoy perfect health.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) N. MOORE.

No. 20.

Mr. Consul Thurburn to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received June 17.)

My Lord, *Alexandria, May 22, 1838.*

I HAVE the honour to continue to your Lordship my report on the progress of the plague.

Since the 27th ultimo, up to yesterday, both days included, being a period of twenty-five days, the number of attacked, according to the bulletins of the Board of Health, is thirty-six, and of dead from plague, twenty. The proportion of deaths to recoveries cannot however be ascertained from this statement, as, for the reasons stated in my despatch of the 26th ultimo, on the same subject, many cases of plague are not reported to the health officers till after death, which increase the apparent proportion of deaths to the recoveries. The disease has appeared more or less in every quarter of the town, but there has been a greater number of cases on board the Pasha's ships, and among the workmen in the Naval Arsenal. On the 12th instant, a sailor was attacked on board a Sardinian vessel; and on the 18th, a European woman in the house of the Sardinian Consul-General. No other European has been attacked since my previous report, and neither of these two last cases has hitherto been followed by any sickness among the persons in immediate communication with them.

It does not appear that any suspicion of plague exists in any other part of Egypt.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) R. THURBURN.

No. 21.

Mr. Consul Moore to Mr. Bidwell.—(Received July 17.)

Sir, *Beyrout, June 7, 1838.*

WITH reference to my despatch of the 12th ultimo, acquainting you with the appearance of the plague at Jaffa, and other places within this Consulate, it is with regret that I have now the honour to inform you that the malady has also manifested itself in this city.

About the 17th ultimo, eight cases were ascertained to have occurred. Since that time, twenty-four persons have been attacked in the town and suburbs, and the total number of deaths is twelve.

Proper precautions to prevent the propagation of the plague have been taken by the Health Department of Beyrout, by establishing cordons and other means; and I trust the desired object will be effected.

I have, &c.
(Signed) N. MOOR

No. 22.

Mr. Consul Thurburn to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received July 17.)

My Lord, *Alexandria, June 16, 1838.*

I HAVE the honour to inform your Lordship that since my last report, under date 22nd ultimo, the plague has continued in the town of Alexandria, without any sensible increase of intensity, the number of individuals attacked according to the daily bulletins of the Board of Health between the 22nd ultimo and this day inclusively, being forty-three, and of dead, eighteen. The general mortality has, however, increased, though not materially, and a few cases of spasmodic cholera have also occurred during that period.

Considerable mortality prevailed at Cairo, during the last month, from typhus, and particularly among the troops, but that city, as well as the rest of the country, is reported to be free from plague.

On the 31st of March, a disease broke out at Jaffa, with some alarming symptoms, and seven persons who were attacked with it between that date and the 19th of April was reported to have died, but the physician of the lazaretto there did not consider the disease as possessing the character of plague. It appears, however, to have been subsequently recognized as such, but had ceased on the 5th instant, after attacking about sixty persons.

The plague has manifested itself with considerable virulence at Jerusalem, where, from its commencement, the date of which is not mentioned, up to the 31st of May, the mortality was estimated at 200, according to the report of a medical officer sent from hence to examine into the state of the public health at that place and Jaffa. Several Greek convents at Jerusalem had been visited by the disease, and eighteen monks, composing the entire fraternity of the Abyssinian convent there are stated to have fallen victims to it.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) R. THURBURN.

No. 23.

Mr. Consul Thurburn to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received August 14.)

My Lord, *Alexandria, July 17, 1838.*

DURING the last thirty days that have intervened since my communication to your Lordship of the 16th ultimo, forty cases of plague, and twenty deaths from that disease, have been reported, in various quarters of the town, by the bulletins of the Health Office. The general mortality is however less than it was a month ago.

The Board of Health has continued to adopt the usual precautions suggested by the belief in the contagious nature of the plague, but the disease has nevertheless observed the same regular course since its first appearance about three and a half months ago, without any remarkable increase or diminution; and the season is now arrived when it generally ceases as an epidemic.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) R. THURBURN.

No. 24.

Mr. Consul Young to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received April 13.)

(Extract.) *Jaffa, March 4, 1839.*

MY quarantine of twenty-one days expired on the 24th ultimo, but as the gates of Jerusalem still continued closed, in consequence of the plague, I have thought it prudent to wait a few days longer before I enter.

I regret to inform your Lordship that the plague is spreading among the villages, and that I have reported to me the names of ten villages in the immediate vicinity of Jerusalem, where it has made its appearance, though in the city itself it is said to be diminishing. The inhabitants are, however, suffering the greatest privations, for none are allowed to pass out of the gates without performing eighteen days' quarantine, and provisions are in consequence very expensive and difficult to obtain. Trade is at a stand still, and the influx of pilgrims, as compared with previous years, is said to be very small.

No. 25.

Mr. Consul Werry to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received July 5.)

(Extract.) *Damascus, June 7, 1839.*

THE plague has spread from the south to the Naplouse mountains, and to the villages to the south of Damascus a few hours distant. Here some cases have occurred, and two or three are daily announced; precautions are taking to prevent its propagation. It is not likely to do much mischief; its character is reported mild and languid; the season is also well advanced, and it is therefore hoped not to be of long duration.

No. 26.

Colonel Campbell to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received July 5.)

(Extract.) *Alexandria, June 13, 1839.*

I MUST refer your Lordship to my previous despatches, as connected with the establishment of quarantine at Beyrout. Your Lordship will see that the quarantine dues are levied on a tariff which was fixed by the European Consuls aided by two merchants, and with which Mehemet Ali has never interfered; and, indeed, so far from the establishment being a source of profit to him, he is at a considerable yearly expense for its support.

I have now the honour to transmit to your Lordship the copy of a letter

from the quarantine office at Beyrout, dated 11th February, 1838, to Mr. Consul Moore, by which your Lordship will perceive that due notice of the tariff was given. My decisions on cases of appeal to me, are founded not only on the general circumstances of each case, and on this document, but also on the fact that the quarantine dues were sanctioned in some measure by your Lordship in your reply to my despatch of 16th October, 1835. Those tariffs have been sanctioned by every other Government, and in Beyrout alone has any difficulty been raised on this point. No British merchant here has ever questioned the justice of those dues.

I have further the honour to transmit to your Lordship translation of a letter from the Board of Health here, calling on me to give force in Beyrout to their decree.

Inclosure 1 in No. 26.

The Inspector of Health at Beyrout to Mr. Consul Moore.

Administration Sanitaire de Beyrout.

Monsieur le Consul, *Beyrout, le* 13 *Février*, 1838.

J'AI l'honneur de vous donner avis que Son Excellence Mahmoud Bey, capitaine de vaisseau, et Gouverneur de cette ville, vient de recevoir l'ordre de Son Altesse Ibrahim Pacha, de faire mettre en exécution par cette administration sanitaire le tarif des quarantaines à faire tant par les passagers, marchandises, navires, &c., qui se perçoivent à Alexandrie.

C'est pourquoi je m'empresse de vous prévenir que cet ordre sera mis en vigueur à partir de ce jour.

J'ai l'honneur, &c.,
(Signé) SCOPINICH.

Inclosure 2 in No. 26.

The President of the Board of Health of Alexandria to Colonel Campbell.

Consular Committee of the Board of Health in Egypt,

Sir, *Alexandria, March* 5, 1839.

EVER since the 9th of January, 1838, the Committee, of which you were a distinguished member, being willing to relieve commerce from the weight which it seemed to labour under, owing to the duties which were till then exacted by the Sanitary Establishment, on grains arriving in vessels subject to quarantine, which duties amounted to half per cent. on the valuation, had made arrangements that such duties should be reduced, for the fnture, to twenty paras per ardeb.

The Sanitary Administration at Beyrout was accordingly directed to conform to the new tariff, and having taken into consideration the differences existing between the Egyptian weights and measures, and those of Syria, it was established that every ardeb of rice equal to 225 okes, should pay one piastre, and every ardeb of all other grain whatsoever, equal to five kilos of Constantinople. should pay twenty paras.

But the said Administration in putting these our instructions into execution, found itself opposed by some of the merchants of the nation whereof you are the honourable representative.

It is therefore necessary to beg on the part of the preceding committee, that you will use your authority to the end that the said tariff should be conformed to by Her Britannic Majesty's subjects, and those who objected to conform thereto, should be desired to pay the duties which the Sanitary Administration at Beyrout claims on the grains received by them from quarantine.

In the expectation of a prompt and favourable result, the Undersigned has, &c.

(Signed) CAMPS Y'SOLER,
Spanish Consul-General and Commissary Permanent.

No. 27.

Mr. Consul Young to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received August 29.)

(Extract.) *Jerusalem, July* 24, 1839.

THE plague still continues with us, contrary to the experience of all previous years. It is, however. I am happy to say, not so fatal in its attacks as it was two months back. Notwithstanding all the precautions of the Latin Convent, yesterday one of the monks was declared to have it; it has in consequence thrown them into considerable consternation lest others may be seized. This disease has been peculiarly fatal to young people from thirty years of age and under, and also to infants.

The quarantine regulations have been removed from this neighbourhood.

We have still a quarantine of seven days at Mount Carmel, in passing by land northward; and in passing by sea, from Jaffa to Beyrout, seventeen days are required.

No. 28.

Colonel Hodges to Mr. Bidwell.—(Received February 28.)

(Extract.) *Alexandria, February* 6, 1840.

I HAVE the honour to inclose you copies of letters addressed to me by his Excellency Boghos Bey, as well as a Code of Regulations lately prescribed by Mehemet Ali, for the formation of a Board of Health, in lieu of that lately abolished, consisting of the Consuls-General and Consuls residing in Alexandria.

The quarantine being now brought before me in an official shape, as will appear by the inclosed letter from Mr. Consul Larking, I submit the question for the consideration of Viscount Palmerston, requesting that you will be pleased to furnish me with the instructions for my future guidance on the subject.

I had occasion to see Boghos Bey yesterday, when after conversing on other business, he incidentally touched upon the subject of the new quarantine regulations. His Excellency assured me of his willingness to use his best efforts in obviating difficulties, and proposed that I should suggest some plan by which existing evils might be remedied. I pointed out to his Excellency the impropriety of the Pasha nominating a British subject one of the Commissioners at this place, and that I should consider it my duty to forbid any Captain of a merchant-ship giving up his bill of health to any authority but that of Her Majesty's Consul, until I received instructions from Her Majesty's Government on the subject; but that I conceived all difficulties could be obviated by the Pasha's pursuing the same plan as that adopted by the Sublime Porte, in requesting the Agents of each of the commercial Powers to depute some individual to form part of the Board of Health, and thereby watch over the interests of the subjects of their respective nations; to this Boghos Bey partly assented, and assured me that he should speak to the Pasha on the subject. But as the Pasha may persist in his proposed plan, I have to request to be furnished, as soon as possible, with instructions for my guidance on this question.

Inclosure 1 in No. 28.

The Consuls-General at Alexandria to Boghos Bey.

Alexandrie, le 4 *Janvier,* 1840.

LES Soussignés, Consuls-Généraux, ont reçu communication de la lettre que Son Excellence Boghos Bey a adressée au Comité Sanitaire, pour les remercier des soins qu'ils ont donnés à l'administration sanitaire, et pour les informer de la formation d'un nouveau comité constitué sans leur concours.

Les Soussignés ne peuvent pas reconnaître le mesure que le gouvernement local vient de présenter, et croyent devoir prévenir Son Excellence Boghos Bey, qu'ils ne pourront en aucun cas admettre un Comité Sanitaire dans lequel ils ne seraient point représentés, leur commerce et leurs nationaux ne pouvant jamais dépendre que de leur propre jurisdiction.

Les Soussignés se réservent de répondre plus explicitement à Son Excellence Boghos Bey aussitôt que les trois membres qu'ils viennent de déléguer pour examiner la question auront présenté leur rapport

Les Soussignés saisissent, &c.,

(Signé) HODGES. A. COCHELET.
P. A. SCHUTZ. BLONDUL VON.
TANTOZZI. P. CERUTI.
DUMREICHER. A. LAURIN.
WAGNER. COMTE DE MEDEM.
JEAN CAMPS.

Inclosure 2 in No. 28.

Boghos Bey to Colonel Hodges.

Alexandrie, le 5 Janvier, 1840.

LE Soussigné s'est empressé de soumettre à Son Altesse le Viceroi la note du 4 de ce mois signée par les Consuls-Généraux, pour servir de réponse à celle qu'il avait été chargé d'adresser au Comité Consulaire de Santé le 29 Décembre dernier.

Son Altesse le Viceroi ayant jugé convenable de lui communiquer ses intentions dans une lettre qu'il lui a écrite de 1 Zilcadé, 1255, le Soussigné se fait un devoir d'en transmettre ci-jointe la traduction à Monsieur le Colonel G. L. Hodges, Agent et Consul-Général de Sa Majesté Britannique, en lui offrant les assurances de sa très haute considération.

(Signé) BOGHOS JOUSSOUF.

Inclosure 3 in No. 28.

Mehemet Ali to Boghos Bey.

(Traduction du Turc.) 1 *Zilcaldé*, 1255.

PAR suite de mon plus grand désir pour la prospérité des pays placés sous mon gouvernement, la conservation et la multiplication de leurs habitans, j'ai renoncé entièrement à mon repos, pour tâcher par tous les moyens possibles d'acquérir les avantages et obtenir les fruits que la civilisation de l'Europe présente. Ayant voulu par conséquent introduire dans ces contrées-ci la quarantaine qui est universellement adoptée contre les maladies contagieuses et épidémiques, et en même tems une des plus bienfaisantes institutions, j'ai fait bâtir le nombre nécessaire de lazarets et d'officiers de santé dans les différens pays.

J'ai eu recours à l'obligeance de Messieurs les Consuls-Généraux résidens à Alexandrie, afin qu'ils voulussent bien prêter leur assistance à l'application et à l'exécution des réglemens sanitaires que sont en vigueur en Europe, et coopérer aussi à fonder sur les meilleurs principes l'administration sanitaire, et j'ai remis à leurs soins un service aussi philantropique.

Grâces au Ciel le service de santé étant partout consolidé comme on pouvait le désirer, j'ai cru qu'il y aurait de la facilité et qu'on ne donnerait plus de la peine à personne, en remerciant Messieurs les Consuls-Généraux pour les services qu'ils ont bien voulu nous rendre, et en confiant le service de la quarantaine à des négocians qui le géreraient chacun à tour de rôle. Je vous avais communiqué le projet il y a huit mois, afin qu'il fût mis en exécution, et j'ai vu dernièrement la traduction de votre lettre de remerciemens adressée au Comité Consulaire de Santé, ainsi que celle de sa réponse. D'après l'esprit de celle-ci, Messieurs les Consuls-Généraux dédaignent ce bon arrangement du service de santé; j'ai eu lieu de m'en étonner, et comme je crois que cela est susceptible d'interprétation, j'ai pris la résolution d'annuller l'institution de santé jusqu'à ma nouvelle disposition, parceque la continuation du comité ne peut plus convenir. Donc à la réception de la présente, et afin que personne n'ignore ce que je viens de vous

signifier ci-dessus, vous en donnerez avis à qui de droit, et vous licencierez tous ceux qui sont attachés au service de la quarantaine, soit inspecteurs, soit commis, soit d'autres employés, tous sans exception, en leur payant ce qui leur est dû.

Inclosure 4 in No 28.

Boghos Bey to Colonel Hodges.

Alexandrie, ce 21 Janvier, 1840.

LE Soussigné ayant reçu de Son Altesse le Viceroi un ordre daté du 17 Zilcadé, 1255, portant le rétablissement de l'Institution Sanitaire, avec injonction de communiquer à Messieurs les Consuls-Généraux les dispositions prises sur ce rapport, et de leur déclarer en même tems que le Gouvernement appréciera toujours leurs conseils si des changemens aux réglemens déjà formés par eux étaient reconnus nécessaires, se trouve flatté de pouvoir leur annoncer cette décision favorable au pays et au commerce. Il croit nécessaire de leur accompagner pour une plus ample intelligence la traduction de l'ordre susmentionné ainsi qu'un exemplaire des dispositions rédigées pour la direction des affaires dépendantes de cette institution.

La présente circulaire étant adressée à Monsieur le Colonel Hodges, Agent et Consul-Général de Sa Majesté Britannique, le Soussigné a l'honneur, &c.

(Signé) BOGHOS JOUSSOUFF.

Inclosure 5 in No. 28.

Mehemet Ali to Boghos Bey.

(Traduction.) 17 *Zilcadé*, 1255.

LA maladie contagieuse venant de se déclarer dans le pays, je pense que toute considération doit être mise de côté pour ne s'occuper que de la santé publique. Vous avez en conséquence à retablir immédiatement l'Institution Sanitaire sur les bases arrêtées il y a peu de tems, sous la gestion des négocians, et donnerez connaissance à tous les Consuls-Généraux des dispositions prises à cet effet, en leur participant que le Gouvernement, loin de vouloir exercer une jurisdiction quelconque sur leurs nationaux, a prescrit l'observance stricte des réglemens de santé formés par eux, et qu'en usant de son droit pour la nomination des Intendans, il a voulu par l'élection des négocians Européens de plusieurs nations, présenter au pays et à l'étranger les meilleurs garanties.

A part le contrôle que Messieurs les Consuls-Généraux exerceront sur cette institution pour ce qui a rapport à leurs nationaux (ce qui sera d'un bon effet pour le public), écrivez leur que le Gouvernement recevra toujours avec plaisir leurs conseils en cette matière pour le cas où l'on jugeat des changemens nécessaires sur ce qui est porté dans les réglemens comme sur ce qui ne l'est pas encore.

Inclosure 6 in No. 28.

Quarantine Regulations established at Alexandria.

Magistrato di Sanitá in Egitto.

IL Sottoscritto, rivestito da Sua Altezza Il Vicere della Presidenza del Magistrato Sanitario, ed in conformità delli pieni poteri avuti sul particolare fa conoscere all' Uffizio Centrale di Sanità, onde esservi registrate, effisse, e communicate in seguito a chi di diritto le seguenti disposizioni:

I. Il Magistrato di Sanità sarà composto oltre al Presidente di sette Intendenti di Sanità, di cui sei saranno eletti, e scelti nel rispettabile Ceto commerciale, ed il settimo sarà di diritto l'Agente del Governo incaricato del potere esecutivo presso il ridetto Magistrato; le loro funzioni sono gratuite.

II. Questi Sette Intendenti s'occuperanno per turno, e due per due nel seguente modo; l'uno di essi sarà Intendente Mensile, e quello che l'avra prece-

duto nelle medesime funzioni sarà Intendente Consultore, e così dovrà continuarsi dietro la tabella che sarà formata in capo dell' anno.

Allorquando un Intendente voglia ritirarsi dopo l'anno trascorso, sarà provvisto alla sua sustituzione: ma se per motivi legittimi qualcuno di essi no potesse esercire nei tempi di sue incombenze, potrà farsi rimpiazzare da un' altro Intendente fra li sette nominati.

III. L'Intendente Mensile spedirà tutti gl' affari correnti, seguendo per cio che concerne le relazioni del Regno coll' Estero, le decisioni del cessato Comitato Consolare di Sanità, valendosi del Segretario esistente all' Uffizio Centrale; Egli spiegherà negli' ordini l'adesione dell' Intendente Consultore, quale sarà tenuto anche di firmarsi in questa qualità se ne fosse richiesto.

Il solo caso di somma urgenza può dispensare l'Intendente Mensile da una tale formalità, ed in allor dovrà far menzione del periculo in mora.

Ogni qual volta vi fosse dissidenza d'opinione tra l'Intendente Mensile, ed il Consultore, caduno di essi scriverà la propria motivata, e l'adozione di una delle due verrà sanzionata dal Presidente coll' apporvi la sua firma, l'altra resterà di niun valore.

IV. Tutte le decisioni del' Intendenti relative al servizio interno, od applicazione di qualsiasi misura generale nei termini dei regolamenti vigenti dovranno essere sottoposte alla sanzione del Presidente per rendersi eseguibili.

V. Ogni tre mesi vi sarà una Seduta Generale ove si prenderanno in considerazione le note di osservazioni per il bene del servizio formate dagl' Intendenti Mensili nell' epoca delle loro funzioni, e scritti in libro apposito, per quei migli oramenti che fossero giudicati opportuni.

Potranno intervenire alle Sedute Generali, assistendovi personalmente, e con voce deliberativa:

1.° Sua Eccellenza il Ministro della Marina;
2.° Il Protomedico di Sua Altezza Il Vicere.

Il Presidente potrà delegare un Vice-Presidente per rappresentarlo nella Seduta Generale, purchè sia scelto tra li sette Intendenti, oppure fra li due personnaggj anzi citati. Le decisioni saranno a maggiorità di voti.

VI. Gl' Impiegati riceveranno la loro nomina sottoscritta dal Presidente, e dalli due Intendenti in funzione, l'uno Mensile, l'altro Consultore; Essi sono rivocabili nella stessa guisa praticata par la loro nomina, mentre pure sono liberi di dare a piacimento la loro demissione.

Sarà tenuto un registro degl' Impiegati, ove gl' Intendenti Mensili scriveranno di loro pugno li meriti e demeriti d'ognuno di essi, acciò siano presi in considerazione i loro servigj, l'abilità, lanzianità ec. nelle promozioni ad impieghi vacanti.

VII. Copia di tutte le disposizioni scritte prese dagl' Intendenti in funzioni, niuna eccettuata, dovrà essere dall' Uffizio Centrale tramandata entro le ventiquattr' ore al Presidente del Magistrato, autenticata dal Segretario, cui incombe sopratutto la regolarità negl' archivj e registrazioni in quel modo che gli sarà prescritto nella prima Seduta Generale.

VIII. Li sette Intendenti eletti pel primo anno, sono li Signori—

TAHIR EFFENDI,
Tenente Colonello, Ispettore Generale di Polizia, Agente incaricato del Potere Esecutivo.
SEID MEHEMET BEDREDDIN,
Negoziante Ottomano.
MICHELE TOSSIZZA,
Negoziante Ellenico.
JULES PASTRE,
Negoziante Francese.
A. C. HARRIS,
Negoziante Inglese.
D. DUMREICHER,
Negoziante Tedesco.
ANNIBALE DE ROSSETTI,
Negoziante Toscano.

Alessandria, li 21 *Gennajo*, 1840.

(Firmato) BOGHOS JOUSSOUF.

(Translation.)

Health Department in Egypt.

THE Undersigned, being appointed by his Highness the Viceroy, President of the Health Department, in conformity with the full powers with which he is invested, hereby communicates the following regulations to the Central Board of Health, that they may be registered, established, and communicated in the proper quarters.

I. The Health Department shall be composed of a President, and seven Intendents, six of whom shall be elected, and chosen from among the respectable merchants, and the seventh shall be, *ex officio*, the agent of the Government, holding the executive powers incident to the department; their duties shall be gratuitous.

II. The seven Intendents shall officiate by turns, two at a time, in the following manner:—one of them shall be Intendent for the month, and the other, who shall have preceded him in the same office, shall be Consulting Intendent; and they shall thus continue in succession according to the list which shall be made out in the beginning of the year.

If an Intendent shall wish to retire after the completion of a year, a successor shall be appointed; but if, from any legitimate cause, any one should be unable to perform his functions during the year, he may be replaced by one of the seven Intendents before named.

III. The Intendent for the month shall dispatch all current business; and in matters that concern the relations of this State with Foreign Powers, he shall follow the decisions of the late Consular Committee of Health, with the aid of the present Secretary of the Central Board. He shall in all documents notify the assent of the Consulting Intendent, who shall also affix his signature as such, if called upon so to do.

The Intendent for the month shall not depart from the above form except in a case of the utmost urgency; and in such case he must notify the danger which would result from delay.

Whenever a difference of opinion shall exist between the Intendent for the month and the Consulting Intendent, each of them shall state his own opinion, one of which shall be sanctioned by the President, who shall attest the same by his signature; the other shall remain without effect.

IV. All decisions of the Intendents relative to internal service, or to the application of any general measure in the term of existing regulations, must have the sanction of the President before they can be put in execution.

V. Every three months there shall be a general meeting, which shall take into consideration any observations noted down for the good of the service by the Intendents for the month during their office, such observations shall be copied into a book prepared for the purpose, in order to carry into effect such improvements as may be deemed proper.

The following persons may be present at the general meetings and partake of its deliberations:

1. His Excellency the Minister of Marine.
2. The Chief Physician of his Highness the Viceroy.

The President may delegate a Vice-President to represent him in the general meeting, who must be chosen from among the seven Intendents, or from the two persons just named. All questions shall be decided by the majority of votes.

VI. All persons employed shall receive their nomination signed by the President, and the two Intendents on duty, the one for the month and the Consulting Intendent. They shall be dismissed by the same manner which appointed them; and shall be at liberty to withdraw from the service if they think proper.

A register shall be kept of the persons employed, in which the Intendents for the month shall write with their own hands the merits and demerits of each person, in order that their services, skill, seniority, &c., may be taken into consideration in cases of promotion to vacant posts.

VII. Copies of all matters written by the Intendents on duty, without exception, shall be transmitted from the Central Board within twenty-four hours to the President of the Department, authenticated by the Secretary, whose duty it

shall be to maintain strict regularity in all minutes and registrations in the manner prescribed at the first general meeting.

VIII. The seven Intendents elected for the first year, are

TAHIR EFFENDI,
Lieut.-Colonel, Inspector-General of Police, Agent charged with Executive Power.
SEID MEHEMET BEDREDDIN,
Ottoman Merchant.
MICHAEL TOSSIZZA,
Greek Merchant.
JULES PASTRE,
French Merchant.
A. C. HARRIS,
English Merchant.
D. DUMREICHER,
German Merchant.
ANNIBAL DE ROSSETTI,
Italian Merchant.

Alexandria, January 21, 1840.

(Signed) BOGHOS JOUSSOUF.

Inclosure 7 in No. 28.

Mr. Consul Larking to Colonel Hodges.

British Consulate,
(Extract.) *Alexandria, Feb.* 4, 1840.

ON the 21st of last month, circulars was issued by his Excellency Boghos Bey, announcing the re-establishment of the Board of Health.

Both as to its regulations, and the members composing it, this Board is precisely the same as the one lately abolished in consequence of the Consuls having refused to allow it the exercise of any authority over the subjects and shipping of their respective Governments.

I have delayed addressing you on this subject till now, in the expectation that the Consular body would have lost no time in protesting against measures, which on a former occasion they considered an encroachment on their own jurisdiction; but as no steps have been taken, I am under the necessity of applying to you for instructions to regulate my conduct in the present crisis.

The power vested in this new Board is the same which was formerly exercised by the one composed of, and under the especial controul of the Consuls.

As regards personal liberty in time of plague, this power is arbitrary, and liable to abuses; it authorizes either the seclusion, or the removal of whole families to the lazaretto, on the suspicion of a case of plague have occurred in their house.

As regards shipping, the power of the Board is objectionable so long as it is unaccountable for its acts to any but the local Government; nothing is easier than to find a flaw in a bill of health, and consequently a motive for putting a vessel into quarantine. Now in a country like this, when the Government and its agents are so mixed up with the trade of the place, the greatest caution ought to be used in granting them a power so easily abused. I should therefore suggest no quarantine on British shipping be recognized, unless sanctioned by the Consulate.

The Board also claims the right of levying quarantine dues.

Soliciting your attention to the above observations, and that you will give me such instructions as the emergency of the case requires, &c.

No. 29.

Mr. Bidwell to Colonel Hodges.

(Extract.) *Foreign Office, March* 28, 1840.

WITH reference to your despatch of the 6th of February last, on the subject of the new code of Quarantine Regulations established in Egypt, I am directed by Viscount Palmerston, to express his approval of your suggestion that the Agents of each of the Commercial Powers resident in Egypt, should nominate some individual to form part of the Board of Health, in order to watch over the interests of their respective nations; and I am to instruct you to make a representation to that effect to the Egyptian Government, in concurrence with such of the Foreign Agents at Alexandria as may be of the same opinion.

If those Foreign Agents should decline to join you in such a representation, you will make the application to the Egyptian Government on the part of Great Britain alone.

No. 30.

Colonel Hodges to Mr. Bidwell.—(Received April 20.)

(Extract.) *Alexandria, March* 21, 1840.

IN reference to my despatch of the 6th February, I have the honour to acquaint you that the Government of this country have come to no definite conclusion regarding the Quarantine Regulations, as alluded to in my above-named despatch.

A Mr. Vinier who holds an important station under Boghos Bey, called upon me officially, and assented to my demands, that the revisiting of British ships, and that the inspection of their papers, should be confided to such persons as I should name; and that no vessels bearing the English flag, or any other flag subject to Great Britain, should be placed in quarantine, without my sanction and approbation.

I have also resisted a right assumed by the Egyptian Government, and practised by them until the present time. It consisted in their placing a cordon of Quarantine officers, around the houses of individuals suspected of plague; or conveying those persons in a plague cart, to a miserable lazaretto, where they are sure to fall a sacrifice to that disease. It is true, that this measure was only resorted to, as regards Maltese and Ionian subjects of the poorer class. But as many instances have occurred which did not justify this measure, I conceived myself authorized to resist it, and to maintain the same privileges for British subjects on land, that had been ceded to me, in respect of vessels entering this harbour.

Her Majesty's Consul and myself are most scrupulous in watching over the health of the subjects of Great Britain in this place.

No. 31.

Mr. Bidwell to Colonel Hodges.

(Extract.) *Foreign Office, May* 4, 1840.

I AM further directed by Viscount Palmerston to express to you his Lordship's approval of the steps taken by you respecting the Quarantine Regulations to be observed in the Port of Alexandria by British vessels; as well as to maintain the same privileges for British subjects on shore that had been conceded in respect of vessels entering the harbour, as reported in your despatch of 21st of March, 1840.

No. 32.

Mr. Consul Werry to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received May 17.)

(Extract.) *Damascus, March 23, 1840.*

THERE have occurred two or three cases of plague in the Military Hospital here, and one or two fresh cases in the city; but it has not the appearance of increasing, under the sanitary measures employed to prevent it. I hear it has greatly subsided in the Haouran district and villages.

No. 33.

Colonel Hodges to Mr. Bidwell.—(Received May 18.)

Sir, *Alexandria, April 20, 1840.*

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch of the 28th ultimo, and in reference to its purport, I beg leave to refer you to my letter of the 21st March, in which you will find that I have reserved to Her Majesty's Consul the sole right of examining the papers, &c. of all vessels bearing the British flag, which may enter this port; and that it is by the Consul's authority such vessels are placed in quarantine, when the justice of the case requires it. The same privilege has been ceded to me as regards British subjects on shore.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) G. LLOYD HODGES.

No. 34.

Mr. Consul Moore to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received May 18.)

(Extract.) *Beyrout, March 27, 1840.*

ACCOUNTS have to-day reached this place from Damascus, that the plague is rapidly spreading in that city; it has infected the garrison. I regret to add, that it has likewise declared itself in the lazaretto here.

No. 35.

Mr. Consul Werry to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received June 10.)

(Extract.) *Damascus, April 24, 1840.*

THE plague has not discontinued here; but it is languid; the cases do not amount to more than five per day, and vary from two to that number. A quarantine station and cordon is about being established a few hours' distant from hence, on the road to Beyrout, which will embarrass the communication between this and that place; and I am not without apprehension, that it may cause some little delay in the transmission of the mails from India, *viâ* the Persian Gulf and Bagdad, unless the plague wears off before the monsoon season.

No. 36.

Colonel Hodges to Mr. Bidwell.—(Received August 26.)

(Extract.) *Alexandria, July* 4, 1840.

IN reference to your despatch of the 4th May last, on the subject of the quarantine regulations at this port, I now inclose, for Viscount Palmerston's information, a copy of the regulations I had entered into with the Egyptian Government.

Inclosure in No. 36.

Quarantine Regulations of the Port of Alexandria.

LES Consulats étrangers qui feraient déclaration au Gouvernement local de vouloir faire acte de jurisdiction en matière sanitaire sur leurs nationaux, désigneraient respectivement l'Officier Consulaire qui serait chargé d'aller prendre les patentes de santé et de faire raisonner les capitaines, selon l'usage, sous le bords des navires; ces officiers devront être exacts à se rendre sous le bord dès l'arrivée d'un navire avant que (faute d'avis en tems opportun) il n'ait des communications dans le port ou avec la terre au détriment public; ils doivent rendre le capitaine responsable des infractions qui peuvent avoir lieu avant le moment où lui et ses gens seront admis en libre pratique. Il serait convenable qu'une déclaration à cet égard fut rendue publique en Chancellerie. Ces officiers pourront se rendre sur le bord des navires introduits dans le Port Vieux avec la chaloupe du Bureau de Santé, qui sera à leur disposition, ou tout autrement; mais quant aux navires introduits dans le Port Neuf, ils seront tenus à n'y aller qu'avec la dite chaloupe; dans l'un comme dans l'autre cas, ils ne doivent recevoir des papiers qu'avec toutes les précautions que les patentes et les dépositions du capitaine peuvent exiger.

Un certificat consulaire sera donné aux Bureaux de Santé des ports respectifs d'après le modèle ci-joint, lequel produira le même effet qu'une patente du dehors; dans le cas que le navire soit soumis à la quarantaine, ce certificat fixera le nombre de jours d'après les dispositions des réglemens en vigueur, lesquels seront suivis aussi pour l'admission en libre pratique.

Si des maisons dans l'intérieur du pays, habitées par des Européens, étaient compromises, le magistrat de Santé (après avoir placé des gardes) en donnera avis au Consul à qui appartient, afin qu'il fasse constater le fait, et autorise les mesures prescrites par les réglemens.

" J'accepte la proposition ci-dessus à l'exception de placer des gardes de Santé, comme il est écrit dans le dernier paragraphe, sans avoir préalablement requis l'autorisation du Consulat, et cela parceque les lois Anglaises en vigueur en Turquie comme en Angleterre, s'y opposent.

(Signé) G. LLOYD HODGES.

Consulat-Général Britannique,
ce 29 Février, 1840.

No. 37.

Mr. Consul Werry to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received April 13.)

(Extract.) *Damascus, February* 20, 1841.

IT is to be apprehended that, by several cases of plague having, at this early part of the season, manifested themselves in this city, the disease may seriously increase;—a calamity deeply to be regretted, among the numerous obstacles and difficulties with which the Government here and the population have to contend. For the present, I see no means adopted, nor any quarantine regulations in preparation, to arrest or alleviate the pending evil.

No. 38.

Mr. Consul Stoddart to Mr. Bidwell.—(Received December 11.)

Her Britannic Majesty's Consulate,
Alexandria, November 22, 1841.

Sir,

ON the 6th instant I received the new quarantine regulations, of which I have the honour to transmit a copy*, along with the tariff of charges. These regulations were put in force immediately, although the Consulates had received no previous notice.

Merchant-vessels with cargo, are to perform fifteen days, and ships of war twelve or seven days' quarantine, according as their bills of health are foul or suspected, and the days of the voyage are not considered in any case.

The new rules being such as are established at Constantinople, are, probably, unobjectionable in principle, I have submitted to Her Majesty's Consul-General, some practical and local considerations which may perhaps require remark.

The most important is the fact, rarely doubted, that plague is produced in Egypt, and not imported; while the reverse seems to be the case at Constantinople.

Quarantine has now been long established here, and yet its tables show, that within the nine months ending with August last, 1,572 cases of plague had become known in Alexandria.

Though quarantine rules which ensure, or seems to ensure, the public health must be respected, their utility disappears, and only their evils remain when the public health has become compromised.

It is desirable, then, to determine whether British vessels arriving with foul or suspected bills of health, but with no sickness on board, shall suffer the losses and inconvenience attending a long quarantine in a port where plague exists, or has existed within thirty days, whether they shall receive guardiani from an infected town.

The "Emmetje" contract packet reached Alexandria, from Beyrout, on the 14th instant, uninformed of the new regulations; she brought the usual bill of health by the British Consul, and not that of the Syrian Health Office. She was therefore subjected to twelve days' quarantine, although her bill of health was clean, and although a case of plague had been declared here only fifteen days before. The passengers of the "Emmetje" were sent to the lazaretto for ten days. The only effect of remonstrance was to reduce the detention of the latter to seven days.

On the 13th instant, the customary permit for sailing was refused to three vessels bound for Malta, on account of their not having bills of health from the Board at Alexandria. Such bills would be unavailing in Europe, and would occasion a useless charge to shipping. Believing that no such right is exercised by the office at Constantinople, I objected to it in these instances, requesting time to obtain instructions. The point was so far yielded, particularly as some other Consulates had remonstrated. I have, however, desired all British vessels proceeding to Ottoman ports, to take patents from the Health Office of this place. Such, I believe, is the arrangement established in Turkey.

In the Commission of Health at Constantinople, a delegate from each European Mission sits and votes, and their presence is found, in many ways, advantageous. No such organization has been established here, although it would check many vexations, and prevent unpleasant discussions.

I have forwarded copies of the quaratine regulations to Her Majesty's Consul-General at Cairo, and to the Rear-Admiral commanding in the Mediterranean, and I have requested the instructions of the former.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) J. L. STODDART.

* See Turkey, Inclosures in Nos. 56 and 68.

No. 39.

Colonel Barnett to the Earl of Aberdeen.—(Received March 10.)

My Lord, *Alexandria, February 20, 1842.*

ON my arrival here I received a report from Mr. Consul Stoddart, stating that two vessels, under British colours, one of which is the "Emmetje" packet schooner, coming from Beyrout, had been placed in quarantine for fifteen days under the following circumstances:—

The bills of health of both these vessels, copies of which I have seen, declare that "the health of the town of Beyrout, and the environs, was excellent" at the time of their leaving the port; but, that at Sour (or Tyre), distant sixteen hours from Beyrout, some cases of plague had lately occurred; and that a cordon of troops had been drawn round that place, and all communication cut off with the surrounding country.

These bills the Board of Health here pronounced to be foul, and accordingly condemned the vessels to the full term of quarantine fixed by the regulations of Constantinople for ships bearing foul bills of health.

Mr. Consul Stoddart had already remonstrated against the extreme hardship of vessels being subjected to fifteen days' quarantine, arriving from a port where the public health is declared to be excellent, but the Board of Health refused even to shorten the term of quarantine.

On the receipt of Mr. Consul Stoddart's report, I immediately wrote to Boghos Bey, protesting against the injustice of this measure, and demanding that the vessels should be released, and they have to-day been admitted to pratique, after ten days' detention in quarantine.

If the existence of plague at a distance of sixteen hours from a port from whence a vessel arrives at Alexandria, is to subject that vessel to fifteen days' quarantine on its arrival, there appears hardly to be a limit beyond which the same rule may not be extended; and there is no article in the quarantine regulations which provides for similar cases.

The Board of Health, as at present constituted, is not such as to inspire public confidence, and I consider it highly necessary that the Consuls-General should, each of them, have the power of naming one person as a member of the Board.

The Austrian Consul-General, to whom I have been speaking upon the subject, agrees with me in this opinion, and we shall take an early opportunity of bringing the question under the notice of the Pasha.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) C. J. BARNETT.

No. 40.

Mr. Consul Stoddart to Mr. Bidwell.—(Received June 10.)

Her Britannic Majesty's Consulate,
Sir, *Alexandria, May 22, 1842.*

I HAVE the honour to forward to you a copy of certain quarantine regulations recently published by the Board of Health at this place.

No clean bill of health will be admitted from the coast of Syria.

The arrivals from that coast will perform quarantine as *foul* or as *suspected*, according as the plague exists, or does not exist, at the place of departure.

This regulation will remain in force until thirty days shall have elapsed from the last case of plague manifesting itself any where on the coast,

In consequence of the above rules, Her Majesty's steam ship "Cyclops," arriving here on the 17th instant, from Jaffa, with a clean bill of health, has been subjected to seven days' quarantine.

Her Majesty's ship "Magicienne" anchored here on the 20th instant, com-

ing from Beyrout, where there is no plague. Unable to obtain free pratique, the "Magicienne" sailed next day for Malta.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) J. L. STODDART.

Inclosure in No. 40.

Quarantine Regulations established by the Board of Health at Alexandria.

Alexandrie, 15 *Avril*, 1842.

LA continuation de la peste sur divers points de la Syrie ayant mis le magistrat dans le cas de délibérer sur l'application aux ports de l'Egypte des mesures déjà adoptées par l'Intendance Générale de la santé publique de Constantinople à l'égard des provenances de cette province.

La délibération suivante a été prise dans sa séance du 15 courant :—

1°. Toutes les provenances du littoral de la Syrie seront soumises à l'arrivée à la quarantaine indiquée par le réglement à l'égard des patentes suspectes, à l'exception de celles des points où existe la peste qui subiront la quarantaine des patentes bruttes.

2°. Aucune patente délivrée en Syrie ne sera considérée et reconnue nette, s'il n'y est expressément déclarée que trente jours se sont écoulés depuis le dernier accident de peste, non seulement dans le lieu où elle a été délivrée, mais encore dans les autres lieux où s'était montrée cette maladie.

3°. L'application de ces mesures aura lieu à l'égard de tous les navires provenant de la Syrie qui seront porteurs de patentes délivrées après le 10 Avril courant.

Le Commissaire Permanent,
(Signé) F. HENRICY.

No. 41.

The Earl of Aberdeen to Colonel Barnett.

(Extract.) *Foreign Office, October* 25, 1842.

I HAVE to desire that, at your earliest convenience, you will transmit to me a copy of the regulations under which the Board of Health established at Alexandria acts; and that you will also give me accurate information respecting the construction of that Board.

No. 42.

Mr. Consul Stoddart to Mr. Bidwell.—(Received December 9.)

Her Britannic Majesty's Consulate,
Sir, *Alexandria, November* 19, 1842.

I HAVE the honour to inclose a table which I have recently received from the Board of Health at this port. It embraces the statistics of the plague at Alexandria, from the 17th August, 1841, down to the 16th August of this year, at which date the pestilence had ceased.

I regret to state that official notice has been given me of a suspected case of plague having lately occurred near Damietta; and also that a case of plague had declared itself on the 12th instant at Techel Barout, about two days' distant from this place.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) J. L. STODDART.

Inclosure in No. 42.

Etat des Individus Attaqués, Guéris, et Morts de Peste dans la ville d'Alexandrie, du 17 *Août*, 1841, *au* 16 *Août*, 1842, *correspondant à la date du* 1 *Régeb*, 1257, *au* 10 *Régeb*, 1258.

Designation des Individus.	Trouvés Attaqués à leur domicile.		Guéris dans leur domicile.		Morts dans leur domicile.		Transportés au Lazaret.		Morts avant la visite du Médecin.		Morts au Lazaret.		Guéris au Lazaret.		Convalescens au Lazaret.		Trouvés Morts à leur domicile.		Totaux des Catégories.
	homm.	femm.	homm.	femm.	homm.	femm.	homm.	femm.	homm.	femm.	homm.	femm.	homm.	femm.	homm.	femm.	homm.	femm.	
Escadre	27	–	–	–	–	–	27	–	3	–	9	–	14	–	1	–	8	–	35
Troupes de Ligne	14	–	–	–	–	–	14	–	1	–	4	–	9	–	–	–	2	–	16
Baltadgis	5	–	–	–	3	–	2	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	6
Artillerie Régulière	23	–	–	–	–	–	23	–	–	–	4	–	18	–	1	–	1	–	24
id. Irrégulière	2	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	2	–	4
Arsenal	6	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	–	–	1	–	5	–	–	–	1	–	7
Noirs	4	6	1	1	1	–	2	5	1	–	1	2	–	3	–	–	1	16	27
Grecs	8	5	1	2	5	3	2	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	4	1	18
Européens	7	4	3	1	1	2	3	1	–	–	1	–	2	–	–	1	2	3	16
Fellahs	6	3	1	1	–	–	5	2	1	–	2	2	2	–	–	–	18	25	52
Barbarins	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	7
Eunuques	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	3
Gardiens de Santé	3	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	1	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	3
Juifs	5	3	1	1	3	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	1	10
Alexandrins	1	3	1	1	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	10	18
Mograbins	3	–	–	–	1	–	2	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3
Turcs	2	3	–	–	1	3	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	5
Cophtes	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	5
Employés Européens du Lazaret	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
Portefaix à la purific. des effets infectés.	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	2
„ au transport des Pestiférés	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
Totaux	121	28	8	7	15	12	98	9	9	1	31	4	56	3	2	1	55	59	263
	149		15		27		107		10		35		59		3		114		
			149						107										

Tableau Comparatif des cas Mensuels de Peste pendant cette période et la précédente.

	PERIODES.	
	1840—1841	1841—1842
Du 17 au 31 Août	—	2
Mois de Septembre	1	2
„ d'Octobre	—	4
„ de Novembre	—	1
„ de Décembre	10	1
„ de Janvier	32	5
„ de Février	66	19
„ de Mars	246	26
„ d'Avril	407	46
„ de Mai	515	82
„ de Juin	212	62
„ de Juillet	67	10
„ du 1er au 16 Août ..	17	3
Total ..	1,573	263

De l'Office Central du Magistrat de Santé.
Le Commissaire Permanent,
F. HENRICY.

Alexandrie, le 17 Août, 1842.

No. 43.

Colonel Barnett to the Earl of Aberdeen.—(Received January 9, 1843.)

My Lord, *Cairo, December 3, 1842.*

IN obedience to the instructions contained in your Lordship's despatch of the 25th of October, I have the honour herewith to transmit to you a list of the members of the Board of Health at Alexandria, with a copy of the regulations in force for internal quarantine. The code of Quarantine Laws* for vessels and passengers, published at Constantinople for the whole Ottoman Empire in 1840, is observed in the ports of Egypt.

The three Consuls-General who are members of this Board are all engaged in trade. Mr. Pastré and Mr. Harris are both highly respectable merchants. Gaetani Bey is the physician of the Pasha.

The great objection which appears to me to exist against the Board of Health as at present constituted is, that it is an irresponsible body, so far at least as regards the European members not in the service of the Pasha, who cannot be accountable to the Local Government, although they were chosen by the Pasha.

I am bound, however, to admit, that very few cases have come to my knowledge where blame could attach to the Board in the execution of their duties.

Still it appeared to me highly desirable that this Board, which is invested with such extensive powers, should be placed upon a better footing, and that the Consuls-General should be able to exercise a certain control over their proceedings in times of plague.

But a great difficulty existed in finding proper persons to fill the situation of members of the Board.

Your Lordship is aware that Mahomedans generally are strongly opposed, from their religious prejudices, to all quarantine regulations; and the European medical men in the Egyptian service are, for the most part, unfit for such an office.

In September last, however, a plan was submitted to the Pasha by my colleagues, the Consuls-General of Austria, France, and Russia, and myself,

* See Turkey, Sub-Inclosure in No. 68.

for remodelling the Board, and assimilating it, as far as was practicable, to the Board of Health at Constantinople.

We proposed to His Highness, that Tahir Bey should remain President of the new Board, and that he, the Pasha, should nominate two or three subjects of the Porte as members, who, with Gaetani Bey, and two medical men in the Pasha's service, whom we named, should form the Board.

That nine of the Consuls-General should name each a delegate to the Board with the same powers as are enjoyed by the same number of delegates chosen by the European Missions at Constantinople as their representatives.

I had previously spoken, on more than one occasion, to the Pasha on the subject, and he always expressed himself ready to attend to any suggestions we might make to him for rendering the Board of Health more efficient, declaring that he had only one object in view in introducing quarantine regulations, which was, to get rid, if possible, of the plague.

Our plan was referred by the Pasha to Boghos Bey for his opinion, and he assured me the day before I left Alexandria, that it met with his full approbation; that he had returned the paper to the Pasha, recommending the adoption of the plan; and that in twenty-four hours he hoped to be able to announce to me officially the formation of the new Board.

On the arrival of the French Consul-General here on the 20th ultimo, I learnt from him, to my great surprise, that no further steps had been taken to carry our plan into execution, and that nothing more had transpired on the subject since I left Alexandria.

Upon this I went down to Mansura, where I found the Pasha. I told His Highness how much I was disappointed to find that no final steps had been taken to settle the question of the Board of Health, which I had been given to understand by Boghos Bey, previously to my leaving Alexandria, would be immediately arranged according to the plan proposed by the Consuls-General.

I mentioned to the Pasha that I had been instructed by your Lordship to furnish Her Majesty's Government with certain detailed information on the subject of the quarantine regulations in force at Alexandria, and the Board of Health, and that I was anxious to be able to make a satisfactory report to your Lordship on these points.

His Highness, in reply to my observations, said, since he quitted Alexandria, his time and thoughts had been so wholly occupied in endeavouring to provide means for supplying the loss of his cattle, and for insuring the harvest of next year, that he had been unable to attend to any other business. But the Pasha, at the same time, promised me that, on his arrival in Cairo, where he said he should be in less than a month, everything should be settled as I wished.

With this explanation, I thought myself bound to be satisfied, and I trust that I shall have it in my power, ere long, to announce to your Lordship that the Pasha has kept his promise, and that a new Board of Health has been formed on the plan suggested to his Highness by my colleagues and myself.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) C. J. BARNETT.

Inclosure 1 in No. 43.

List of Members of the Board of Health at Alexandria, 1842.

President, Tahir Bey, (*Chief of Police.*)
Members, Messrs. Tossizza, (*Greek.*)
" " Harris, (*English.*)
" " Rossetti, (*Tuscan.*)
" " Dumreicher, (*Danish.*)
" " Pastré, (*French.*)
" " Gaetano Bay, (*Physician to the Pasha.*)
" " Sheikh Halil Gazalat, (*Ottoman.*)
" " Seid Mohammed Bedredin, (*Ottoman.*)
" " Khurshid Effendi, (*Ottoman.*)
" " Henricy, (*French Perpetual Commissary.*)

Inclosure 2 in No 43.

General Regulations concerning the Public Health at Alexandria and in the Interior, to be put into execution according to order of his Highness the Viceroy, dated 15 *Rejeb*, 1257. (*August* 30, 1841.)

CHAPTER I. *refers to Exterior Quarantine.*

CHAPTER II. *Interior Quarantines.*

EXCEPT in the event of so genearal an epidemic as shall render impossible every sanitary measure.

The occupiers of all houses, places, or establishments, where any case of illness takes place, shall apprize thereof the head of the district, who, being informed of the sex of the patient, shall immediately ask the attendance of the physician, if it is the case of a man, or of the doctoress if a woman, on its being verified that it is a case of plague; the house shall be, without delay, put into quarantine for thirty-one days, which shall not begin to count but from the day on which the man or woman charged with expurgating the house, shall be admitted into it. Such admission to take place—

1st. After that the patient shall have recovered and have quitted the house, and gone to another house to perform a spoglio of thirty-one days.

2nd. When the patient shall be conveyed to the lazaretto.

3rd. After the death of the patient.

Then only the expurgators are to be introduced into the house, and the quarantine to commence.

Such persons compromised, who may desire to undergo the spoglio, will be lodged in a clean house where they will remain eleven days, subject to the sanitary regulations; and if they should consent to undergo a spoglio, at the lazaretto, their quarantine will be of seven days.

Indigents, without means to support themselves in their houses during the quarantine, are to be sent to the lazaretto, where they shall be allowed the same ration by Government, of daily bread, as is granted to indigent passengers.

Should any one ask for a medical man or nurse to be attended by, in preference to the attendance of the medical men of the Board of Health, it shall be granted, on condition that the said medical man is not to enter the house without being accompanied by a guard of the Board of Health, nor the nurse without being accompanied by the doctoress of the Board of Health, and this in order to prevent all communication injurious to the public health.

The performance of quarantine in town shall not be permitted except in houses fit for that purpose; whilst in stores, barracks, government establishments, hospitals, &c., it shall not be permitted; and the persons living in such places shall be sent to the lazaretto to be attended by the hospital physician of that establishment. The persons compromised shall perform their quarantine as provided in the 1st Article of the present chapter.

As the navy, the arsenal, the troops of the line, the hospitals, and the navy school, have medical men attached exclusively to their service, any person there falling sick shall call his respective physician, who, on discovering any suspicious symptoms, shall place a guard at the door of the patient, and shall call in the visit of the Health Office physician; after which, on ascertaining the case to be of plague, the Articles II and III of the present regulation shall be conformed to.

CHAPTER III. *Sanitary Police of the City and Environs.—1st Part.*

The huts existing within the walls of Alexandria have been built upon a plan opposed to the rules calculated for salubrity. They are situated in places where the air does not freely circulate, being placed one upon another;—a great defect, owing to which, they cannot necessarily be proper habitations, and the filth which remains stationary produces exhalations injurious to health.

They, want, besides, privies; consequently the excrements remain perpetually increasing the infection of the air.

It is therefore necessary that within the walls there should be no other

huts but those of the seamen and of the soldiers of the garrison. All other huts, belonging to the sappers, workmen, servants of the administration, donkey men, water men, porters, and to such of the national guard who live also in huts, shall be removed without the Mahmoudié Gate, precisely to the spot where are the huts of the grain porters of the Shoona, according to the plan agreed upon between his Excellency Selim Pasha and the superintendent of the police.

Some of the huts existing out of the Mahmoudié Gate are built upon the new plan, and others are of the old kind; the latter should be rebuilt.

2nd. The seamen's huts which were at Rass-El-Tin, and which were latterly removed to the neighbourhood of the Gardens Nebi-Damial, and to the district called Nezit, are built in a line near each other, separated by broad streets, and so ordered that each line contains the crew of one ship.

There are still huts of seamen in town upon the old system, and in unhealthy places. These also shall be demolished and replaced near the others of the seamen, after the regular plan arranged for every ship's crew.

3rd. There will not then remain within the walls, according to the dispositions of the Articles I and II, any others than the huts of the soldiers of the line; and these also, being built upon the old system, shall be demolished and rebuilt upon the new system, at the place pointed out by the superintendent of police, namely, in the vicinity of the seamen's huts.

4th. The excavations and deep holes where the waters remain stagnant, and emit putrified exhalations injurious to the public health, are to be filled up and levelled properly.

Some of these places belong to Government, others to private individuals, and others were dug by the seamen when building their huts, therefore the excavations belonging to Government shall be filled up at the expense of Government, and those belonging to private individuals shall be filled up at the expense of the owners of the ground through the agency of the Administration of the Public Manufactories; and those excavated by the seamen shall be shall be filled up by themselves; such having been the condition under which his Excellency Selim Pasha permitted the holes to be dug.

5th. Several years ago, superior orders were published, both with regard to the construction of the huts and the filling up of the holes in the manner above stated; but the putting of them into execution was met by obstacles. The administration protested for the great distance that would have existed between the new habitations at the Mahmoudié and the centre of business, by which the persons employed would have lost much time, to the prejudice of the service. The navy also declined approving of the project, owing to the work having been ordered for winter, in which season little could be done. It was then rendered necessary to put it off for summer; but on the setting in of the fine season, other business required immediate attention; so that time passed from winter to summer, and everything remained in suspense. But these excuses cannot be and must not be any longer admitted, since the distance from Mahmoudié to the administration is not more than five minutes. The greater part of the national guard are lodged at the Mahmoudié, and therefore no inconvenience appears likely to follow, if those few who remain within the walls of the town should go there also. Immediate orders are therefore necessary on the part of his Highness.

1. To the Admiralty, for causing the demolition of the seamen's huts existing in town, and for rebuilding them according to the new plan at the same place where the others are; as also for causing the holes to be filled up by the seamen who dug them.

2. To the Minister of the Marine, for ordering to all men employed in the administration under his directions, to demolish the huts and remove them to the Mahmoudié without further excuses or pretexts.

3. To the Administration of the Manufactories, in order to commence filling up the holes belonging to Government and to private individuals; and to level the ground, stopping up also the cisterns which yield no water.

4. To the Commander of the troops and infantry, for the demolition of the soldiers' huts, and the rebuilding of the same at the place which will be pointed out to them according to the new plan.

5. To the Chief of the National Guard, for the building of the huts for his soldiers at the Mahmoudié.

6. Lastly, to the Superintendents of the Shoona for removing the huts of his porters, and replacing them by those of the other porters.

Those who do not belong to any administration shall have their huts demolished by the police, and rebuilt according to the new plan.

2nd Part.

1. The city of Alexandria has been hitherto divided into four districts or quarters, to which a fifth shall be added, which will include the bazaars and the Frank quarter.

For each of these five quarters, a sufficient number of persons shall be established for sweeping and carrying away the filth on donkeys. Wheelbarrows are also deemed useful. This sweeping shall be done every day, and in summer, the streets shall be refreshed with water.

The said sweepers shall be obliged to work from day-break until one hour and a half after sun-rise; after which they shall carry the filth on their animals to the place out of town that will be allotted by the police to that effect, where all the rags gathered, shall be confined to the flames in the presence of the agent of the police.

The heads of families, boabs or porters of houses, and the keepers of coffee-houses, shall, in the morning, sweep their places; and, one hour and a half after sun-rise, they shall put out the filth for being taken away by the sweepers, and burnt at the place appointed.

The streets shall be swept once a-day, as here above expressed, but the markets must be swept twice, namely, in the morning and in the afternoon, being places more frequented.

Should any of the sweepers deposit filth at any other place than that appointed, he shall be punished in the same manner as the owners of houses, coffee-houses, O kellas, and boabs, who throw filth into the streets before or after the hour appointed for doing so.

In order to find out the faults of the sweepers, these shall be numbered and entered in the Register of the Police.

Privies, &c., shall not be emptied but three hours after sunset.

Wages shall be allowed to the sweepers for themselves and for the hire of their animals. The sweepers of the streets shall be paid at the charge of the houses; those of the bazaars at the expense of the shops, O kellas, coffee-house, &c. The police and chief inhabitants of the city shall draw out a proportionate tariff, from which no one shall be exempted.

The heads of the streets shall superintend, under their own responsibility, the work of the sweepers, who shall be denounced to the police for punishment each time they fail in the proper performance of their duty.

All the filth now accumulated in the drains of the city shall be taken out and removed at the expense of the owners of the same, and that existing on the sea-shore shall be removed at the expense of the owners of the neighbouring buildings.

The two principals streets of the city, (one of them running from the Manscie to Rass-El-Tin, and the other from the mosque of Sheik Ibrahim to the gate of the Arsenal,) which, owing to their being much frequented by the population and vehicles, are in a bad state, shall be repaired at the expense of the Government, under the directions of the civil engineers, and by means of the Administration of the Government Manufactories. In this work are to be comprized several holes, as well as small heaps of earth, which are in the neighbourhood of the Mosque Mogavsi, others of the city towards the Rosetta Gate, others again outside of the said gate, and others finally in the vicinity of the New Saka, which are stagnant waters which emit injurious exalations. All these holes and mounds, and others which may be found on the principal road, shall be levelled for account of Government. The others existing in the streets shall be levelled for account of the nearest inhabitants.

There being a physician for inspecting the cattle killed for account of Government, and from preventing sick or unhealthy animals from being killed, it shall be his business to inspect also the cattle which are killed at the same place for account of private individuals. The said physician shall be accompanied by a cavass of the police.

On certain days in the hot season, fish being sold in a stale and putrified

state, to the detriment of the population and the public health, it shall be the business of the physician inspecting meat, to inspect also the sales of fish; and, not finding it fresh and fit for sale, to deliver up the fish and the seller to the man of the police, for punishing the latter severely, and throwing the fish into the sea.

There are, besides, places in the city where meat, stale fish, fruits, vegetables, grain, &c., are sold, which are kept in such a state as would injure the health of those who purchase them. This shall be prevented, and it shall be done in the following manner:—

The physician appointed over butchers, &c., not being employed for more than two hours every morning in inspecting the different denominations of meat, when he has thus discharged that duty, shall join the Mohzasse of the city in his rounds; and happening to meet with any stale meat, grain, fruits, or anything else the use of which could be injurious, he shall collect all such articles of provisions, and deliver them up to the police, together with the sellers thereof. He shall also inspect the market of the public cooks, and there visit and ascertain the quality and condition of the victuals and of the utensils in which they are cooked; and finding either in a state that could injure the public health, he shall deliver up the utensils containing such meats, as also the seller thereof, the latter for being punished.

The water which serves for ablutions in the mosques remaining some days without being changed, corrupts and stinks, to prevent which the heads of the mosques shall be invited to change it once in three days.

The stores of salt fish called fisick, and other such articles, noxious to public health, shall be removed from the city and placed at the Mahmoudié to the south of the huts of the Barrain (foreigners).

Cattle which yield milk, such as buffaloes, cows, goats, &c., abound in the interior of the city and of inhabited houses, and of the stores belonging to them. They also shall be removed to the vicinity of Pompey's Pillar Gate, into stables or inclosures at a distance from inhabited places, in order that the exhalations caused by their excrements may create no harm.

The sheds of the markets, made for protection from the sun and rain, shall not be altogether closed, but have a sufficient number of apertures for the circulation of the air.

It shall be so arranged that the waters of the rain in winter may find an easy issue by means of pipes, &c., better contrived than the present ones, and they shall be constantly attended to and kept clean.

It being the custom that one half of the seamen of the squadron sleep on board, and the other half spend the night on shore in their own huts, for want of barracks, it is rendered necessary that the said huts be considered as if they were barracks; and as the cleanliness of these, and the preservation of the soldiers' health, are under the responsibility of the officers, it follows that the officers of the different ships must be responsible and careful as to the cleanliness of the huts and their streets, as well as the preservation of the health of their respective ships' crews, taking care that the same degree of cleanliness is observed on shore as on board.

These regulations prescribed in the preceding Article must be observed also as regards the huts of the soldiers, that of the apprentices in the Government schools, those of the workmen in the arsenal, and those of the persons of the hospitals, &c.,

Chapter IV.—*Cleanliness of Houses and airing of Effects.*

When once the Sanitary Police is established in the interior and exterior of the city, there will remain to provide also for that of houses, which is most essential for the good of the public health, and most interesting to the population; and this shall be put in practice as follows:—

1st. In the houses and Okellas where this salutary measure may be deemed necessary, the process of airing or cleansing shall last for forty days for all merchandize and effects contained in trunks, cases, &c.

Such valuable property as might be spoiled, or be subject to change by being exposed on terraces, shall be placed in court-yards or in rooms, on condition that the said rooms be empty, and that the doors as well as the windows be open, in order to give them free and continued circulation of air. With

respect of those things that can suffer immersion, they shall be washed, such as wearing-apparel, linen, carpets, cloaks, &c.; the rest shall be aired for forty days, as above stated.

2nd. Within the stated space of time, the floors shall be washed once a-week, and all holes, cracks, &c., internal or external, in the walls, shall be stopped up. Then the walls should be white-washed with lime once during the cleansing, with the view of removing the infection. At the same time fumigations shall take place of chlorate of lime and sulphur once a-week, without excepting any house, Okella, or store.

3rd. All huts in general shall be subject to airing, washing, and fumiation, as established for the city. This duty shall be performed by the seamen, the solders, the workmen of the dockyard, &c., under the responsibility and directions of the officers. It shall be the duty of the police to have this done to the huts of the Barrain.

4th. This airing and cleansing shall take place simultaneously, in one and the same day, under the same rules, after an express notice given by the police. Should it be necessary to renew it in the course of the year, the putting of it into execution shall not be delayed, but on notice given by the police, it shall be done immediately.

5th. It being possible that, through ignorance or negligence, the cleansing is not executed properly and in the manner prescribed, there shall be men and women appointed for inspecting every place. The men shall enter men's habitations, and the women those of their own sex; and when they shall see that all has not been done in the manner ordered, and that there exists in the houses filth, bad exqalations, &c., they shall inform the police by whom the heads of families, boabs, of Okellas, &c., shall be severely punished.

6th. Whereas, amongst the different towns and places in Egypt there are some that are near each other, and the communication between them is continual; and whereas, in this year, the malady has spread and made great ravages everywhere; the cleansing of Alexandria alone would not be attended with any great result towards the general welfare in Egypt; therefore it would be indispensable that, after the cleansing of Alexandria, the cleansing should be extended to the other great cities, such as Cairo, Damietta, Rosetta, &c., to which effect superior orders should be issued to all the mudirs and governors.

7th. In the 5th Article, 1st Category, 3rd Chapter, it was stated what orders were to be directed to the Admiral, to the Minister of the Marine, to the Commander of the Troops, to the Chief of the National Guard, and to the Superintendent of the Shoona, respecting the huts, the mounds, and the holes. Independent of this, it would be necessary to recommend to every one of the said chiefs, to conform, in what concerns huts under their charge, to the instructions contained in the Chapters III and IV on the sanitary cleanliness of the interior of the city, the houses, &c.

The present regulation shall be printed in different languages, and distributed, together with his Highness's orders, to all the commanders of ships, to the officers of troops of the arsenal, and lastly, to all those whom it concerns, for the execution of what is expected of them.

The strangers and the chief men of the place shall join the four principal chiefs of the streets, and their dependents, and the heads of the huts, and the present regulation shall be read to the owners of these huts, for its being put into execution.

Respecting the Europeans, his Excellency the Minister for Foreign Affairs shall write to their representatives, in order that they may give orders to their fellow-subjects to observe cleanliness, according to the established regulations.

No. 44.

Colonel Barnett to the Earl of Aberdeen.—(Received February 7.)

My Lord, *Cairo, January 26, 1843.*

WITH reference to my despatch of the 3rd December in reply to your Lordship's despatch of the 25th October, I have now the honour to acquaint

you that the Pasha has at length agreed to the material points of the arrangement proposed to him by my colleagues and myself.

His Highness expressed great unwillingness to dismiss the European members of the present Board of Health at Alexandria, who, he said, had accepted the office at his express desire, and to whom he was under great obligations for the services they had rendered; we have therefore consented that these gentlemen shall remain members of the Board, having only a deliberate voice in common with the delegates or honorary members, to be named by the Consuls-General.

The executive part will devolve entirely upon the Pasha Aga, and such members as are in the service of the Pasha, and therefore responsible to him.

We have thus, I trust, my Lord, secured a salutary control over the proceedings of this Board.

It is my intention to name Dr. Laidlaw on the part of the British Consulate, such nomination being of course subject to your Lordship's approval.

Apprehensions seem to have been entertained that the disease which has proved so fatal among the cattle in Egypt would be followed by a severe plague. A few cases of a doubtful nature were reported to have occurred last month among the troops of the Pasha stationed at Mansura; but up to this time only one or two isolated cases have happened in Cairo or Alexandria.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) C. J. BARNETT.

No. 45.

The Earl of Aberdeen to Colonel Barnett.

Sir, *Foreign Office, February* 17, 1843.

I HAVE received your despatch of the 3rd of December, in which you report your proceedings with the Pasha and his Minister, with reference to the proposed remodelling of the Board of Health at Alexandria.

Her Majesty's Government entirely approve your conduct in this matter; and I have to instruct you to omit no effort to induce the Pasha to fulfil his promise, if not already fulfilled, to carry into effect the suggestion for the reconstruction of the Board of Health, which you describe as having been submitted to his Highness by yourself, in conjunction with the Consuls-General of Austria, France, and Prussia.

That plan appears to me to be as well suited as any that could, under present circumstances, be devised for securing the public health, at the same time that it is calculated to protect foreigners from undue interference on the part of the Egyptian authorities.

I am, &c.,
(Signed) ABERDEEN.

No. 46.

Mr. Consul Moore to Mr. J Bidwell.—(Received March 13.)

Sir, *Beyrout, January* 26, 1843.

I HAVE the honour to state, that a suspected case of plague appeared in this town to-day; the patient and those persons who have had communication with him have been removed to the lazaretto. The Board of Health is taking measures with a view to prevent the propagation of the malady.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) N. MOORE.

P.S.—6*th February.* I have the honour to say that, since writing the preceding, a fresh case of plague has occurred in the lazaretto here,—

the patient came from Damietta in Egypt,—and that the Health Office has just issued a circular, stating that the plague has broken out in various places in the Lebanon.

N. MOORE.

No. 47.

Colonel Barnett to the Earl of Aberdeen.—(Received April 7.)

(Extract.) *Alexandria, March* 19, 1843.

I HAVE the honour to report to your Lordship my arrival here from Cairo on the 15th instant.

I regret to state that the plan for the reconstruction of the Board of Health in this place, which I announced to your Lordship in my despatch of the 16th January, as having been agreed to by the Pasha, has not yet been carried into execution.

On the 14th ult. a note was addressed to His Highness by my colleagues and myself, urging him to give orders for the formation of the new Board, but I have learnt from Boghos Bey since my arrival here that he has received no instructions on the subject.

I told his Excellency that the arrangement proposed to the Pasha by my colleagues and myself, had already received the sanction of Her Majesty's Government, and that I had been instructed by your Lordship to employ all my efforts to induce the Pasha to fulfil his promise, and I added that your Lordship would learn with regret that that promise had not been fulfilled.

Boghos Bey promised me that he would immediately write to the Pasha on the subject, and led me to hope that he should be able to give me a satisfactory answer before the departure of the English packet.

No. 48.

M. Laurin, Colonel Barnett, and M. Kreihmer to Mehemet Ali.

Caire, le 14 *Février*, 1843.

AU mois de Septembre dernier les Soussignés avaient l'honneur de présenter à Son Altesse le Pacha d'Egypte, un projet, basé sur les réglemens organiques de l'Empire Ottoman, pour la réorganisation du Magistrat de Santé à Alexandrie.

Plus tard, dans leur entrevue avec Son Altesse à Caire, cédant aux motifs qu'elle fit valoir pour ne pas éloigner du Magistrat Messieurs les Membres Européens siégeant actuellemement dans ce Conseil, les Soussignés ont consenti à une modification de l'arrangement soumis en premier lieu à la considération de Son Altesse.

Ils avaient raison de croire qu'il ne surviendrait plus d'autres difficultés à la mise en exécution du projet alors arrêté; mais ils voient avec peine que jusqu'à ce moment aucune mesure n'a été prise pour donner suite à l'arrangement convenu verbalement avec Son Altesse.

Les Soussignés n'ont jamais demandé pour leurs Délégués une intervention plus active dans la gestion des affaires du Magistrat de Santé que ne jouissent les Délégués nommés par les Missions Européennes à Constantinople.

Loin de chercher à affaiblir l'autorité du Président et des Membres responsables du Conseil, les Soussignés n'ont eu en vue que de raffermir cette autorité, et d'acquérir à l'administration quaranténaire en Egypte une confiance dont malheureusement elle n'a pas joui jusqu'à présent.

Les Soussignés reconnaissent la justice de l'observation du dernier paragraphe de la note de Son Altesse, en date du 7 Janvier, qu'elle ne pourrait jamais permettre que la responsabilité des Représentans des nations Etrangères fût engagée dans des actes dont son Gouvernement est seul tenu à rendre compte, et c'est en reconnaissant la justice de ce principe que les Soussignés ont accédé à la proposition de Son Altesse de retenir dans le Magistrat les Membres Européens qui exercent eux-mêmes la jurisdiction consulaire, ou qui en relèvent directement, à

condition qu'ils n'auraient dorénavant qu'une voix consultative de même, que les Représentans nommés de la part des Consuls-Généraux.

Quelques cas de peste se sont déjà déclarés dans les provinces, et il est de la plus haute importance que la nouvelle organisation du Magistrat de Santé soit définitivement arrêtée avant que ce fléau ne puisse atteindre la ville d'Alexandrie.

Les Soussignés ont l'honneur en conséquence d'inviter Son Altesse le Pacha à donner sans délai des ordres à cet effet.

Il ne manqueront pas de leur part de nommer des personnes dignes de leur confiance pour assister aux délibérations du Magistrat.

(Signé) A. LAURIN.
C. J. BARNETT.
KREIHMER.

No. 49.

Mr. Consul Stoddart to the Earl of Aberdeen—(*Received April* 11.)

(Extract.) *Alexandria, March* 21, 1843.

THE quarantine rules of Constantinople were put in force at Alexandria, in November, 1841. The organization of the Board of Health was not, at the same time, regulated according to that of the capital. It is composed of merchants, named by his Excellency Boghos Bey, who are unmovable. No medical man has a seat in the body, except the physician of the Pasha, and he is absent during nearly one-half of each year. The President is the chief of police, the execution is in the hands of a "Secrétaire permanent," a French gentleman who has turned his attention to the public health.

It would always be proper that quarantine regulations for Egypt should be made and enforced with some little reference to the consideration that this is an exceptional country, that elsewhere the plague seems to be imported from without; that here it is indigenous, and is produced within. It is hardly possible to establish a sanitary police too strict for the interior; but the rigour of Europe, with regard to arrivals, might here be modified with safety, and with considerable relief to commerce.

With the plague within our own walls, we have continually cases of vessels arriving from the ports of Syria, where there exists no disease, and a strict health establishment, still sent into quarantine; because an isolated case of pestilence has occurred within the forty days somewhere on the extended coast of that country.

A case of plague was declared at Alexandria, on the 6th of February, and it proved fatal. On the 4th of March, the brig "Belvidera" arrived from Newport, with one man more on board than specified in the bill of health; and notwithstanding the satisfactory explanations of the master, who had touched nowhere, the ship was condemned to a quarantine of five days.

On the 16th of March occurred another case of plague. It too was fatal. On the 19th of March, the "Cestus" brig from Liverpool entered the port, having on board a boy not noticed in the bill of health. The master formally declared in writing, that the boy had hidden himself in the cargo, and was not detected till the ship was 100 miles from Liverpool. I made known my belief in this report, and proposed that the master should attest it by oath. The "Cestus" was, however, ordered to perform five days' quarantine. All remonstrance with the Board of Health having proved unavailing, Her Majesty's Consul-General instructed me to declare the "Cestus" in free pratique, on which the health authorities hastily decided that this was admissible.

I should add, that until lately the health-office, in circumstances such as the above, which occur frequently, required no more than an explanation from the master, and the verbal or written assurance of the Consulate, that it considered his account worthy of credit.

The above prove the inconveniences which arise from the absence, on the Board of Health, of persons instructed in the legitimate objects

and national management of European quarantine. Her Majesty's Consul-General has proposed to his Highness the Pasha certain alterations in the present system; and it is much to be hoped that these may remedy many defects and abuses now existing.

I have omitted to mention that the usual quarantine charges incurrred by a merchant vessel at this place are from five pounds to six pounds, not including the lazaretto dues on merchandise. These are 4 piastres or 9⅗ pence for each package. A vessel some time since touched here, and remained to receive a part cargo in quarantine, the charges were £19 9*s.* 6*d.*

No. 50.

Colonel Barnett to Mr. Bidwell.—(Received May 8.)

(Extract.) *Alexandria, April* 17, 1843.

HEREWITH I have the honour to transmit a copy of the original arrangement proposed to the Pasha by my colleagues and myself for the reconstruction of the Board of Health in September last.

The plan was afterwards modified at the express desire of the Pasha, and we were led to consent that the European members* should retain their seats at the Board, having only an equal voice with the delegates named by the Consuls-General.

Inclosure in No. 50.

Plan submitted to the Pasha of Egypt by the Consuls-General, for the Reconstruction of the Board of Health at Alexandria.

L'ADMINISTRATION Sanitaire sera organisée d'après les statuts organiques en vigueur dans l'Empire Ottoman.

Comme par ces statuts il est prévu que les Missions Etrangères doivent envoyer des délégués pour les représenter dans le Conseil, les Membres Européens Actuels seront remplacés par des délégués nommés par les Consuls-Généraux†.

Le Magistrat de Santé sera composé de—

Tahir Bey - - - -	*Président.*
Koursciud Effendi - -	*Membres.*
Hassan Bey - - -	
Dr. Gaetani Bey - -	
Dr. Haage - - - -	
Dr. Bendant - - -	

Les délégués des Consulats auront les mêmes attributions qu'ont les députés des Missions Etrangères à Constantinople.

Pour tout ce qui regarde le service des lazarets et des députations locales, ainsi que la police de santé pendant la peste, et la partie hygiénique, les réglemens actuels seront observés en tant que ceux de Constantinople n'y dérogent pas.

Les décisions du Conseil de Santé seront par elles-mêmes exécutoires sur-le-champ par les Agens de la force publique, légalement requis par son Président, et toutes les personnes habitant l'Egypte seront tenus de s'y conformer.

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* Messrs. Tossizza, Rossetti, Dumreicher, Pastré, Harris.

† De Prusse, de Russie, de France, de Sardaigne, de Grèce, d'Autriche, de la Grande Bretagne.

No. 51.

Mr. Consul Moore to Mr. John Bidwell.—(*Received May* 8.)

Sir, *Beyrout, April 7*, 1843.

SINCE reporting in my despatch, dated $\frac{26 \text{ January}}{6 \text{ February}}$, the two cases of plague which occurred at this place, I have the honour to state that the Health Office has notified the appearance of another case of plague, in the suburbs of this town, on the 16th ultimo, but which has not hitherto been succeeded by any other.

In the Lebanon, no new case of plague has occurred since the 17th of February.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) N. MOORE.

TURKEY.—(BARBARY STATES.)

No. 1.

Sir Thomas Reade to Mr. Backhouse.—(Received March 30.)

Sir, *Tunis, February 16, 1837.*

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith, for the information of Viscount Palmerston, copy of a circular letter which I received from his Highness the Bey, announcing the dispositions he had made at the various sea-ports in this Regency in the sanitary regulations, in consequence of the existence of the plague at Tripoli. As this letter, however, did not mention any measures to to be adopted upon the line of frontier of the Regency adjoining that of Tripoli, from which, in my opinion, the greatest danger is to be apprehended; and having had a report from my agent at the Goletta, that a vessel had arrived direct from Tripoli having on board an individual belonging to the family which actually conveyed the plague from Constantinople to Tripoli, and had been permitted, in direct contravention of the Bey's circular letter, to remain at anchor eight days, I conceived it my duty to address a reply to his Highness for the express purpose of bringing under his notice the above-mentioned two points. Copy of my reply is likewise inclosed; and although it has not, as yet, been acknowledged by his Highness, I have reason to know that rigorous measures have been put in force upon the whole line of frontier to prevent all communication with the Regency of Tripoli.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) THOMAS READE.

Inclosure in No. 1.

The Bey of Tunis to Sir Thomas Reade.

Louanges à Dieu!

De la part du Serviteur de Dieu.

MOUSTAPHA BASSA BEY, &c.,

A notre Allié, le Chevalier Sir Thomas Reade, Agent et Consul-Général du Gouvernement Britannique à Tunis.

AYANT entendu que la maladie de la peste est à Tripoli, et qu'il y est mort beaucoup de gens, nous avons fait tous nos efforts pour la conservation de la ville et ses habitans; nous avons ordonné à Sfax, Gerbi, à la Médie, au Monastier, Susa, Galipia, Porto Farina et Biserte, et Tabarka, s'il y arrivait quelque bâtiment de Tripoli, de ne pas l'approcher, et de lui parler de loin à ce qu'il s'en retourne, puisqu'il y a des surveillans qui connaissent les règles de la quarantaine; et où il n'y a des surveillans, nous y avons établi des troupes, pour surveiller, et nous leur avons ordonné de ne point recevoir de bâtiment de quelque part que ce soit; et les préviendront de passer à quelqu'un des ports susnommés

où il y a des surveillans ; et pour ceux qui contreviendront, et envers lesquels les raissonnemens seraient sans effet, nous avons ordonné de leur tirer dessus, suivant les réglemens de quarantaine ; nous vous prévenons de ces mesures salutaires au public.

Rien à ajouter que le bien et la paix.

Ecrite le 19 Schawal, 1252, (26 Janvier, 1837.)

Inclosure 2 in No. 1.

Sir Thomas Reade to the Bey of Tunis.

Altesse, *Tunis, le* 14 *Février*, 1837.

J'AI reçu en dû temps la circulaire dont votre Altesse m'a honoré en date du 19 de Schawal, concernant les réglemens sanitaires adoptés pour les ports de cette Régence ; et si je n'y ai pas aussitôt répondu, c'est que je croyais que cette communication allait être bientôt suivie de quelque autre relative aux mesures que votre Altesse aurait pu juger propres à préserver le pays des dangers bien plus pressans dont il est exposé de la voie de terre.

Cependant, et quoique bien persuadé que les mesures que votre Altesse aura prises en tout point dans cette circonstance, seront de nature à éloigner le fléau dont la Régence de Tripoli est actuellement affligée je ne puis dissimuler que malgré la rigueur des ordres donnés pour l'exécution des réglemens dans les ports de mer, j'ai été frappé de voir presqu'en même tems de la réception de la circulaire, qu'on avait non seulement admis dans le port même de la Goulette, un navire, arrivé directement de Tripoli, ayant à bord un individu de cette même famille qui y avait porté la maladie de Constantinople, mais aussi qu'on ait permis à ce navire l'embarquement des bonnets qu'il a reçus pour le retour de son voyage.

Cette irrégularité votre Altesse me permettra de la remarquer, paraît bien extraordinaire ; et elle m'est d'autant plus pénible, que la confiance que je mettais dans l'exécution des mesures annoncées était telle, que trouvant une occasion toute prête pour Malte, je n'ai point hésité à prévenir le Gouvernement de cette île, et même l'Amiral de l'Escadre Britannique dans la Méditerranée, que ce même navire provenant de Tripoli, d'après les mesures prises, devait recevoir l'ordre précis de quitter immédiatement cette rade.

En exposant cette remarque, dictée par mon zèle pour le salut public, je prie votre Altesse de ne l'attribuer aussi qu'à ces mêmes sentimens que j'ai de tout tems manifesté pour le bien et la prospérité de cette Régence, et avec lesquels j'ai en même tems l'honneur, &c.

(Signé) THOMAS READE.

No. 2.

Mr. Consul-General Warrington to Mr. Bidwell.—(Received July 27.)

(Extract.) *Tripoli, May* 29, 1837.

I AM likewise happy to inform you that the plague which has so long and dreadfully devastated this unfortunate country is now on the decline, and I sincerely trust the heats of summer will effectually check it.

No. 3.

Mr. Consul-General Warrington to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received July 17.)

My Lord, *Tripoli, May* 26, 1838.

I HAVE the honour to refer your Lordship to a copy of a despatch from Lord Ponsonby to the Governor of Malta, but his Highness Hassan Pasha not having received orders on the subject of quarantine, could not act.

The nominal quarantine has been so irregular and so inefficient, that all the Consuls feel certain the plague will be again introduced.

A few days since, six large vessels arrived from Constantinople with susceptible cargoes, and had immediate pratique; since which it has been rumoured that cases of plague had appeared,—nay, the Pasha's head medical man told me in confidence (and I wish it still to be considered as such) that he had examined the body of a Jew boy, who had died with every appearance of plague, and that the Pasha had placed the house in quarantine.

In consequence of these events, all the Consuls assembled, and came to the decision of addressing a letter to the Pasha on the subject.

His Highness's answer not appearing satisfactory, the Consuls wrote to the Pasha again, as your Lordship will see by the accompanying correspondence.

Considering the great mortality of the Maltese (say 320) during the late plague, the heavy expense to Her Majesty's colony, and the imminent danger of introducing that fatal malady into Europe, induced me to unite with my worthy colleagues in making strong representations to the Pasha of the necessity of having an efficient quarantine.

The answer of Hassan Pasha we do not allow as a refutation of what we have asserted: and the Consuls, and indeed every one here, still hope that orders may yet arrive enabling the Pasha to adopt the necessary measures.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) H. WARRINGTON.

Inclosure 1 in No. 3.

Lord Ponsonby to Sir H. Bouverie.

Sir, *Therapia, January*, 22, 1838.

I HAD the honour to receive your letter requesting me to procure from the Sublime Porte orders for the re-establishment of the quarantine at Tripoli, upon the same footing as before the overthrow of the Dey's power.

I applied in consequence to the Sublime Porte, and I have this day obtained Rechid Bey's promise to instruct Hassan Pasha of Tripoli to re-establish the quarantine.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) PONSONBY.

Inclosure 2 in No. 3.

The Foreign Consuls resident at Tripoli to Hassan Pasha.

Tripoli, May 20, 1838.

WE, the Undersigned, having heard that a Jew boy died yesterday, with those symptoms indicating plague, and wishing to prevent the return of that awful visitation which lately desolated this country, have the honour to approach your Excellency, and to solicit you to take into consideration how detrimental and dangerous to the general health of the resident here, how destructive to commerce, and how injurious to every port in the Mediterranean, the introduction or renewal of the plague would be.

Having thus called your most serious attention to this most important subject, we suggest that the most efficient measures should be adopted to prevent the extension of the plague, if it actually exists; and in case it does not, the most rigorous measures to prevent its introduction. To establish this desirable end, it is recommended, and would be highly satisfactory to our respective Governments, to have a well-regulated and efficient quarantine and Board of Health, upon the same principles which so long existed here, and which so effectually preserved the health of this Regency when it was confided to the direction of the Consular corps, with the concurrence of the chief authority of the Regency. From the exertions used by your Excellency in eradicating the last plague, and from your enlightened mind and wisdom, we are sanguine that you will view this subject in the light we do, by acceding to our

wishes without any delay, and we shall have much pleasure in sending your Excellency's answer to our respective Governments.

We have, &c.,

(Signed) (L.S.) H. WARRINGTON,
Le Consul-Général et Chargé d'Affaires de France.

(L.S.) BOURBOULON,
Le Consul-Général et Chargé d'Affaires d'Espagne.

(L.S.) ESTEFANE.

(L.S.) D. S. McCAULEY,
Consul and Diplomatic Agent of the United States of America.

(L.S.) ADOLPH HAHR,
Console di Svezia e Norvegia.
Il Console e Agente di Sua Maestá Siciliana.

(L.S.) L. D. SOMMA,
Il Console e Agente di Sua Maestá Sarda.

(L.S.) BIANCO,
Il Gerente il Consolato Generale di Paesi Bassi.

(L.S.) REICH,
Il Console Generale di Toscana.

(L.S.) CAVR. ROSSONI,
Pour le Consul de Portugal,
LAUTIER. (Signé)

Inclosure 3 in No. 3.

Hassan Pasha to the Foreign Consuls Resident at Tripoli.

(Translation.)

Gentlemen,

IN acknowledging the receipt of your letter of the 20th instant, I have, first of all, to observe, that I am very sensible to the philanthropic measures manifested by you for preventing the return of that awful disease which has lately desolated this country, in consequence of the suspicions entertained about the Jew boy who died on the 19th instant, with symptoms indicating plague.

We can assure you, in answer, that all necessary steps have been taken to discover the truth of that fact; and we are assured that the sudden death of the above individual was caused by a fall from a wall on the preceding day; notwithstanding, orders have been given for the depuration of the house and all its susceptible articles, as well as for the depuration of all those who had communicated with the suspected individual; and we dare assure you that, by the assistance of Divine Providence, our endeavours shall be blessed.

As to the establishment of a well-regulated quarantine, as you desire, after the example of that established in this State, and which so effectually did preserve it in the time past, I must assure you, that as sanitary measures, solid and permanent, have already been sanctioned at Constantinople, I am in expectation to receive, in a few days, the necessary and positive instructions, as I am assured by official information, received *via* Malta yesterday; by such regulations, we hope we may be enabled to secure both the public health and the welfare of the commerce in this State. And you, gentlemen, may testify the endeavours used by us last year for the depuration of this country, when we neglected no means for the public good, imploring the protection of the Most High in our favour.

Accept, &c.,

(Signed) KASAN BASHAW.

Inclosure 4 in No 3.

The Foreign Consuls Resident at Tripoli to Hassan Pasha.

(Translation.) *Tripoli, May* 22, 1838.

WE, the Undersigned, have the honour to acknowledge your Highness's letter of yesterday; and, as the subject is of such importance to the commercial interest of our respective flags, as well as for the general health on the coast of Barbary, have again the honour of calling your attention to the subject of quarantine. The Undersigned have, within these few days, seen six large vessels arrive direct from Constantinople with susceptible cargoes; and if not admitted to immediate pratique, they were only subject to quarantine for a few hours. The Undersigned have also to observe, that vessels carrying the flag of their respective nations, and arriving from any port to the east of this, are subject to quarantine;—that Christian vessels, as well as others, coming from Sfax and Tunis with clean bills of health, have been and are subject to quarantine. It is therefore perfectly obvious that the quarantine is most inefficient, as, on the principle of all sanitary regulations, no partiality ought to be shown. We, the Undersigned, consider it a moral certainty, that, on the present occasion, plague will be again introduced; we therefore consider it absolutely necessary to renew our former application and solicitation, to induce your Highness to establish quarantine as formerly; and in making this solemn appeal to your Highness, we shall feel ourselves relieved from that responsibility which otherwise might attach to us, and which most probably your Highness would not wish to take upon yourself. With every friendly feeling, and sentiments of the highest consideration,

We have, &c.

(Signed) (L.S.) H. WARRINGTON,
Le Consul-Général et Chargé d'Affaires de France.

(L.S.) BOURBOULON,
Le Consul-Général et Chargé d'Affaires d'Espagne.

(L.S.) ESTAFANE.

(L.S.) D. S. McCAULEY,
Consul and Diplomatic Agent of the United States of America.

(L.S.) ADOLPH HAHR,
Console di Svezia e Norvegia.
Il Console e Agente di Sua Maestá Siciliana.

(L.S.) L. DE SOMMA,
Il Console e Agente di Sua Maestá Sarda.

(L.S.) BIANCO,
Il Gerente il Consolata Generale di Paesi Bassi.

(L.S.) REICH,
Il Console Generale di Toscana.

(L.S.) CAVR. ROSSONI,
Pour le Consul de Portugal.
(Signe) LAUTIER.

Inclosure 5 in No. 3.

Hassan Pasha to the Foreign Consuls resident at Tripoli.

(Translation.)

Gentlemen, *Tripoli, May* 24, 1838.

IN answer to your letter of the 22nd instant, which informs us of your endeavours respecting the quarantine, the interests of commerce, and the health in general of the coast of Barbary; proposing, therefore, a sanitary establishment and a Board of Health acting both under our and your direction; since,

under the establishment now in vigour, there are some partialities shown, and, in a moral certainty, plague will again be introduced.

We must repeat, as to the first point, that our wishes for such an establishment, together with your desires, did impose upon us the obligation to apprize our Government of all the circumstances, asking for analagous instructions to form, on a solid and permanent basis, an establishment which requires great intention on so many interesting points, besides the non-indifferent expenses indispensably necessary for forming the convenient accommodations.

By late informations, received *viâ* Malta, we are assured that the principle of a sanitary establishment, and of a committee for carrying into effect the proper regulations for the guidance and government of all the estates of His Highness my Lord and Master, has already been sanctioned, and will be transmitted to us, we doubt not, in a few days with the necessary instructions; in this state of things, therefore, we find ourselves under the obligation of waiting for the promise made us, without forgetting, in the least, the orders received to avoid responsibility on our part.

As to the arrivals of large vessels with provisions from Constantinople, they, after a long passage of above thirty days, and their crews all enjoying perfect health, have been admitted to an observation of seven days. We have been assured of their perfect state of health, and can answer for the correctness of it. As to the Christian vessels coming from the coast of Tunis, the example of Captain Raffaele De Palma, with Tuscan flag, from Tunis, proves that the Franchi, with clean bills of health, are admitted to free pratique; and those coming from suspicious places, with foul bills, are liable to quarantine for such number of days as are due. By such means, and by the assistance of Providence, we dare hope that in a short time we shall be able to preserve ourselves from every sad event, as in the past.

Accept, &c.,

The Governor-General of the State of Tripoli of Barbary,

(Signed) KASAN PASCIA.

QUERIES AND ANSWERS RELATIVE TO THE CONTAGION OF PLAGUE.

No. 1.

Mr. Le Marchant to Mr. Backhouse.

Office of Committee of Privy Council for Trade,
Whitehall, January 30, 1839.

Sir,

WITH reference to your letter of the 29th December last, on the subject of the quarantine in the Mediterranean, I am directed by the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade to request that you will lay before Lord Palmerston the accompanying letter from Sir William Pym, and list of questions which have been communicated to this Board, with the view of eliciting information on the subject; and I am directed to add, that their Lordships would recommend Lord Palmerston to transmit some lithographed copies of the questions to Her Majesty's Consuls at Constantinople, Smyrna, Aleppo, Alexandria, Odessa, and Marseilles, as well as to the Governor of Malta, requesting that they may be submitted to the most eminent physicians or medical practitioners at those places, and that the replies and observations thus obtained should afterwards be transmitted to the Quarantine Congress, which has been proposed to meet in Italy in the course of this present year.

I am, &c.,
(Signed) DENIS LE MARCHANT.

Inclosure in No. 1.

Sir W. Pym to Mr. Le Marchant.

Sir,

Council Office, January 28, 1839.

I HAVE read with attention Mr. Lewis's* memorandum of June 26, 1838, recommending to Her Majesty's Government the appointment of a medical commission to be sent to the Levant, for the purpose of inquiring into the mode or modes by which the plague is communicated. And I have the honour to report, for the information of the President of the Board of Trade, that in my opinion no benefit whatever is likely to be derived from such a proceeding. From Mr. Lewis's own statement, the European physicians long established in the Levant are much divided in their opinions upon the subject of contagion in the plague; it is very improbable, therefore, that the question is likely to be settled by any two physicians sent from this country (agreeably to Mr. Lewis's proposal), one to Egypt, and the other to Constantinople and Smyrna. To obtain medical opinions, it would be much more desirable that copies of Mr. Lewis's queries should be forwarded through the Foreign Office to the different Consuls at Constantinople, Smyrna, Aleppo, Alexandria, Cairo, and Odessa, to which might be added Marseilles and Malta, requesting them to submit them to the different European physicians, and to obtain from them replies and observations which might be forwarded to the Quarantine Congress expected to assemble in some part of Italy in the course of the present year.

With respect to the plague being communicated by contact, we have only to look to the Christian population in the Levant who escape, it, by avoiding personal communication; and this was proved beyond a doubt by the English residents at Malta during the prevalence of the plague in 1813, all of whom escaped the disease with one exception, a medical man, and a non-contagionist. The question as to the communication of plague to persons by goods or wearing apparel handled or used by plague patients is a more doubtful one, and, in my opinion, can only be definitively settled by experiment, viz., by a certain number

* See France, Inclosure 4 in No. 10, page 83.

QUERIES AND ANSWERS

RELATIVE TO

THE CONTAGION OF PLAGUE.

of persons, non-contagionists, being invited to submit themselves as subjects of experiment, by being placed in contact in different ways with clothing or bedding which had been used by plague patients.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) WM. PYM.

No. 2.

Circular addressed to Her Majesty's Consuls at Constantinople, Smyrna, Aleppo, Alexandria, Prevesa, and Marseilles.

Sir, *Foreign Office, February*, 9, 1839.

AS it is probable that a General Congress of Ministers from the different States bordering on the Mediterranean Sea, will be assembled to consider the state of the regulations at present in force relating to quarantine, Her Majesty's Government are desirous to obtain all possible information upon the subject, in order that the same may be laid before the Congress. I am therefore directed by Viscount Palmerston to transmit to you printed copies of a set of queries which have been prepared by direction of the Lords of Her Majesty's Privy Council: and I am to desire that you will submit these queries to the most eminent physicians or medical practitioners at the place of your residence, for such replies and observations as their experience will enable them to give.

I am, &c.,
(Signed) JOHN BIDWELL.

Inclosure in No. 2.

Queries relative to the Contagion of Plague.

Foreign Office, February 9, 1839.

1st. IS plague communicated by contagion?

2nd. Is plague communicated by contagion alone, or by other means also; and, if so, by what means?

3rd. Is actual contact with an infected person necessary for communicating plague, or will a close approach to such person communicate the disease?

4th. Can substances which have been in contact with an infected person communicate the plague; and, if so, what substances?

5th. How long may the infection of plague remain dormant in an infected person before it declares itself by evident symptoms?

6th. How long will the contagious matter of plague, when lodged in inanimate substances, retain its infecting power?

7th. What are the means by which substances containing the contagious matter of plague, may be purified?

No. 3.

Mr. Consul Turnbull to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received March 8.)

British Consulate,
My Lord, *Marseilles, March* 2, 1839.

I HAVE had the honour of receiving in the circular despatch of the Superintendent of the Consular Service, dated 9th ultimo, your Lordship's instructions to transmit certain queries, therein inclosed. relative to the plague and its mode of communication, to the most eminent physicians of this city, in order that their replies may be submitted to the General Congress of Ministers from the Mediterranean States, which, it is probable, may be assembled to consider the state of the regulations at present in force relating to quarantine.

I have lost no time in communicating on the subject with the Presidents of the two societies of Medicine established in this city,—the Société Royale and the Société Académique, and among whose members are comprised all that are

eminent in the profession; these gentlemen have assured me of the readiness with which their respective Societies would co-operate in forwarding an object of so general and so humane an interest. I have consequently transmitted to them the queries, and I shall have the honour, as soon as they are received, of submitting their replies to your Lordship.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) ALEXANDER TURNBULL.

No. 4.

Mr. Le Marchant to Mr. Backhouse.

Office of Committee of Privy Council for Trade,
Sir, *Whitehall, March* 15, 1839.

WITH reference to the questions upon quarantine proposed in my letter of the 30th January last, to be transmitted to the Consuls in the Mediterranean for circulation, I am directed by the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade, to request that you will state to Lord Palmerston the wish of this Board that Her Majesty's Consul in Egypt should be instructed to lay the same before Dr. Laidlaw, of Alexandria, with the view of obtaining the opinion of that gentleman upon the subject.

I am, &c.,
(Signed) DENIS LE MARCHANT.

No. 5.

Mr. Bidwell to Colonel Campbell.

Sir, *Foreign Office, March* 16, 1839.

WITH reference to the circular despatch of the 9th of February last, I am directed by Viscount Palmerston to transmit to you the copy of a letter which has been received from the Board of Trade, requesting that Dr. Laidlaw, of Alexandria, might be requested to give his opinion upon the several queries respecting contagion, inclosed in the before-mentioned circular.

I am, &c.,
(Signed) JOHN BIDWELL.

No. 6.

Mr. Vice-Consul Charnaud to Mr. Bidwell.—(Received June 10.)

Sir, *Smyrna, May* 4, 1839.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your circular of the 9th of February last, in which you are directed by Viscount Palmerston to transmit to me printed copies of a set of queries on the plague, desiring me to submit the said queries to the most eminent physicians and medical practitioners of this place, for their replies and observations.

In compliance with your instructions, I have addressed the different physicians of this place, and transmitted to each a copy of the queries, but one only has hitherto given his report, which I have the honour to inclose.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) JOHN CHARNAUD.

Inclosure in No. 6.

Answer to Queries relative to the Contagion of Plague, by Dr. Floquin.

Première Question.—R. Sans doute. L'opposition complète dans la manière d'agir eu égard à la peste, des populations Chrétiennes et Musulmanes

du Levant, vient surabondamment en preuve à notre réponse. Les Chrétiens, en effet, prennent des mesures d'isolement ou de quarantaine, et se mettent ainsi à l'abri de la maladie. Les Turcs ne prennent aucune de ces précautions, acceptent fatalement, au contraire, la loi du destin, et se trouvent toujours à chaque nouvelle épidémie de peste, décimés par la contagion. Pendant la peste de 1837, il est mort à Smyrne, sur une population de 40,000 Musulmans, 8 à 10,000 individus; et sur 55,000 Chrétiens, à peine 1,000! Et encore faut-il noter que dans un pays tel que celui-ci, où le Gouvernement Local ne prend aucune mesure de surveillance générale, où aucun secours (de la part du pouvoir) n'est fourni aux indigens, beaucoup de Chrétiens pauvres meurent de peste, faute des moyens pécuniaires indispensables pour se mettre, par l'isolement, à l'abri de la contagion. (Voir pour plus de détails, le No. 27, 1838, de *La Gazette Médicale* de Paris.)

Seconde et Troisième Question.—Alors que la maladie est à l'état *sporadique*, qu'elle n'offre par conséquent aucune puissance de développement, le *contact immédiat* est indispensable; pendant une violente épidémie, pourtant, et tandis que dans certains quartiers des malades meurent journellement par centaines, je ne voudrais pas nier que le *contact médiat* ne soit suffisant pour communiquer la maladie. Mais à quelle distance la transmission commence-t-elle à devenir possible en pareille occurrence? C'est ce qu'il serait en tous cas extrêmement difficile d'établir.

Quatrième Question.—Toute espèce de vêtemens en tissus de laine, coton, soie, fourrures, le papier, sont considérés ici comme conducteurs; le crin, le bois, les métaux, le verre, sont au contraire classés comme non-conducteurs. En tems de peste, les familles Chrétiennes qui se mettent en quarantaine font passer à l'eau tout ce qu'il est possible de mouiller sans inconvénient, comme certains tissus, les provisions de bouche, viande, légumes, fruits (ceci par excès de précaution). Et elles exposent, au contraire au serinage tout ce qui ne saurait passer à l'eau pure, tabac, café, farine, &c.; à la fumée, certains objets, comme papier, cuirs. Du reste, l'immersion dans l'eau froide pure, pendant une heure, d'un objet quelconque pouvant passer à ce liquide, est considérée au Levant comme une épreuve infaillible. Nous partageons complètement cette opinion.

Cinquième Question.—Quelle est la période d'incubation de la peste?—Quinze jours pour le maximum. Et encore faut-il bien noter qu'il s'agit de cas tout à fait exceptionnels.

Sixième Question,—Question insoluble. Comment répondre, par exemple, à quelqu'un qui s'aviserait de prétendre que cette durée pourrait être indéfinie pour des objets infectés et contenus dans une boîte imperméable et hermétiquement fermée, conservée, bien entendu, sous certaines conditions atmosphériques, d'humidité, de chaleur, &c., convenables?

Septième Question.—Cette dernière demande renferme toute la question des quarantaines,—véritables étables d'Augias,—or, pour y répondre convenablement, il fraudrait entreprendre un long travail *ad hoc*. Quant à ce qui se pratique au Levant, en semblable cas, nous l'avons déjà indiqué en répondant à la quatrième question.

(Signé) DR. FLOQUIN.

Smyrne, 17 *Mars*, 1839.

No. 7.

Mr. Pro-Consul Werry to Mr. Bidwell.—(Received June 17.)

(Extract.) *Aleppo, May* 6, 1839.

I HAVE not been able by this steamer to transmit to your department a reply to your circular of the 9th February, relating to the plague queries, in consequence of the only medical doctors we have in this place being employés of this Government.

I have submitted them to several very clever men in that profession; but owing to the many occupations they have had of late, they have not been able to give me in their replies. I hope, however, by the next steamer to be able to forward the same to you.

No. 8.

Mr. Consul-General Cartwright to Mr. Bidwell.—(Received June 10.)

Sir, *Constantinople, May 8, 1839.*

ON the receipt of your despatch circular of the 9th of February last, I addressed copies of the set of queries which accompanied it, to Drs. Macguffog, Mc Carthy, and Millingen, who are among the most eminent of the medical practitioners in this city, with a request that they would favour me with replies to the queries submitted to them.

I have the honour to inclose herewith Dr. Mc Carthy's answer to the queries, and I will transmit those of the other gentlemen when I receive them.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) JOHN CARTWRIGHT,
Consul-General.

Inclosure in No. 8.

Answers to Queries respecting the Contagion of Plague, by Dr. Mc Carthy.

Answer to Queries 1, 2, *and* 3.—Although the contagious nature of plague may have been a point of litigated pathology, still medical literature abounds with so many interesting records and well-authenticated facts in favour of an infecting principle, as amount, in my humble opinion, to positive and demonstrative evidence of the truth of that doctrine. It is established, I presume, beyond all question, by powerful arguments, and by proofs so clear and convincing, as ought to set controversy at rest for ever; and my own experience besides corresponding throughout with this mass of weighty evidence, I am naturally led to conclude that the origin and dissemination of plague is totally independent of endemic or atmospheric influence, and that it is transmissible by contact, mediate or immediate, from one individual to another within the sphere of infection, and otherwise disposed to the action of this specific poison.

The disease, it is well known, bears a strong analogy to the *exanthemata* in general, all avowedly contagious; running, if benignant, through its various stages and definite course, till finally matured in the cutaneous surface; no measures hitherto adopted have had the effect of arresting its progress or modifying its duration.

The pestilential virus is contactual and remote, under certain conditions, as in some eruptive fevers,—*contagium fixum et volatile* of former pathologists; and on the action of this morbid agent alone depends the diffusion of the disease, excluding *ex toto* the operation of malaria or of epidemic constitution.

As I am not enabled to offer any new arguments in support of this doctrine, and it were even superfluous, in addition to the testimony and decisions of some most distinguished ancient and modern writers, it only remains for me to illustrate the subject by one or two observations, and by a reference to facts of daily and hourly local experience. Here, then, it is a well known axiom, that should even a sporadic case of plague appear in a Turkish establishment, where, with some few exceptions, owing to religious prejudice, ignorance, or other causes, free intercourse with the patient is inevitable, and all measures of precaution neglected or unknown, it is almost invariably followed by other attacks in the family; nay, I have known an instance of every individual in a harem being carried off successively, although there was not at that time a trace of the disease in the neighbourhood, or in other districts of the capital*. This phe-

* This accident is to be ascribed to the purchase of a Circassian slave from a vessel just come into port.

nomenon, I presume, can be explained on no other than the principle above laid down, viz., the contagious nature of plague, and its transmission by actual contact.

Again, the filthy, crowded, ill-ventilated plague-hospitals at Constantinople, cannot at all times be even entered with impunity; neither can the miserable dwellings in the Jew villages, where numberless sufferers are huddled together during an epidemic*; and the danger is in the ratio of the proximity to the sick-bed; for, the air itself, though a most potent disinfector under ordinary circumstances, being here in its confined state, and saturated with pestilential effluvia, may have the effect of conveying it into the system through the medium of the various *atria*, and thus become, independently of actual contact, the vehicle of disease.

On the other hand, among all sects of Christians, and more especially the European natives of Constantinople, when plague manifests itself to any extent, the strictest seclusion, the removal or separation of the sick, the process of disinfection, and a timely retreat from the focus of contagion, are all points of implicit belief, and the most scrupulous observance being an absolute condition, and, as it were, the *ultima ratio* of self-preservation. The marked efficacy and wonderful effects of these measures cannot escape the eye of an impartial observer; for, whilst numberless victims during the epidemic are daily carried off from the Ottoman population, all well-regulated European families at Pera, Galata, Therapia, and Buyukdéré, live, generally speaking, in comparative ease and immunity. Should, however, the disease have been introduced amongst them, as sometimes unavoidably happens, through the negligence or disobedience of domestics, it is rarely attended with serious consequences or danger, relatively to the other members of the family; all are instantly in motion, washing, cleansing, and ventilation the order of the day, and every thing is disinfected thoroughly, without exception of a single shred, or the minutest particle of a conducting substance. The patient is abandoned to the care of a nurse and plague practitioner, and, despite of trouble, inconvenience, and very considerable expense, the house evacuated forthwith, and all the ties of kindred affection oftentimes violently and most cruelly burst asunder†.

Moreover, the suffrages of some of the most enlightened Ottomans concur with other evidence in support of the contagious principle, though somewhat at variance with the dogmas of Islamism; and the doctrine is rapidly gaining ground amongst them, as will appear from an order of the Government having been lately issued for the introduction of quarantine regulations at Constantinople.‡

Finally, the contagious nature of plague is demonstrated on the grounds of its having been transferred by inoculation, and even taken up by the absorbents, the cutis, in the first instance, being rubbed with pestilential matter; and this notorious fact alone is, in itself, an abundant weight of evidence, and I presume the true solution of the problem.

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* The term "epidemic," in contra-distinction to "contagious," cannot be employed with propriety; it is applied, as is clear from its etymology, to any disorder attacking great numbers at a given period, and may be contagious or the reverse, according to circumstances. The first case is exemplified in the presence of plague, scarlatina, or other infectious evils under the alleged conditions; and common inflammatory affections, so general in the beginning of winter, may be adduced as an instance of the second.

† Number of persons carried off by the plague in Constantinople, including Scutari and the Bosphorus, from 15th June, 1812, till 20th January, 1813:—

Turks	220,000
Armenians	39,000
Catholic Armenians	1,800
Jews	32 000
Greeks	28,000
Natives of Aleppo	50
Natives of Tino and Syra	80
Europeans	23
Total	320 955

‡ The Sultan himself is a decided contagionist, and, as far back as 1836, quitted with all his Court, the summer palace at Beylerbey, on the appearance of plague in his household. Having been myself on duty at the Seraglio on the day of that occurrence, I of course visited the patients, and—that fact having become very notorious—had to endure in the circles of my European friends, the title and privations of a *compromesso*, or sort of *noli me tangere*, during forty days.

Among other instances, Eusebio Valli, at Pera, in 1804, went through the first ordeal, and was taken ill shortly after; the plague manifesting itself in an unqualified form. The second point is exemplified in the case of Rosenfeld, in 1817, who was soon attacked in a like manner, and paid the tribute of his life to that fatal experiment.

Answer to Queries 4, 5, 6, 7.—From the foregoing cursory remarks and facts from the diary of local experience, if of any value at all, it follows that plague in its nature and general properties, must obey the common laws of contagious disorders, and nosologically be arranged amongst them. Conducting substances, therefore, in due contact with any determinate point within its sphere of activity, are necessarily imbued, more or less, with the character and intimate qualities of it, and engender, if applied to healthy individuals, this same identical form of disease. Under this denomination, are comprehended here, by general consent, wool, cotton, fur, silk, &c., and every thing fabricated from such materials, as wearing-apparel, bedding, different articles of house furniture, &c.; leather, paper, metals with unpolished or rough surfaces; money in currency, &c.; and when contaminated, they retain the virus for a very indefinite period: the matter, it is quite clear, depends entirely upon one point,—in how far they may or may not have been exposed to the action of air, water, or other disinfecting agents*.

The period that intervenes between the introduction of the poison and the actual invasion of the plague—*stadium incubationis*—is, according to circumstances, of various duration: the longest term, as far as I am enabled to judge from actual observation, may be computed at ten or twelve days.

Lastly, the process of purification in general use amongst us, may be reduced simply to immersion in hot water, thorough cleansing, and exposure to air: and it must be admitted, that in the application of these means in European families, their zeal, vigilance, and scrupulous exactitude, are far beyond the prescribed regulations of the best conducted lazarets.

Experience besides, through the lapse of ages, has proved their efficacy for every useful purpose; and in a matter of such vital importance, little faith is here reposed in novelty, and in the brilliant results of modern improvement.

(Signed) J. W. McCARTHY,
Physician to His Highness the Sultan,
and Member of the Board of Health.

Constantinople, March 25, 1839.

No. 9.

Colonel Campbell to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received June 17.)

My Lord, *Alexandria, May* 9, 1839.

IN reply to despatch "Circular" of 9th February, and "Consular" of 16th March, on the subject of questions relative to quarantine regulations, I have now the honour to forward to your Lordship the replies which I have already received from the most eminent medical men here.

I have not yet received that of Doctor Laidlaw, but hope to have it in time to forward with this despatch.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) PAT. CAMPBELL.

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* An Armenian banker quitted precipitately his country seat on the Bosphorus (it was in July), in consequence of an accident of plague among the domestics. Everything was tolerably well purified in the usual manner, with the exception of a couple of trunks, containing fur, shawls, and other valuables, in order not to expose them in the absence of the family, to the rude manipulations of those rapacious hirelings who gain a livelihood by the luckless service of disinfection. The matter was thus overlooked till the following spring, when the proprietor, wishing again to occupy his summer residence, commissioned some trustworthy servants to open the trunks with precaution, and air the contents; two of the number were attacked and died of plague, though at the same time the public health was unexceptionable.

Inclosure 1 in No. 9.

Risposta ai Sette Quesiti concernente la Peste, del Dr. Cavaliere J. Grassi, Proto Medico di Sanità in Egitto.

Illustrissimo Signore, *Alessandria, il 9 Maggio,* 1839.

LE rendo quante piú grazie posso per l'onorevole incarico indossatomi per parte di Su Eccellenza il Ministro degli Affari Esteri di Su Maestá Britannica, di sciogliere civé alcuni importanti quesiti concernenti la peste. I quindici anni passati in Egitto, e le tante opportunitá che mi si sono offerte quá ed altrove di bene e accuratamente vedere e studiare questa malattia m'incorraggiscono ad accettare con confidenza di me medesimo un tale mandato, al quale protesto solennemente che saró per soddisfare con religioso scrupolo, senza spirito alcuno di parte od altro, non servendo che alla pura veritá.

La ristrettezza del tempo che mi é stato prefisso, e le mei giornaliere incombenze mi vietano di estendermi a lungo sopra un tale argomento come sarebbe mio desiderio, ma i fatti su i quali appoggeró la mia opinione saranno tali e cosi persuasivi che basteranno a sostenere validamente quanto saró per dire. Tali fatti mi appartengono in proprio, e costituiscono piccola parte di quelli registrati nelli archivi del lazzaretto e del Comitato di Pubblica Salute, e che vivono nella memoria de miei contemporanei in Egitto.

Dopo avere cosi adempito al debito mio, mai mi rimarró dul raccomandare al patrocinio del cielo, la causa dell' umanitá che devesi trattare nel venerabile consesso che si prepara.

Aggradisca Signor Console, &c.

(Firmato) C. J. GRASSI.

Primo Quesito.—La Peste e ella contagiosa?

OGGIMAI la questione del contagio della peste bubonica orientale esser dovrebbe a parer mio resoluta affermativamente, ove di medici, d'altronde sommi, non avessero dato troppa importanza ad alcuni fatti negativi, che in mezzo alle irruzioni pestilenziali realmente si osservano, per un benigno riguardo dello Providenza, abborente per quanto sembra del totale esterminio di un intera popolazione. E senza piú a lungo andermene per generali, diro che io pure quando mi trovava ad esercitare la professione in Europo, lontano dal teatro della peste, accoglieva con piacere le idee anti-contagiose da alcune sostenute, perché piú lusinghiere per il genere umano, ed in apparenza piú conciliabili colla teoria. Ma non si tosto io me ne venni in Egitto ch' ebbi a convincermi del contrario, e i moltiplicati fatti successivamente da me osservati mi dettero la piena ed intiera convinzione della esistenza del contagio nella peste: i quali fatti voglio io individualmente toccare, non perché nuovi siano nell'istoria di questa malattia, ma perché servino a giustificare la mia opinione sul proposito, ora che officialmente mi viene ricercata.

Impiegato negli anni 1824 e 25, nello spedale Europeo di Alessandria d'Egitto, ove in allora si ricevevano i pestiferati Europei, non andó guari che per la mia imprudenza, io compromisi non solo l'appartamento netto, ma ben anche la mia famiglia, alla quale, come allo spedale, io servii di veicolo d'infezione. Condollomi in seguito agli stipendii del Governo Egiziano, e trasportato in Morea colle truppe colá spedite, ebbi nuovi e piú convincenti argomenti per credere al contagio. Era la Morea in preda ad una guerra di distruzione, senza peró che la peste vi si fosse introdotta; ma non si totto le truppe Egiziane, partite del Cairo poco dopo ussata la terrible strage del 1824, erano quivi disbarcate, che subito vi si manifesto la peste; dessa vi si rinnovó ogni anno e nel 1828 fini por per passare a Egina, dietro un cambio, che fu fatto di prigionieri; ed allorquando Su Altezza Ibraim Pasciá rinvió tutti i prigionieri Greci non enettuati gli ammalati ed i convalescenti di peste, dessa si sparse pe tutta la Morea.

Questo solo fatto sarebbe bastato per convincere i piú ostinati miscredenti; ma di quanti altri e piú manifesti di questi, non sono io stato testimone oculare!

Ritornato in Egitto nella evacuazione della Morea, ed incaricato in capo del servizio medico-chirurgico dello spedale generale della marina, mi fu affidato anche quello della sanitá, organizzato nella circostanza memorabile del cholera morbus, che fu nel 1831. Non avevaii che di poche settimane abbandonato questo terribile flagello, che si presentó sul finire di quell' anno un bastimento con 75 passeggeri e 11 persone di equipaggio, comandato da un tal Hussein Capitan, partito da Constantinopoli mentre la seste infieriva. Condannato alla quarantina, nel periodo di 19 giorni, quattro di quei passegeri morirono, due de quali sospetti, e due positivamente da me verificati di peste. Mancante in attorá la cittá e porto di Alessandria di lazzaretto, e di un locale idoneo per purificare questa massa di persone compromesse, il comitato credé predenza di allontanare questo bastimento, e cosi fece, dopo averlo provveduto di risa e di acqua.

Era naturale che questo capitano si dirigesse ad uno scalo dei piú vicini, ed infatte sulle Beyruth come tale, e come quello che poteva ravvicinare i detti pellegrini alla caravana di Damasco. La Soria era fin allora netta, ma appena vi sbarcarono queste persone la peste si manifesto in Beyruth, propagossi di quioi in altre parti, ed avrebbe al certo compromessa gravement l'armata Egiziana che teneva in assedio S. Gio. d'Acri, se Ibraim Pasciá non l'avesse garantita con un ben inteso cordone militare. Spedi anche in Beyruth il Dr. Rimondi, medico di sommo criterio e delle piú belle speranze, ma miscredente al contagio, il quale dopo poche settimane rimaso vittima del suo errore.

Questo fatto ne tiró dietro di se un altro non meno interessante.

Una parte di questi pellegrini di piú agiati, cambiando bastimento, si fece trasportare a Damiata, e ad onta degli ordini stati dati a quel Governatore Halil Bey, non solo li ammesse a pratica, ma ne ricevé alcuni nella sua propria casa, ed altri furono ricevuti dalle persone piú comode della cittá. Ma tanto l'uno che gli altri non tardarono a risentire i tristi effetti della loro mal calcolata ospitalitá, perché il Governatore perdette otto individui della sua numerosa famiglia, e gli altri furono sacrificati in proporzione. Eppure l'Egitto dal 1825, in poi godeva della piú eccellente salute. Informato ben presto, il comitato ed il Governo dai Ve. Consoli di quella cittá, esperti conoscitori della peste, di quanto cola si passava, mi vi spedi a tutto fretto coi piú estesi poteri, mettendo a mia disposizione un reggimento ivi accantonato. Con un ben organizzato cordone, riuscii a contenere la peste entro il medesimo, e con le pratiche sanitarie che misi in opera nell' interno della cittá e villaggi compresi nel cordone, nel periodo di tre mese ed in una populazione di circa 20 mila anime il numero delle vittime non ottrepasse quello di tre cento, ed un centinajo di malati guari. Ció accadde dai primi del mese di Giugno sino a tutto il mese di Agosto del 1832. La brevitá che mi son prefisso non mi permette di extrare ne' dettagli, che sono infiniti, e che tutti concorrono in appoggio della mia opinione.

Fu nel Settembre dello stesso snno che giunse da Constantinopoli il trabaccolo Austriaco, comandato dal Capitano Scagliarin, con nove persone di equipaggio il capitano compreso, e che tutti furono attaccati dal morbo ecceticato il capitano, de quali sei soccombettero e due guarirono. Venne a nostra conoscenza che un marinaro era perito a Constantinopoli, che un altro era stato lasciato ammalato a Gallipoli, ambe due rimpiazzati, e che un terzo era morto in cammino, e seppellito sulla spiaggia di Troja; ma le misure prese da questo uffizio di sanitá garantirono la salute di Alessandria e dell' Egitto.

Nel Novembre dell' anno susseguente, 1833, giunse pure in questo porto il bastimento Ionio, comandato dal Capitano Pana, con circa cento pellegrini. Introdotti nel giá costrutto lazzaretto, 24 di questi individui perirono successivamente di peste in pochi giorni, e non fu che dietro uno spoglio generale, ed un abbluzione di acqua satura di cloruro di calie e cosecutivo isolamento dai loro effetti che la malattia cessó fra di loro come per incanto. I due infermieri Arabi messi all' assistenza dei predetti pestiferati, ambedue contrattero il morbo, e furono i soli che ne scamparono. Fu in questa circonstanza che il Dr. Bulard, ansioso di formarsi delle giuste idee intorno all'indole del male in questione, incominció a vederlo da vicino, seguitando le mie visite giornaliere, facendo tesoro di quelle osservazioni, che dovevano in appresso condurlo a quel grado di celebritá cui oggidi meritamente si gode.

Anche in quest' occasione la minacuata salute dell' Egitto rimase illesa per il rigore usato verse le provvenienze da Constantinopoli. E Dio avesse voluto che con altrettanta severitá si fossero trattate quelle della Soria e di Cipro, e

non si fosse prestata troppa credenza all'apparente salute specialmente di quest' ultima isola, e alle fedi di sanitá rilasciate da quelle autoritá Consolari sulla deposizione di un medico inesperto, che caratterizzo per un semplice tifo una vera peste, la quale serpeggiava in Larnaca alla partenza del Capitano Andrea Manolacacchi, comandante la goletta Greca "Athéna," veniente da quello scalo! quanti sacrifizi, quante lacrime non si sarebbero risparmiale agl'infelici abitanti dell'Egitto! Piú di 300,000 si furono le vittime della memorabile pestilenza del 1834 e 35, di cui vado ad esporre una succinta istoria, giacché posso ripetere con Virgilio,—

. . . Queque ipse miserrima vidi
Et quorum pars magna fui . . . .

perché non solo un numero non indifferente di colleghi, di amici e di conoscenti ho veduto sparire nel breve giro di pochi mesi dal registro de vivi, ma la mia adorata figlia ancora rapitami nel piú bel fiore de suoi anni, e in mezzo alle piú lusinghiere speranze ch'ella dava di sé: deserta rimase la mia casa di servi, nessuno eccetticato, e quasi che la ferocia del morbo nulla risparmiare volesse di ció che vivente trovavasi nel mio domicilio, mia moglie prima, e dopo io stesso, colpiti ne fummo e contaminati: peró con esito, come a Dio piaque, diverso dagli altri.

Mi sia permesso di premettere alcune osservazioni generali che non sono aliene dal soggetto, e da cui il medico osservatore ed imparziale potrá tirare delle giuste conseguenze.

Fino dal 1825, in tutto l'Egitto si era goduta eccellente salute, se si eccettui il cholera morbus del 1831, il quale, benché di breve durata, aveva fatto una strage orribile. Nessun caso di peste si era mai piú presentato in tutto l'Egitto, prescindendo dalla cittá di Damiata, come ho sopra riferito, ove la malattia fu combattata, e compressa in maniera che tanto nel 33 come nel 34, piú non vi ricomparve.

Nel mio incarico di chirurgo in capo in compagnia del mio collega Signor Dr. Frias, che aveva quello di medico in capo allo Spedale Generale della Marina con 1,000 a 1,500 ammalati di ogni condizione, perché vi si ricevevano anche i non militari, mai si é avuto un sospetto di peste checché ne dicano quelli che opinano in contrario, ed asseriscono essere la peste perenne in Egitto. In questo periodo di nove anni, l'Egitto é stato soggetto a tutte le fasi del Nilo; ora innondazione abbondante, ora scarsa, ora sovrabbondante. Ha sostenuto una guerra con la Sublime Porte, ha avuto dodici mille morti di cholera in quarenta giorni nella sola cittá di Alessandria, la piú parte mal seppelliti e senza nessuna legge igienica per entro le mura e su tutte le piazze della cittá, e perfino nelle case stesse, le cui esalazioni sembrava con ragione che avrebbero dovuto occasionare un' altra epidemia; ma in effetto non alterarono per nulla la pubblica salute. Mai questa popolazione era stata esente da tutte quelle cause che sogliono produrre le epidemie quanto nel 34. Non guerra, non carestia. Assenza totale di tutti quei fenomeni che s'accusano come cause capaci d'ingenerare la peste in Egitto. Di piú era in quella stagione in cui le acque del Nilo incomminciano ad alzarsi, civé, verso il solstizio de estate; tempo che dai poco pratici, e dal volgo vien riconosciuto e salutato come distruttore del flagello.

Fu dunque il 7 di Luglio, 1834, che io nella mia qualitá semplicemente di medico fui invitato a visitare un malato nel convento Greco. Questo convento quantunque posto dentro il recinto delle mura, é situato peró in un luogo alquanto elevato, e distante piú di 500 passi dalla cittá propriamente detta. Dopo nove anni di quiete a nessuno, e neppure a me, cadde il sospetto di avere a visitare un pestiferato: perció comunicai liberamente col malato, che mi fu detto essere un papas Greco.

Ai primi segni che mi caddero sotto i sensi mi nacque qualche grave dubbio. Era il quinto giorno della sua malattia. Aveva una piaga sordida cancrenosa sopra uno di malleoli, ricoperta con una cataplasma che messa a scoperta riconobbi conseguenza di un autrace. Nati i primi sospetti, e continuando nelle indagini riscontrai anche un bubone all'inguine, e poi il concorso di tutti gli altri sintomi razionali carateristici dal morbo.

Dietro le richerche fatte al presidente del monastero rinvenni, che un altro monaco era ammalato, ma in convalescenza. Vistiatolo riconobbi sopra del medesimo una malattia identica a quella or ora descritta, civé: un piccolo

carbonchio giá limitato e spogliato dell' escara sopra di una sura, e un bubone all' inguine corrispondente. Divenuto il dubbio certezza per me, non passai oltre nelle investigazione, ma corsi subito ad informare il Comitato di Sanitá. Provocata io stesso una controvisita di due stimabili medici, civé: dei Signori Dri. Vernoni e Frias, confirmarone il mio asserto, che fu convalidato l'indomani anche dai Signori Dri. Lardore e Bulard, membri del Consiglio di Sanitá. Datesi subito dal comitato le opportune disposizioni e spinte le indagini dal segretario del comitato fino all' origine del male si pervenne, a sapere: 1°. Che qualche giorno avanti che questi due individui si ammalassero, un ultro era morto in tre giorni di malattia cogli stessi sintomi. 2°. Che essendo quello un servo aveva maneggiato carte, biancherie ed effetti contenuti in un baule del segretario del Patriarca testé arrivato da Cipro, con Capitano Andrea Manolacacchi, il quale era stato condannato ad una sola osservazione di siete giorni a bordo delle stesso bastimento, senza spoglio, e senza sciorino degli effetti; che poco dopo questo lavoro era caduto ammalato, ed in tre giorni morto senza esser visitato da alcun medico. 3°. Che questi era stato assistito dal Papas Janni, il quale poco dopo era caduto ammalato di una malattia quasi consimile (quello che poi visitato da me ritrovai in convalescenza, con carbonchio spogliato e bubone a supurazione). 4°. Che questa era stato assistito da Papas Niccodumo, il quale pure poco dopo aver assistito Papas Janni cadde ammalato di malattia identica (che fu quello per cui io fui chiamato). Altre particolaritá pure si seppero che per brevitá traluscio.

Non ostante il parere contrario di qualche altro medico, portante a far credere che quella malattia non fosse peste, furono date dal comitato le opportune disposizioni sanitarie nel senso del mio rapporto, e fu messo il convento in quarantina; ma disgraziamente era giá tardi per l'effetto che si voleva, essendo in quel momento giá scorsi quindici giorni circa, da che la peste vi era stata introdotta. Quei monaci avevano comunicato con molti della loro nazione, e gli effetti sopramenzionati erano passati per esser lavati in un villaggio di Negri non molo da quel convento discosto. Non tardó che pochi giorni a manifestarsi la peste anche in quel villaggio composto di 110 individui, e giá il di 11 di Agosto verificai, che in sedici giorni vi erano periti dici-otto individui in due, tre e quattro giorni di malattia, e sopra uno che vi trovai ammalato, riconobbi tutti i segni manifesti di peste. Le misure sanitarie praticate anche sopra loro, non fecero che diminuire momentanamente i mezzi di propagazione, ma questi avevano giá comunicato colla cittá, ed avevano gettato il seme della peste in varie parti della medesima.

Si gode di un apparente salute per circa due mesi, benché in questo periodo non mancassero dei casi almeno sospetti. Ma questa salute apparente fu pernicciosa quanto la malattia stessa, perché encoraggi i medici inesperti e presuntuosi che giá fino da principio l'avevano negata, rendendoli ostinati nel loro errore; e con essi loro trasse in inganno il pubblico, che certamente non poteva gradire l'annunzio fatale di un imminente flagello. Ma il voto troppo giusto del popolo, ed il trionfo mal basato dei medici inesperti ebbe disgraziatamente poca durata. Nel mese di Novembre nuovi casi di peste si manifestarono in vari punti della cittá, ed il numero andó progressivamente aumetando in Decembre, in Gennajo, in Febbrajo, ed in Marzo, nei quali la mortalitá fu portata fino a 200 morti al giorno nella sola cittá di Alessandria. Verso l'equinozio di Marzo andó il male leggermente declinando, ed alla fine di Maggio era suso fino a quattro o cinque morti per giorno.

Quantunque il parere dei medici dell' opposizione non avesse neppure in principio mai rassicurato lo spirito delle persone specialmente di buon senso, produsse peró de cattivi effetti; il maggiore dé quali fu quello che tanto il comitato, che il Governo non si risolvessero a prendere delle misure generali. Avrebbe dovuto esser tirato un cordone intorno la cittá di Alessandria, per impedire la propagazione del contagio nell' interno dell' Egitto, e questo non fu fatto che tardi; quando civé, la peste non solo si era manifestata nei villaggi posti sul confluente del Nilo, ma era giá penetrata anche in Cairo. Cosi si era trascurato il punto principale de pubblica igiene, per non pregiudicare al commercio*. Ma nel Gennajo si accorse bene di quanto si era ingannato, perché partito de Alessandria sugli ultimi di Decembre un tale Signor Giglio, negoziante Maltese, con merci, giunto in Cairo il 4 de Gennajo, tocco dalla peste vi

* Vide documento No. 1, alla fine.

mori in breve. Dopo di lui perirono varii individui della famiglia; quindi si propagó la peste nelle famiglie collaterali, e da queste incominció in quella cittá la memorabile catastrofe del 35.

Intanto peró, e mentre le famiglie dei Signori Consoli, e quelle dei primari negozianti si mettevano in guardia per proprio conto con un ben calcolato rinserro, e ció verso la fine del Novembre, il comitato, d'intelligenza col governo locale, pensó a garantire dal flagello i vari stabilimenti militari, i principali de' quali erano la squadra, l'arsenale di guerra, el collegio, e i due spedali, l'uno per la marina, e l'altro per le truppe di terra. Anche il harem con parte della famiglia del Vice Re fu messa in quarantina, e con esso i vari uffzi di amministrazione. La flotta essa pure messa in quarantina fu quindi allontanata dal porto e spedita in Candia. La direzione della quarantina degli altri stablimenti fu affidata a degl' impiegati Europei. Troppo mei allontanerei dal mio proposto se dovessi numerare i vantaggi che si ritrassero da queste disposizioni, e se dovessi esporre le migliaja di fatti parziali che concorsero a corroborare la mia opinione sul contagio. Non posso peró astenermi dal citarne alcuni perché troppo manifesti e giganteschi per sottoporli all' esame di coloro i quali titubassero ancora intorno all' esistenza del contagio nella peste.

Il pubblico sia il testimone della veritá dé fatti che espongo, perché accaduti sotto gli occhi di tutti.

1°. Fatto.—La Squadra.

La squadra era composta di circa 16,000 individui. Non essendo in ordine partire, ai primi casi di peste, fu messa in quarantina fino ai primi di Decembre. Qualche contrabbando inevitable con un equipaggio miscredente, e fatalista, che riguardava la quarantina come una punizione, porto alla conseguenza chevi fu qualche attacco, ma isolato per le misure che vi furono prese immediatamente. Allontanata quindi o ancorata nel porto di suda vi rimase affatto illesa. Non mi s'impugni questo fatto con dire che fu salva perché fu sottratta dal centro d'infezione, perché qualche brich che serviva di trasporto per i viveri, e che aveva comunicato con le sciune (magazzini regi), fu infetto, ed uno particolarmente strada facendo ebbe molte perdite fra le quali il medico.

2°. Fatto.—Arsenale.

L'Arsenale Regio conteneva circa 6,000 lavoranti;—fra questi en centinajo di Europei. Fu chiuso in quarantina li 16 di Decembre, e ne fu affidata la direzione a degli Europei a tal effetto impiegati. Restó cosi fino al mese di Giugno. Diffeso dal mare a ponente, scirono, e mezzogiorno, era coperto da una gran muraglia dalla parte opposta, oltre un cordone di soldati per impedire i contrabbandi, e cosi interrotta qualunque comunicazione. Nel periodo di quasi sette messi vi furono cinque o sei soli casi di morte improvvisa da indurre qualche sospetto, ma senza segni patenti di peste.

All' insorgere di ognuno di questi si fauva un bagno di mare, ed uno sciorino generale, coi quali provvedimenti rimase per tutto il tempo dell' epidemia sani e salvo.

Eppure questo stabilimento si trovara nella periferia d'infezione.

3°. Fatto.—Ospedale di Marina.

Questo stabilimento e quello che come ognuno vede doveva trovarsi il pui esposto, perché oltre ai malati forniti dalla squadra prima della sua partenza, che fu alla fine di Febbrajo, receveva sempre quella che venivano da una fregata e da altri piccoli legni per trasporto, che trovavansi in porto, come pure coloro che infermavano all' arsenale. Nei sette mesi che stette in quarantina dovette ricevere un numero non indifferente di ammalati. Fu esso messo prima in osservazione il 21 di Novembre e poi in stretto rinserro. Fu circondato a venti passi di distanza dal fabbricato di una palizzata, e da fazioni, per impedire i contrabbandi. Furono fabbricate con tavole delle sale di osservazione ove si tenevano gli entranti fino a diagnosi manifesta del male, ed uno spedale fu fabbricato per ricevere i pestiferati. Non si recevava nessun ammalato dentro lo spediale netto senza spoglio e bagno, &c. Un si geloso incarico fu affidato agli uffiziali di sanitá Europei, che furono obbligati a chiudersi nello spedale, e a dei guardiani messi espressamente dal comitata; a tutto presiedé il medico in capo Signor Dr. Frias, la cui attivitá ed intelligenza delle cose sanitarie fu coronata dal piú felice successo.

Come potranno distruggere questo fatto i miscredenti del contagio? Chiunque é stato in Alessandria conosce la pessima posizione di questo spedale. Situato en luogo basso ed umido, dominato dalle mura dalle cittá, che lo coprono

dai venti maestrale, ponente e libenio, e solo esposto aquelli meridionali, conosciuti sotto il nome di Hampsin, che regnano specialmente nella primavera in una maniera che non si puó descrivere, e che solo puó farsene un' idea chi ha abitato l'Egitto in quella stagione. Di piú, oltre ai miasmi che si sollevano dalle acque putride delle cisterne su cui é fabbricato, i detti venti transportano fin lá e vi depositano gli effluvi e le emanazioni del Lago Mareotis, sopra, del quale passano, e lo rendono talmente malsano, che regnano in quel locale perennemente le febbri intermittenti e perniciose. Ció non é tutto. E' circondato da tre laidissimi villaggi: uno al nord, che gli siede accanto; uno a levante, distante forse tre cento passi, ed un altro a scirono di forse 150 passi. Tutto e tre sono rimasti affatto deserti per gli effetti della peste, e fra l'ultimo villaggio e lo spedale si trovavano le sale di osservazione e lo spedale de pestiferati. Malgrado tutto questo concorso straordinario di circostanze malefiche, pure, come diceva, lo spedale generale della marina sano si mantenne nel lungo periodo di tempo che duró il flagello, sole perché in stretta quarantina entro il medesimo vivevasi. Il contrario avvenne allo spedale di terra, per le ragioni che sono ad esporre.

4°. Fatto.—Spedale di Rass-el-Thin.

Questo stabilimento é situato sopra la penisola che costituisce il porto, avendo il porto al sud, ed il mare al nord; molto elevato ed espostó a tutti i venti che vi signoreggiano forse un poco troppo: condizione non poco favorevole in tempo di peste. Esso pure fu organizzato nella maniera dell' altro nella ircostanza del flagello; ma come il medico cui venne affidato non solo non conveniva sull' indole contaggiosa, ma ne negava pur anche l'esistenza, cosi si lasció sorprendere dal nemico, ch' egli non seppé ne volle mai riconoscere, e gli permise d'introdursi nel suo stabilimento, da cui non fu si facile stoggiarlo, se non dopo aver mietuto molte vittime, ed assoggettato il governo a grandi sacrifizi. Questo fatto interessantissimo sia di lezione a coloro i quali non sanno riconoscere nelle practiche sanitarie altro che vessazione per i viaggiatori e denni verso il commercio, senza riflettere ai veri danni ed incalcolabili, che gli risulterebbero, oltre al numero infinito delle vittime che si tirerebbe dietro se riuscisse alla peste di penetrare una volta in Europa.

A livello di questi fatti protrebbero stare quelli del collegio col suo proprio spedale, garantito esso pure da un ben diretto rinserro, ed il popolato harem del Vice-Re, nonché gli altri stabilimenti subalterni che per brevitá tralascio di nominare. Lo stesso diró delle famiglie de' particolari che sono senza numero, le quali si garantirono con una ben diretta quarantina molto ben conosciuta in Levante; i quali fatti stanno in opposizione con quelli che risultarono da un contrario sistema; avendo l'inconsideratezza e il fatalismo prodotto spopolamento e distruzione di famiglie. Nel breve periodo di circa du mesi, cinquanta-sette cadaveri io viddi sortire dal domicilio di un Turco*. Sul declinare della epidemia, piú di cento chiavi di case si trovarono all' uffizio di polizia appartenenti a famiglie interamente spente.

Ora, domanderó io se qualche fatto negativo, come sarebbe quello che risulta da persone che contrassero il male malgrado la chiusura, o vice-versa di coloro che l'evitarono quantunque poco o nulla si riguardassero puó e deve aver forza presso gli uomini sensati ed imparziali, per rigettare l'esistenza del contagio nella peste? Non una, ma cento di queste prove contrarie non varranno certamente contro i fatti da me narrati, i quali soli basterebbero per rigettare onninamente ogni idea anti-contagionista, se infiniti altri d'identica natura non si leggessero negli autori che si sono occupati di questa malattia. In quanto a me, confesso con animo sincero, che non puó mettersi in dubbio ai giorni nostri il contagio della peste, senza gravemente compromettere la sicurezza dell' Europa, e la salute dei popoli, e punto io non dubito sul modo di pensare di coloro che nel venerabile congresso che si prepara saranno per decidere sul proposito. Ma torno alla parte istorica della mia narrazione.

La pestilenza del 35 non si limitó, come ogun sa, alle sole cittá di Alessandria e Cairo, ma in quell' anno e nei due susseguenti, serpeggió per tutto l'Egitto, facendo dappertutto una orribile strage, e montó perfino al Said nel Superior' Egitto. La solo cittá di Siut, da quanto mi riferi Su Eccellenza Hussein Pasciá, allora governatore di quella provincia, pardette 13,000 persone.

* La casa di Kingi Osman, tesoriere-generale della marina.

Il Basso Egitto fu pure molto travagliato. Fu nel 36, che infetto nuovamente la cittá di Damiata. Vi fui spedito di nuovo; ma come il morbo aveva tenuto altra strada, ed infettata la provincia prima di giungere a Damiata cosi dovetti usare altro metodo, che fu quello di fare uno spurgo ed uno sciorino generale, tanto nella cettá che villaggi adjacenti in numero di 175, fino alle due Isole di Mataria, situate sul Lago di Menzel. In queste due isole, nelle quali per la loro felice posizione, e per la qualitá del loro traffico, é tanto raro che vi pervenga la peste, pure in quest' anno vi penetró e vi tolse la terza parte della popolazione. Questo metodo da me addottato in tale circostanza ha portato buone conseguenze, perché in seguito non vi si manifestó nessun altro caso.

Lo stesso sistema tenni l'anno di poi, civé, 37, per le provincie di Sciarkie, Deuhaklié, e in qualche villaggio del Delta, ove la peste si era manifestata, ed in alcuni di essi con furore. Gli Arabi non hanno molte suppellettili. Tutto gli fauvo gettare in acqua, di cui ogni villaggio abbonda; e quindi vi facero immergere essi stessi, nel mentre che si nettevano i loro villaggi e le loro casupole. Con questo metodo, quanto sollecito altrettanto efficace, sono scorsi ancori due e tre anni, e la peste non si é veduta riprodotta, ad onta anche della carestia dell'anno decorso.

La peste che col mezzo dei pellegrini Greci ha penetrato l'anno scorso in Giaffa, e di lá a Gerusalemme, di dove si é propagata per tutta la Palestina, e vi regna tuttora con minaccia anche di penetrare di nuovo in Egitto, é un' altra prova certa della sua natura contagiosa.

Io fui spedito dal Comitato di Sanitá sul luogo, o potei patentemente riconoscere il come s'introdusse in Giaffa, e come passó nella Cittá Santa.

La cittá di Giaffa á stata piú volte il teatro della peste. Una delle piú memorabili in questo secolo é stata quella del tempo della occupazione dei Francesi, ed un' altra piú recente nel 1832, conseguenza di quella incominciata in Beyruth, e di cui ho giá raccontato l'origine. Dopo di questa ultima aveva sempre goduto buona salute. E' Giaffa, una piccola cittá di 4,000 o 5,000 abitanti, fra Turchi, Cristiani di vario rito, ed Ebrei, situata sul pendio di una collina, esposta specialmente ai venti i piú salubri, come sono quelli di nord, ouest, e nord-ouest. Bagnata per metá dal mare, per l'altra metá é circondata da ubertosi giardini, abbondanti di agrumi, e dei piú squisiti frutti. Raramente si puó trovare un' aria piú pura di quella, ed io che l'ho abitata per circa due mesi, ne ho risentiti i piú salutari effetti. Essendo quello lo scalo quersi esclusivo della Palestina, gode del benefizio di un discreto commerció, per cui i suo abitanti sono tutti bastantemente agiati anzi che nó. Questo principe rigeneratore (Mehemet Ali) avendo preso a cuore la salute dei popoli al suo governo, affidati volle che fosse istituito un lazzaretto in ciascuno dé tre regni: Egitto, Candia e Soria. Fu costruito in Beyruth quello per la Soria; ma come per la di lui contananza dal Santo Sepolcro diveniva incomodo per i pellegrini Greci ed Armeni, che ogni anno vi concorrono in gran numero, cedendo Su Altezza alle istanze del Signor Duhamel, allora Console-Generale Russo in Egitto, permise ai monaci de due riti Greco e Armeno, di fabbricare un lazzaretto anche in Giaffa. La cosa passó bene fino all' anno 1838, ed ad onta che la peste fosse penetrata piú volte fino nel lazzaretto, sempre vi era stata compressa. Ma non fu cosi nell' anno decorso. A dí 16 di Marzo, viapprodó un bastimento con bandiera Gerosolomitana, comandato dal Capitano Pietro Parmaxis, Greco, con 126 passeggeri, fra Greci ed Armeni. Questo bastimento era partito da Larnaca con patente netta. In Limasol per altro ed in altri villaggi di Cipro vi esisteva la peste, ed in Larnaca ancora come dagli stessi pellegrini si é risaputo di poi, e qualcuno di essi era morto prima dell' imbarco. La patente era falsa, perché annunziava soli 122 individui mentre erano giá 126 quando disbarcarono; cosi e ché non si poteva costatare se strada facendo ne fosse mancato qualcuno. Questa malafede é spesso usata dai capitani Greci, come anche nel costituto loro spesso si tace la veritá. Introdotti detti pellegrini in lazzaretto, furono condannati a soli quattordici giorni di contumacia, che non consumarono per intiero, per indulgenza del direttore del lazzaretto.

Due giorni dopo il loro ingresso in lazzaretto vi mori un fanciullo e vi fu seppellito clandestinamente. Giunto il giorno della pratica fu usato dal padre del fanciullo uno strattagemma per ingannare il medico e l'ispettore nella loro visita, e cosi furoni ammessi a libera pratica.

Ricevuti, come é di costume, tutti i detti pellegrini nel monastero Greco,

in meno di tre giorni vi si ammali e morì il padre del giá defunto fanciullo, ed un altro individuo suo compagno. Visitati i due cadaveri da quel medico del lazzaretto, furono giudicati morti di non peste, ad onta del parere contrario di un medicastro Levantino. Intanto che questa caravana si diresse sopra Gerusalemme morì nel convento uno de due monaci che l'abitavano, e sua madre. Si continuô dallo stesso medico a negare la peste.

Dal convento si comunicó alla famiglia del Signor Cavaliere Mostras, Console Russo, la cui abitazione fu parte integrante del monastero, composta di undici persone. Una sola di queste, civé, il figlio del Signor Mostras, ne scampô. Quindi passó a quella del suo dragomano, altrettanto e piú numerosa, di cui nessuno ne rimase illeso; soltanto la metá delle persone guarirono. Di lá poi gradatamente dilatandosi e aumentando, si estese per tutta la cittá. E' da rimarcarsi peró che la malattia regnó di preferenza nella nazione Greca, e che la Mussulmana fu la piú rispettata.

Giunta quella pestifera caravana in Rama vi si ammaló la moglie di uno de due pellegrini giá morti nel monastero Greco, la madre civé del figlio giá seppellito in lazzaretto, ma fu in grado di continuare il suo cammino fino a Gerusalemme.

Ognuno che per poco creda al contagio puó figurarsi come presto si manifestó la peste in quella Cittá Santa, e con quanta facilita si dilató in tutti gli altri santuari di Terra Santa, come in Betlemme, S. Gio. in Montana, Betgiala e Nazzareth, essendo lo scopo di tutti que divoti viaggiatori di visitare quei santi luoghi.

Anche in Gerusalemme i primi casi di peste furono riconosciati ne' diversi conventi Greci, ma inutilmente per la tarditá delle misure sanitarie, e per i contrasti nati sul proposito.

Io giunsi in Giaffa speditori da questo Comitato di Sanitá verso i primi di Maggio, quando civé dodici a quattordici case erano compromesse, e le famiglie del Signor Cavaliere Mostras e del suo dragomano quasi estinte. Trovai che alcune misure sanitarie parziali erano state adottate.

Io vi praticai le generali col massimo rigore isolando tutti i malati dai sani, e le famiglie nette dalle infette, facendo trasportare queste ultime con tutti i loro effetti nel lazzaretto, che non otrepassarono il numero di trenta, ed alla fine di Maggio ebbi la soddisfazione di vedere quella piccola citá, giá minacciata di una total distruzione, libera affatto dal morbo, che concentrat oe ridatto unicamente nel locale del lazzaretto, in meno di due mesi e con molta facilitá venné compresso e distrutto.

Disposto tutto il servizio sanitario in Giaffa, ed ottenuti cosi i primi vantaggi sopra il nemico, che mi era accinto a combattere, mi portai a tutta fretta a Gerusalemme, che fu il 1°. di Giugno. Lá non trovai le medesime condizioni favorevoli di Giaffa. In Gerusalemme mancavano locali addattati, acqua e la buona volontá sugli abitanti di sottoporsi alle leggi sanitarie. Il nemico era anche piú forte. Giá sessanta case erano infette, e il male si dilatava progressivamente. Mi asterró dal raccontare tutto ció che feci, ed i mezzi che impiegai per combattere il morbo su tutti i punti, e le pene che soffrii con un popolo misto, di costumi, di religioni fra loro diverse, e con credenze spinte al fanatismo. Diró soltanto che in breve tempo, e non ostante tante contrarietá incontrate, l'efficacia delle misure sanitarie fu sollecita e manifesta. Mediante l'isolamento, gli sciorini, gli spurghi, le nettezze delle case compromesse, delle strade, piazze, &c., si vide il morbo diviso e compresso, e prima che terminasse il mese di Luglio si poteva credere anche annichilato, perché nessun caso piá si mostrava. Sembra peró che qualche seminio restasse latente nella nazioñe Ebraica, si dove tornó a ripullulare di nuovo, qualche mese dopo la mia partenza, e che dilatossi nuovamente non solo nella Cittá Santa, ma nelle cittá e villaggi della Palestina, ove ha dato nuovi disturbi a quella popolazione, ed all' amministrazione sanitaria sempre intenta ed occupata a comprimere e soffocare questo flagello ovunque si presenta.

Quanti altri fatti se non tanto grandi non sono peró meno interessanti e dimostrativi, come sarebbe quello che sopra quattro ispettori o capitani del lazzaretto dalla sua prima istituzione, due son morti di peste, ed uno fu attaccato e guaritó: quanti altri impiegati subalterni vi son periti, e colle loro famiglie, di questo morbo; perché non é successo lo stesso negli stabilimenti di tutt' altro genere? La ragione é manifesta: perché presiedevano ad uno stabilimento, ove il fornita contagioso, sia venuto dal di fuori, come quelle che

giá si éra insinuato nel regno, vi ha esistito quasi senza interruzione per lo spazio di sei anni circa.

Questi sono i materiali su i quali ho stabilita la mia opinione circa l'indole contagiosa della peste in quattordici anni, che ho avuto occasione di osservare e di studiare quasi senza interruzione questa malattai. Molti altri fatti io potrei aggiungere a quelli giá raccontati per maggiormente corroborare il mio giudizio, ma li tralascio per non abusare della discretezza di chi sará per leggere queste carte.

Secondo Quesito: La peste si comunica per contatto soltanto, o con qualche altro mezzo, ed in questo caso, quali sarebbero questi altri mezzi?

Terzo Quesito: Il contatto con persona infetta e necessario per comunicare la peste, ossero basta accostarsi ad una tal persona per prendere il male?

IO vado a riunir sotto il medesimo punta di vista i due quesiti sopra motivati, sia per l'analogia che fra loro passa come per l'identitá delle prove che conferiscono alla loro soluzione; cosi facendo eviteró delle ripetizioni inutili e nojose.

Il contatto mediato o immediato égli e l'unico e principale agente della propagazione della peste; questo è quanto l'esperienza mi ha decisamente provato, senza che neppure una eccezione mi si sia presentata in contrario. E sembrami che il ragionamento concorra col fatto in appoggio di questa opinione. Poiche se l'ari fosse suscettibile di raccogliere nel suo seno, e vivo mantenere a danno degli uomini il fornite della peste, si che ció si supponga accadere, come alcuni vogliono, introducendosi per assorbimento cutaneo, o per inalazione polmonare, gli effetti che da tale circostanza resulterebbero sarebbero tali per la peste da renderne il corso e la propagazione celerissima, e in modo quasi, dicasi, instantaneo; il che non stá in rapporto colla veritá, camminando questa malattia con passo lento, ma sicuro, col quale compie gradatamente i suoi periodi e al termine suo in modo arcano perviene. Il contrario vedesi accadere nel cholera Asiatico, il quale è un contagió partecipante a parer mio dell' epidemia, ché non sé tosto si manifesta per la prima volta in una cittá, che sollecitamente vi si propaga, e in pochi giorni finisce. Cosi dicendo io non intendo di sottrarre del tutto la peste dall' ascendente atmosferico; non giá, ripeto, perché l'aria serva di deposito e di veicolo al germe del male, ma perché da' ai corpi l'attitudine e la disposizione a ricevere piú i meno facilmente il contagio. Cosi vedansi i quartieri improprij e male aëreati, servir di fornite al piú facile appicco del male, rendendolo piú funesto nell' esito; mentre in contrario le abitazioni che si trovano in contrarie condizioni piú facilmente garantire la salute degl' individui, per l'energia nella quale mantengono la potenza della vita, e la forza preservativa della natura. Lo stesso dicasi del nutrimento e degli altri comodi della vita. Resta adunque per me dimostrato ch' l'unico il solo mezzo di propagazione della pesta si e il contatto, il quale quanto piú intentamente hà luogo, altrettanto influisce a moltiplicare gli accidenti della malattia. Ne' in questo caso servi a tutelare la salute degl' individui l'agiatezza del vivere, e la salubritá delle case, mentre la violenza del principio deleterio supera ed elude il benefizia dell' aria e degli altri comodi, e da corpo a corpo si appicca non altrimenti del fuoco. Queste cose hanno impurato molte disgraziate famiglie dell' Egitto nella peste del 34 e 35, e sopratutte quella di Kingi Osman, tesoriere, che ha perduto, come altrove ho detto, cinquanta-setta persone nel periodo di pochi giorni, solo perché in perfetta comunicazione colla cittâ: né valse a limitare fra loro la strage la stupenda posizione della casa, e l'abbondanza di ogni ricreazione immaginabile. Il medesimo accade allo spedale di Ras-el-Thin, situato in riva al mare, solo perché mal guardato, mentre al contrario quello della marina in pessima posizione collocato sano si mantenne a dispetto del morbo, per ragione della severa quarantina sotto la quale governavasi. Né per motivi diversi tutta quanta quasi la colonia Europea e Greca con molti cofti de piú agiati, pervenne a garantire sé stessa dal flagello in tale circostanza, avendo vissuto per sette i otto mesi in un perfetto isolamento. A costoro la questione del contagio non

so che effetto farebbe, ni impunemente al certo potrebbesi con essi loro contrastare sul proposito.

Tenendo dietro al primo sviluppo della peste in dato luogo e seguitando la malattia ne' nuovi attacchi egli é facile quasi sempre riconoscere la catena di comunicazione che ella seguita. Cosi la peste del 34 e 35, noi l'abbiamo veduta importata da Soria e Cipro; quindi sviluppata nel convento Greco divenuto ospite de passeggieri di quella malaugurata isola; e da questo estesa su di un capitano Greco, e in un villagio di Negri, le cui mogli servivano di lavandaje del convento, dal quale avevano secondo il solito ricevute le biancherie per gli usi del loro mestiere. Questa serie di anella, questa catena di contatti non dimostra chiaramente la contagiositá della peste?

Bene mostró di saperlo il comitato consolare di pubblica salute, allorché di concerto col governo locale fece tutto quanto per lui si poteva, onde combattere il male, la dove ne primordi sviluppavasi, sia coll' isolare i malati e i compromessi, come al sottoporre a rigoroso sciorino gli effetti loro appartenenti*; e se non fossero state le susseguenti e quasi continue infrazioni alle misure teste citate, che ora accadevano coi contrabbandi delle robe, ora avevano luogo col nascondere i malati, e ben anche i morti di peste, che seppellivansi nelle proprie abitazioni, o per le strade se deponevano, forse la malattia sarebbesi potuta contenere, risparmiando tanti danni alla popolazione dell' Egitto. Ma che puó lottare contro il pregiudizio da una parte, e l'ignoranza dall' altra, quando riuniti fanno velo alla mente degli uomini? Per essi il bene si converte in male, e in male stesso viene acclamato sotto colore di bene. Il Comitato Sanitario stanco delle contrarietá che incontrava, e disperando alla fine di riuscire nell' intento che proponevasi per la mortalitá ogni giorno crescente, appogió l'istanza diretta a Su Altezza nel mese di Gennajo dai notabili di Alessandria, colla quale si domandava la soppressione delle misure sanitarie†. La risposta che dette Su Altezza alla dimanda dei notabili della cittá‡, e gli ordini che abbassó all' intendente di polizia, Signor Tahir Effendi§, bastana per provare la sua maniera di pensare in materia di peste. Non avendo acconsentito a quanto chiedevasi, convenne continuamente nel sistema preso, ma la malattia aumentava ed era come un fiume che minacciava di straripare da ogni punto. Il 24 di Febbrajo era arrivata a venti-quattro o venti-cinque morti di peste, e il personale sanitario incominciava a mancare. Io con un solo ajuto non aveva piú il tempo materiale per visitare tanti morti oltre i malati. Il medico destinato provvisoriamente al servizio esclusivo dello spedale del lazzaretto, ed il farmereista, non che l'ispettore e tutti gli altr' impiegati erano morti. Il lazzaretto era divenuto nient' altro che uno spedale di peste. Nessuno, e neppure il comitato ardiva di dimostrare a Su Altezza la impossibilitá di continuare nelle pratiche sanitarie. Il Console d'Inghilterra, Signor Thorburn, ne scrisse in suo particolare al Signor Colonello Campbell, Agente-Generale per Su Maestá Britannica, che trovavasi in Cairo. Questi rappresentó a Su Altezza lo stato deplorabile della cittádi Alessandria. Cedette il Vice-Rè a questa nuovo istanza (peró provvisoriamente, essendo ricominciate sul declinare del flagello‖), a condizione peró che partisse subito la squadra, come diffatti parti, e che si raddoppiassero i mezzi preservativi a tutti i suoi stabilimenti. Ció fu il 27 di Febbrajo. Fino a quel giorno la mortalitá non aveva oltrepassato il numero di trenta. Fu sotto il cordone (che era veramente inutile), e furono levate le guardie a tutti le famiglie infette e compromesse. Morti, ammalati, convalescenti furono ammessi al libero commercio. Esultó il popolo ignorante e fanatico a questa deliberazione sovrana. Quel giorno! quella notte! e l'indomani lo passó in gioja, in festa, in tripudi, per le strade e pelle piazze, in visite, in rendimenti di grazie nelle Moschee. Cessate le vessazioni sanitarie gli parve cessato il flagello, ed il contento sembró rinato sul volto di ogni Mussulmano.

Ma ebbe poca durata. Per due giorni la mortalitá benché aumentasse non fece una gran variazione; ma dopo quest' epoca fatale andó ogni giorno moltiplicando in maniera, che al 10 di Marzo fu portata fino al numero di 195 a 200 oltre gli attacchi benigni, i quali siccome guarivano non venivano conosciuti, e che si potevano calcolare sempre ascendere a un quarto di piú.

Vi puó essere prova piú conviniente di questa della necessitá del contatto per contrarre la peste? Se questo non fosse necessario, come in tanti mesi,

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* Vide documento No. 2 e 3, alla fine. † Do. No. 4. ‡ Do. No. 5.
§ Do. No. 6. ‖ Do. No. 7.

coll' isolamento e con le altre pratiche sanitarie potiva la peste aver fatte dei progressi si lenti, ed in dici o dodici giorni soltanto dei progressi si rapidi; da 30 fino ai 200 ed anche 250?

L'esperienza é delle cose maestra. In Levante non sono che le famiglie agiate quelle che si mettono in istretto rinserro in tempo di peste, ma tutti gli altri quantunque temino la peste, assistono alle loro occupazioni giornaliere. Li basta di non toccare ni comunicare con alcuno in nessuna maniera. A tal effetto fanno uso di un bastoncello, per tenersi lontane lepersone che incontrano per le strade, e dalle quali potrebbero venire urtati. Anche le persone che si tengono in rinserro, ricevono visite, ed accudiscono ai loro affari, bensi alla barriera che si suol tenere alla porta di casa, ma se devono ricevere roba anche non suscettibile non la ritirano, che passata per acqua, per profumo o simili, e con questi mezzi ciascheduno si garantisce dal morbo.

Il contegno di queste persone che non temono né le esalazioni cutance, né le espirazioni di pestiferati ancora, e che solo hanno paura del lora contatto, non é meramenti gratuito ed ipotetico, ma il risultato di una lunga esperienza.

Anche certe professioni l'esercizio delle quali rende l'uomo immune dal contrarre la peste viene in appoggio di quest' asserzione. Ed infatti si vedono i portatori d'acqua (sáchá), i venditori d'olio e i friggitori, i primi dé quali sono quasi sempre bagnati, e gli altri imbrattati ed anti di olio vegetabile ed animale, si vedono, dico, se non affatto immuni almeno i meno danneggiati.

Se la peste si contraesse con tutt' altro mezzo che col contatto come si spiegherebbero quest' immunitá e queste privative?

Certe razze di uomini sono piú o meno esposti a contrarre il morbo. I Neri, per esempio, sono piú soggetti a prendere il contagio degli altri, e ció per la finezza e delicatezza della loro cute, e per essere i loro pori cutanei assorbenti piú scoperti ed attivi. Di questa veritá mi sono ancora convinto, tanto in Morea che in Egitto, ed ultimamente in Gerusalemme, ove gli schiavi Etiopi ed i Berberini erano sempre i primi ad essere attaccati in una casa che venisse compromessa, ed i registri necrologici dell' archivio del Comitato di Sanitá lo attestano. Terminata poi l'epidemia del 35, i villaggi dei Neri furono trovati affatto deserti, e rarissimi divenuti i Berberini, che, come nazione libera, e come riconosciuti per i piú fidati e capaci servitori poche, sono le famiglie che non ne abbiano qualcheduno al loro servigio.

Un altro luminoso e straordinario fatto che prova negl'indigeni stessi la convinzione della necessitá del contatto per prendere la peste, é il seguente. Sonvi non solo fra i Mussulmani, ma fra gli stessi Cristiani dell' Abissinia molti parzi fanatici, che riguardero la peste come una emanazione benefica della divinitá, quale malattia non tanto che non sia da fuggirsi, deve anzi ogni divoto procurarne l'acquisto, e fissarla sopra di se, come mezzo de salvazione per la via futura. Tutti i riti Cristiani hanno una chiesa presso i Santo Sepolcro, ove un numero piú o meno grande di sacerdoti regliano notte giorno, e salmeggiano presso questo santuario: gli Abissinesi vi hanno la loro. Diciasette erano i religiosi Copti di quella nazione. Penetrata la peste nell' anno scorso, come sopra narrai, in Gerusalemme, ben presto qualcuno di loro ne fu attaccato e mori. I superstiti non solo non compiangerano, ma invidiavano la sorte di loro confratelli, e ognuno persuaso della necessitá del contatto per conseguire una fortuna simile, si gettava a gara sul letto di morte, indossava gli abiti de defunti; ció successe fino a tanto che, come cioscheduno puó ben figurarsi, tutti e diciasette ottennero la grazia che desideravano. Erano da poco tempo speati gli ultimi que quando giunsi in Gerusalemme. Mi servi poi quel locale per lo spedale de' Cattolici. Sembrerá questa una favola, perché non ha una benché minima idea della ignoranza di quei popoli.

I cadaveri non formano centro d'infezione. Una volta cessata la vita cessa qualunque emanazione; ció non ostante, si redono le persone addette all' uffizio di portarli alla sepoltura ed inumarli piú esposti a contrarre il contagio.

Quanti al contrario sono entrati per mera curiosita, o per propria istruzione negli spedali dei pestiferati, ove l'atmosfera esser dovea necessariamente ben satura e concentrata di miasmi emanati da una raccolta di pestiferati di ogni periodo, e credo, ne son sortiti immuni, so lo perché si son guardati soltanto dal toccaro.

Io posso assicurare di non conoscere neppure un fatto, anche equivoco, che possa militare in contrario di quanto ho detto. So bene esservi dei medici molto istruiti, ma forse non molto pratici di questa malattia, i quali non pensarro

cosi, ma io devo servire alla veritá, e non esporre se non se ció che la mia esperienza e la mia pratica mi hanno dimostrato.

Quarto Quesito: Per quanto tempo l'infezione della Peste, può restare nascosta in una persona infetta, avanti di manifestarsi con sintomi evidenti?

La durata dell' incubazione della peste i ció ch' è piú difficile a determinarsi, e per fissarla positivamente, vi abbisognerebbero delle esperienze variate e replicate. Diró brevemente è il mio parere su questo proposito.

Lo stato d'incubazione puó variar molto sotto circostanze diverse. L'etá, il temperamento, la stagione, l'indole piú o meno deleteria del morbo possono costituire delle differenze importanti. Una etá piú avvanzata, per esempio, oltre ad offrire meno probabilitá all' assorzione del virus pestilenziale puó anche prolungare lo stato d'incubazione, e ció per la diminuita eccitabilitá degli organi, la quale fa si che piú tardi si sveglino all' azione delle potenze e degli esterni agenti comunque vari la loro natura. Lo stesso presso a poco puó dirsi relativamente al temperamento. Un individuo dodato di una costituzione linfatica, e tanto piú se soggetto ad una malattia di diatesi astenica, oltre ad essere meno suscettibile a contrarre la peste, l'incubazione di essa è in lui piú prolungata. Quindi é con ragione che si puó dire della peste; che si pascola della forza, e della salute del genere umano. Due esempi ho avuti in casa mia propria, che luminosamente confermano quanto poi anzi ho detto, riguardo l'incubazione. La mia consorte, dotata di una costituzione sana, ma piuttosto linfatica, dell' etá di circa 35 anni, cinque o sei giorni prima della comparsá dei segni manifesti della peste annunzió l'incubazione della medesima, con dei doloretti di testa nausee, malessere generale, e dolori sordi alle glandule linfatiche di ambedue gl' inguini. La mia figlia, al contrario, giovine di sedici anni, e di temperamente pletorico, robusto, e vivare, si mantenne in perfetta salute fino al tramontar del sole. A due ore di notte fu sorpresa da trividi di freddo, dolori, lombari e cefalea. Nel corso della notte le comparve un piccolissimo autrace sotto il poplice destro. L'indormani un bubone all' inguine corrispondente ben pronunziato, che poi scomparendo si fece videre all' inguine opposto. Nel corso delle prime ventiquattr' ore le si manifestó tutto il treno dei sintomi: vomito, delirio, prostrazione di forze, &c.; ed in cinque giorni, ad onta della piú grande assistenza mia, e di alcuni altri medici miei amici, cessó di vivere senza avermi dato in questo breve corso di malattia un momento di speranza di vita.

Nella primavera, in quella stagione civé; in cui dopo il torpore dell' inverno tutti gli esseri si ricreano al nuovo e sedurente aspetto che prende la natura, la peste sale in Egitto a maggior incremento, come se la rivoluzione, che nei corpi animati in quell' epoca accade, o la poca a nulla traspirazione che ha luogo dasse all' individuo una maggior attitudine a ricevere il veleno, togliendogli il potere di modificarlo e laborarlo a proprio scampo. Forse per una diversa ragione la peste vedesi diminuire nell' estate, divenendo ancora meno pericolosa nel corso, e ció, dico, per l'eccessiva traspirazione che si dichiara, la quale sembra che abbia forza d'indebolire l'azione deleteria del virus pestilenziale; non altrimenti di quello che succede al vaccino, il quale dal mese di Giugno in poi siuma di forza, meno trasmessibile diventa, e facilmente degenera. Non tutte le pestilenze che no veduto si presentarono a me sotto il medesimo aspetto, e ugualmente micidiali; solo sulla razza dei Neri, mi é accordato di osservare quella specie di fatti, che, dalla celeritá del corso, apopletica potrebbe intifolarsi; pochi o nessuno essendo in questi casi i sintomi precedenti la malattia la quale invade ed atterra nello spazio di poche ore. La diversitá adunque delle razze grandemente influisce a prolungare o diminuire il tempo dell' incubazione della peste; la qual cosa devesi tenere a giusto calcolo non altrimente del carattere piú o meno sensibile, piú o meno pusillanime dell' individuo il quale ha forza, non solo di facilitare o diminuire la probabilitá a contrarre il male, ma di variare ancora il tempo dell' incubazione.

Piacemi particolarizzare sopra due fatti d'incubazione, che conferiscono al soggetto, di cui uno mi viene somministrato dalla cortesia dell' amico e collega, Signor Dr. Bella, e l'altro é tratto dá miei ricordi. Questo medico abbe nell' anno 1819, la sua moglie attaccata di peste, che terminó per morire malgrado la

di lui premurosa assistenza sostenuta fino all' ultimo respiro. Appena estinta la consorte, pensó a tutelare la sua salute portandosi in riva al mare, e quivi facendo bagno espoglio, rivestendosi di abiti netti somministrati da una famiglia in stretta quarantina. Separato dalla sua casa e dai suoi effetti il duodecimo giorno dopo lo spoglio fu sorpreso dal morbo molto pericolando nella vita. Questo sarebbe come ognun vede un gran fatto che deporebbe a favore della necessitá di prolungare l'osservazione delle persone provvenienti da luoghi sospetti, se non concorressero a rendero dubbio ed equivoco alcune particolari circostanze: poiché egli é vero che il Dr. Bella si sottopose ad uno spoglio in tutta regola, ma non rimase fermo nel nuovo suo domicilio negli undici giorni che scorsero dal medesimo allo sviluppo del male: ché anzi sortiva di casa giornalmente evitando possibilmente il contatto per le strade, la quale precauzione oltima in se, diveniva molto incerto nell' epoca di cui parliamo, nella quale per la mancanza d'ogni misura sanitaria, vedevansi camminare per le strade i pestiferati cun buboni, e coi carbonchi in suppurazione, le vie non libere da stracci imbevuti di marcia. Ora chi puó senza scrupolo basarsi sull' assicurazione del Signor Dr. Bella, di non aver toccato mentre sappiamo che di continuo raggiravasi in mezzo a tante occasioni d'infezione? Questi dubbi io ho voluto provocare per servire alla veritá, quantunque il fatto, in se stesso considerato, non ripugni dalle idee che mi sono formate in riguardo al tempo, che per circostanze straordinarie puó durare l'incubazione della peste. Ora parteró del secondo caso somministrato dalla mia pratica.

Una famiglia Ebrea di Giaffa venne nell' anno scorso colpita dalla peste. Avvertito al primo accidente, feci trasportare al lazzaretto malatti, compromessi, e gli effeti loro appartenente. Duivi feci praticare lo spoglio in tutta regola ai compromessi che trovavansi in numero di cinque i quali isolai del tutto. Sei giorni dopo mi chiamarono per visitare fra di loro una fanciulla di circa nove anni. La trovai con tutti i segni prodromi della peste, senza peró bubone ne' carbonchio. L'indomani un piccolo carboncello si fece vedere alla regione lombare, e mise in chiaro la natura del male: subito la feci separare dal consorzio degli altri ordinando che si mettesse nella sala dello spedale.

Nei due consecutivi giorni comparvero due autraci, di cui l'uno sopra una spalla, e l'altro sul braccio: sintomi generali non allarmanti, nessun bubone, solo piccolo ingorgo dolente all' inguine, ed all' ascella corrispondenti ai carbonchi che presto si risolvettero. Mite mostrossi l'andamento del male fino alla totale guarigione dell' ammalata accaduta sotto l'influenza di una stretta dieta, e di un semplice trattamento locale. Rinnovato lo spoglio sopra gli altri quattro individui, passarono immuni da altre disgrazie.

Non mancano delle persone le quali, o per mala fede o per ignoranza, citano degli esempi d'incubazione prolungata oltre il ventesimo giorno; il che furebbe supporre nella nostra macchina dei serbatoi espressi insensibili per un dato tempo all' azione deleteria del virus pestilenziale, ovvero un subito e totalmente contrario modo di sentire della fibbra organizzata, per cui tutto ad un tratto nocivo divenisse quel veleno, che impunemente per venti giorni rimanevasi entro il corpo vivente; ma queste storiette sono inammissibili. Senza nulla defraudare da quei riguardi che giustamente si devono alla pubblica salute, in questa faccenda, dico che una osservazione di cinque a sette giorni dopo lo spoglio possa e debba tenersi come sufficiente per le persone provvenienti da paese sospetto, con patente netta o sospetta; e da undici a quattordici per coloro che venissero da un luogo ove la peste regnasse; quale ultimo termine credo bastante per l'oggetto in questione, anche nel caso che degli accidenti si fossero sviluppati nel bastimento conduttore durante la traversata.

Quinto Quesito: Delle sostanze che fossero state a contatto con pestiferati potrebbero comunicare la Peste, et in questo caso, quali sarebbero queste sostanze?

Non vi é dubbio alcuno che le sostanze state a contatto di persone infette di peste possano servire d'intermezzo per trasmetterla a individui sani. Questa é una veritá tanto chiara e dimostrata, che non credo necessario corroborare con nuove prove: egli é per questo che molti hanno piú ribrezzo a toccare le vesti e quanto altro é stato a contatto di un pestiferato che l'ammalato medesimo.

Tutte le sostanze a parer mio sono suscettibili d'infettarse; non tutte peró

di trattenere l'infezione. Un bisturí, per esempio, con cui avessi aperto un bubone pestilenziale, o disseccato un antrace, pria di essere nettato puó essere capace d'innoculare la peste, eppure il ferro é escluso dalla categoria delle sostanze suscettibili. Lo stesso direi di un bastone di cui mi fossi servito sia per toccare dei pestiferati come delle robe state al loro contatto, ma ne' il legno ne' i metalli sono a parer mio suscettibili di trattenere a lungo sopra se stessi il virus della peste.

Per potere con accuratezza determinare le ragioni, per le quali alcune sostanze sieno piú di altre atte a conservare e trasmettere il contagio pestilenziale, sarebbe di somma necessitá il discutere e stabilire la vera cagione che da' origine alla potenza morbosa *sui generis*, che opera direttamente sui corpi umani. Ma poiché questa cagione é tuttora incerta, e varie sono le fonti donde i medici la derivano, e poiché potrebbe essa da diversi elementi provenire, i quali riuniti generassero la potenza in questione, cosi trovo necessario di esaminare quale fra le molte cagioni che vengono immaginate sia piú conforme alla ragione nello stato attuale delle umane cognizioni. Onde progredire con ordine in queste ardue ricerche, cominceró coll' accennare le ipotesi varie che furono eminesse intorno alla cagione efficiente del contagio; indi esporró quale delle cagioni sia piú da ritenersi e meriti di essere sopra ogni altra preferita, d'onde in forma di corollario ne nasca la spiegazione per se del perché alcuni corpi conservino la la peste, e la trasmettino in preferenza di altri.

Le ipotesi principali circa la causa efficiente del contagio si riducono alle alte seguenti:—Jacopo Silvio, Pietro di Castro, l'Ingrassia, Capiranio, e molti altri, vollero sostenere (come alcuni de' moderni ancora sostener pretendono) che l'aria infettata di esalazioni miasmatiche e mefitiche fosse capace di generare il contagio. Alterazioni ed infezioni simile a quelle che furiono immaginate nell' aria, supposero altri che potessero avvenire nelle acque, o nelle viscere della terra, d'onde pensarono che si propagassaro e s'insinuassero ne' corpi animali, per via di contatto non solo, ma anche per mezzo dei cibi, delle bevande, e per l'inspirazione de' polmoni. Di questa opinione fu Matteo Eschelberg.

Altri facevano consistere il contagio in una modificazione sia nella qualitá, come nella quantitá di quei corpi che si chiamano imponderabili, e specialmente della elettricitá.

Con tale ipotesi che sono le principali non si puó rendere ragione del perché le lane, i cotoni, le pelli, &c., sieno piú atte a conservare e trasmettere il contagio, in preferenza de' metalli, legni, &c.

Le ipotesi enumerate, con l'esperienza alla mano non sono sostenibili per nessun lato, e cadono da per se; e sarebbe superfluo qui il confutarle, dappoiché illustri medici si sono intieramente dedicati a dimostrarne l'assurditá.

La ipotesi che piú si avvicina alla veritá, che si presta piú facilmente alla spiegazione di tutti o quasi tutti i fenomeni propri ai contagi, e che rende sufficiente ragione dell' attitudine che hanno alcuni corpi a conservarli e trasmetterli, si é quella che attribuisce i contagi a corpi viventi, e segnatamente ad alcune specie d'insetti o vermi, che si riproducono in circostanze particolari, i quali essendo parasiti di loro natura si collocano sopra corpi umani e vi si propagano, finché dopo un certo tempo gli abbandonano o cessano di moltiplicarsi, o vengono esterminati e distrutti per circostanze contrarie alla loro conservazione; ovvero non restano di essi che i germi, i quali danno rigine in seguito ed altre epidemie contagiose, tostocché si riuniscano le cause predisponenti alle medesime.

Questa dottrina de' contagi in genere viene corroborata dall' osservare che tutte o quasi tutte epizoazie derivano da insetti o vermi, come lo stesso si vede anche nella rogna.

Qualunque ne sia l'origine é molto probabile che la cagione produttrice di una malattia contagiosa consista in una specifica sostanza organizzata, la quale sia capace di mantenersi e di riprodursi seconde le leggi comuni di tutti gli esseri dotati di vita. Di queste congetture si trovano alcuni cenni nelle opere degli antichi, che sebbene non siano opportunamente applicati al soggetto dei morbi contagiosi, sono chiari abbastanza per dimostrare, che giá do lungo tempo si ó sospettato che alcune malattie dell' uomo potessero provenire da enti animati, comecché piccolissimo e forse invisibili ai nostri occhi. Varrone, Lucrezio e Vetruvio fanno chiara menzione d'insetti emanati da luoghi paludosi, e producenti morbi pestilenziali. Altri autori, molto a noi vicini, come il Lancisi, il Plenk, il Rivino, il Linneo, e molti altri fra i quali anche il celebre Rasori, sostennero con forti argomenti questa opinione.

Questa opinione e pure la mia riguardo alla peste, per ció che spetta alla di lei natura; ma non peró cosi in quello che riguarda la di lei origine, essendovi molti paesi che racchiudono in se paludi, e altre delle volute sorgenti di emanazioni morbifere, esenti del tutto da questo male. Daró anche sul proposito un saggio del mio modo di pensare nel progresso di questo scritto. Stando all' ipotesi, accettata come la piú probabile, che la causa efficiente della peste sia puramente animale, emerge con chiarezza la conseguenza che la lana, i cotoni, le pelli, e tutte le sostanze capaci di elevarsi ad un' alta temperatura si prestano piú de' metalli, del legno, e degli altri corpi levigati, a conservare e trasmettere il germe pestilenziale. Sulle prime infatti, per la porositá di cui sono dotate, facilmente s'insinua il germe vivente per sviluppare, moltiplicare e trasmettere in circostanze favorevoli sopra corpi umani, coi quali sembra che abbia una particolare simpatia. La qual cosa non puó egualmente accadere sui corpi della seconda classe per la natura loro computta, e per la maggior difficoltá ch' essi hanno a riscaldarsi e mantenersi ad una temperatura alta.

Parlando ora dell' origine della peste, siccome proposto mi sono, bisognerebbe ché io andassi a rintracciarla nel buio dei secoli, essendo questa una malattia che sotto varï colori, e con nomi diversi trovasi registrata negli autori i piú antichi; peró io voglio astenermi da tal noioso lavoro perché non vedo la probabilitá che si possa intraprendere con utile alla scienza. E sundendo ai tempi piú a noi vicini, diró come i trattatisti di questa malattia convenghino la piú parte nel credere, che dessa possa generarsi e rinnovarsi perennemente dietro il concorso di certi principï i quali fissano in senso quasi eschesivo in Egitto, dal cui secolo li fanno svolgere e pullulare ai danni del popolo che lo abita. L'esperienza di quindici anni passati in Egitto, e un' attenta considerazione del luogo e delle malattie che vi regnano, mi autorizzannoad impugnare l'opinione testé citata per ció che riguarda la supposta primitiva e perenne origine del male nella terra de Faraoni.

Ed infatti nelle due volte che ho veduto svilupparsi la peste in Egitto, la prima volta nel 32, in Damiata, e la seconda nel 34, in Alessandria (giacché quella del 24 e 25 ve l'ho trovata), in ambe queste tuttuose circostanze, la malattia é stata importata dall' estero. Piú di otto volte si é suscitata nel lazzaretto fra i passeggieri venienti da Levante, e sempre i stata quivi compressa e soffocata. Non esistono esempï che la peste abbia incominciato ad imperversare in una cittá interna, o in un villaggio; prescindendo dalla capitale (Cairo) la quale, come racconta ancora Prospero Alpino, é stata qualche volta la sede primitiva del morbo portatori dalle caravane che venivano dalla Barberia traversando il deserto. Sempre al contrario, il male in questione ha dato di se i primi sentori fra la popolazione di Alessandria, di Damiata o di Rossetta, per essere queste cittá la porta di comunicazione coll' estero, per la quale s'introducono le provenienze forestiere e con esse il contagio.

Ove dunque, mi si puó domandare, esiste questo contagio? Io risponderó.

Qualunque possa essere stata la di lui origine primitiva, esiste attualmente in tutto il Levante, come esisteva anche in Europa, prima che con saggi provvedimenti, e con pratiche sanitarie ne fosse stato esiliato, e con la istituzione dei lazzaretti impeditorre il ritorno. L'apatia ed il fatalismo del Mussulmani gli ha permesso finora di pascersi e circolare a suo bell' agio, ora in una provincia di questo vasto impero, ora in un' altra riacquistando forza, energia e malignitá, in quel luoghi, ove viene di nuovo importata, in proporzione del maggiore o minore spazio di tempo in cui ne sono stati esenti. E infatti ora si sente sulle coste meridionali del Mar Nero ora in Costantinopoli; di li propagginata in Egitto, da questo retrocedere, e invadere Smirne, la Caramanïa, la Soria, e di qui alternando ritornare a Costantinopoli, e vice-versa. Non a guari che da questa capitale passó con la flotta in Tunisi, stante il non aver fatta la dovuta quarantina, come da varï anni si praticava su tutta la costa della Barberia, con che si é preservata. Anche le isole dell' Arcipelago si vedono di tant' intanto infette perché mancanti di questa profilattica istituzione; in confronto delle quali stanno quelle di Sira, di Candia, &c., le quali si trovano garantite con le pratiche sanitarie.

Gli attuali sovrani dell' Oriente peró sonasi finalmente convinti di questa veritá, ed hanno istituiti dei lazzaretti; ed a misura che la civilizzione e l'istruzione vi prenderá piede in maniera da persuadere anche i sudditi luttora ricalcitranti alle leggi sanitarie, vedremo scomparire questo flagello, combattuto

che sia su tutt' i punti dalla superficie della terra, come di tanti altri é accaduto, e questo felice risultato dimostrerá la veritá di questa mia opinione.

Io mi risparmieró d'indicare le sostanze conosciute sotte il nome di suscettibili. Ogni lazaretto ne ha il suo catalogo, e poche differenze passano fra loro. Ho esaminato nei regolamenti all' uso dell' Intendenza Sanitaria di Marsilia, e mi ha molto persuaso. Due sole riflessioni vi ho fatto.

La prima si é che il crine di cavallo, é i lavori fatti col medesimo, come sacchi, od utensili ad uso di mobiglia, &c., non sono riguardati come suscettibili in tutto il Levante, purché sieno scevri da qualunque altra sostanza suscettibile, specialmente dalla luna, che sovente vi si trova tessuta insieme specialmente nei sacchi.

L'altro riflesso consiste nell' esca (amadou), che non l'ho rinvenuta nel catalogo; sostanza che quantunque composta di materiali vegetabili, pure é suscettibilissima, perché estremamente porosa, e dotata di un alto grado di temperatura. Di cio ne vado a riferire un esempio.

Aly Capitano giunse da Costantinopoli con un carico d'esca greggia, poche altre merci, e settanto-sei passeggieri. Quali perdite potesse aver fatto in cammino non fu facile conoscere per il constituto, secondo il solito poco regolare. Messo in quarantina e disbarcati subito i passeggeri al lazzaretto, alla prima visita che feci loro rimarcai due Crimei attaccati di peste, che feci subito entrare allo spedale. L'indomani e nei giorni successivi rinnovaronsi varï di questi casi, e ció fino al totale isolamento degli abiti ed effetti loro, praticato secondo il solito. Frattanto l'equipaggio che rimanevasi a bordo colle meris perseverava nella piú prospera salute; ma non si tosto venne permesso il disbarco del carico, che un marinaro cadde malato, e morì strada facendo per venire al lazzaretto. Visitato il cadavere riconobbi la peste cui soliti segni esteriori. Rifuteronsi gli accidenti di questa malattia, e i morti fra gl' individui dell' equipaggio intento a terminare il disbarco dell' esca; i quali disordini non ebbero fine se non se quando tutte le persone del bordo vennero condotti al lazzaretto e quivi sottoposti allo spoglio.

Sesto Quesito: Quanto tempo ancora la materia contagiosa della peste che albergasse in una sostanza inanimata puó essa ritenere il suo principio d'infezione?

Non si sa presisamente quanto la materia contagiosa della peste possa ritenere la sua potenza sopra una sostanza inanimata, Questo puó dipendere dalla natura delle sostanze, e piú particolarmente dalla maniera colla quale é stata conservata. Vi sono mille esempï di famiglia che si non trovate contaminate all' improvviso, senza conoscenza di altra causa che quella di aver tratto dagli armadï, o casse, de' generi giá infetti.

I Turchi agiati sogliono avere un abito di gala che indossano per le due grandi solennitá, civé: Bayram e Corban Bayram. Terminute queste feste lo ripongono per conservarlo per l'anno appresso. Allorquando non erano in vigore le leggi sanitarie non é stato raro il vedere riprodursi la peste in queste solennitá, se l'anno precedente in solennitá simile vi era stata epidemia di questa malattia.

Questo morbo a guisa della polvere da cannone quando s'incende, piú ch' é compresso, stivato e sottratto dall' aria libera piú si spiega con forza e vigore sia nella sua qualitá contagiosa, come deleteria.

Valga sul proposito questo esempio. Nel 1829, trovavasi nel convento Cattolico di S. Geo. d'Acri una cassa gettata in un angolo senza che se ne conoscesse il contenuto. Due anni prima qualche religioso vi era morto di peste. Adocchiatasi questa cassa dal nuovo presidente gli venne in idea di farla aprire per conoscerne il contenuto. Aperta fu trovato che racchiudeva abiti monacali. Non iscorsero venti-quattr' ore dopo questa operazione, che il religioso il quale avera aperta detta cassa, rimase il primo sorpreso dalla peste. Gli altri, in numero di otto, lo furono nei giorni successivi, e tutti indistintemente morirono. Questo fatto venuto subito a conoscenza di Abdallá Pasciá, porto suo l'ordine di murare il convento, e dopo questo il quartiere Cristiano. Tale misura presa a tempo opportuno ebbe il felice risultato di limitare il flagello al predetto quartiere, nel quale fra le vittime che non furono molte si

ritrovó il figlio del suo medico, che avera visitato qualcheduno dei sudditti religiosi.

Come un fatto di questa sorta, che ognuno puó costatare a piacimento potrá spiegarsi dagli anti-contagionisti, e specialmente da quelli, che non volendo riconoscere nella peste un principi *sui generis*, gli assegnano la medesima causa del tifo, del sinoco, delle febbri intermittenti, e perfino della dissenteria, e dello oftalmia, e non vi riconoscono altre differenze, che quelle per gradi d'interesitá, per predispozione individuale, per condizione o modificazione atmosferica? Ridono, lo so, al racconto di questi fatti che vengono da loro riguardati come antiquati pregiudizi del volgo, istoriette che non reggono piú alla prova dell' analisi moderna dell' umano sapere, e con amaro sarcasmo mettono in derisione chi coscienziotamente osa palesarle, e che piattosto che all' evidenza rinunzia di acconsentire alle loro idee, d'altronde ingegnose, ma che non possono persuadere se non che alcuni di coloro i quali si trovano lungi dal teatro della peste, ed ai quali piacciono piú le ipotesi, addobbate di bei raziocini, e d'una logica feconda di bei concetti, che la nuda veritá e l'esperienza perché non confacenti alle loro idee preconcette.

Sono veramente dispiacente per l'umanitá nel vedere, che nella pestilenza del 1835, epoca in cui l'Egitto ha abbondato di medici Europei di un merito non ordinario, la scienza non abbia fatto alcun progresso nella parte curativa di questo morbo, e piattosto abbia fatto qualche passo retrogrado nella parte igienca e profilattica, e con sommo dolore vedo qualcuno di loro, per i quali professa la piú alta stima, ed una inalterabile amicizia, essere di un parere opposto al mio, perché altamente confesso riconoscere nelle peste le piú eminenti qualitá contagiose.

Settimo Quesito: Quali sono i mezzi per i quali delle sostanze che contengono la materia contagiosa della Peste potrebbero essere purificati?

L'aria, l'acqua, ed il fuoco, da quanto l'esperienza ha dimostrato sono i migliori e forse gli unici reagenti del virus pestilenziale, e per conseguenza i veri disinfettanti.

Il fuoco, come ognun bene vede, é il piú pronto ed il piú sicuro; ma questo non é praticabile che raramente nei lazzaretti, se non se in qué cosi disperati, nei quali saggiamente viene anteposto un piccolo danno e parziale, ad uno grande e generale, quale sarebbe quello di compromettere una cittá, una provincia, un regno. Piú spesso poi viene praticato con molto vantaggio nei paesi invasi dalla peste. Io mi son servito sovente di questo mezzo, con grande utilitá, nelle provincie da me percorsa negli anni 1836, 1837, e 1838, trattandosi di oggetti di poco valore ed impossibili a purificarsi con altri mezzi. E, servendo, come mi son prefisso alla veritá, confesso il mio rimorso di non essere stato bastantemente prudente e severo nella mia missione dello scorso anno in Palestina, per cui forse trovasi tuttora gravemente afflitta dalla peste. Combattuta e compressa su tutti i punti ne quali si era manifestata, nel solo quartiere Ebreo di Gerusalemme si mostró piú ribelle, e specialmente fra i pollacchi i quali tutti hanno dei materazzi ripiene di piume. Questo genere non pió essere spurgato con l'acqua e con l'aria é difficile stante la sua leggerezza, é la facilitá ad essere trasportato dai venti i piú moderati. L'unico compenso era il fuoco, e molto lo usai, e specialmente in quelle suppellettali, le quali avevano servito allo spedale. Sembra peró che qualche materazzo di piume sia stato sottratto alle mie indagini, ove il germe pestilenziale abbia covato, giacché dopo due mesi circa dell' apparente totale estinzione del morbo, tornó a riprodursi in quel quartiere, e in quella stessa nazione da dove si sparse di nuovo in tutta la Palestina con grande minaccia della Soria e dell' Egitto.

L'acqua pure é un eccelente depuratore per quelle sostanze, che vi possono essere assoggettate senza danno, e multo piú se portata ad una temperatura altisima come quella dell' ebullizione. Due giorni d'immersione nell' acqua comune, li credo sufficienti per distruggere il virus pestilenziale, anche sopra di una camicia che avesse servito a dei pestiferati.

L acqua ove era stato in soluzione del cloruro di calie a giusta proporzione, portó de' buonissimi effetti sopra i pellegrini del Capitano Paná fra i quali di 95 erano periti 24 cui fu unito lo spoglio e l'isolamento dai loro effetti. Non

dubito peró che anche senza questa preparazione chimica, l'acqua pura non avesse prodotto i medesimi buoni risultati.

L'aria sicuramente é il disinfettante che piú d'ogni altro piú praticarsi. La sua azione é piú lenta, ma egualmente sicura anche sopra generi i piú porosi e piú calidi come le lane, le pelli, i cotoni, la seta, l'esca, e simili, stati anche a contatto immediato con pestiferati. Ma in questo caso, e con generi di questa categoria, *melius est abundare quam deficiere.* Qualunque peró siasi il caso, una esposizione ad una buona ventilazione di venti ai trenta giorni, e ove l'aria possa ben penetrare, la credo sufficiente per purificare qualunque merce.

Lasciando indietro i profumi di erbe aromatiche, i quali credo piú atti a corrompere l'aria che a distruggere il germe pestilenziale, di poca o niuna utilitá credo io che possano essere, ancora i profumi i piú forti; ed alla fiducia che io troppo aveva riposta in quelli di zolfo attribuisco le disgrazie della mia famiglia, nel 1835. Non ho puranco bastanti prove de' buoni effetti del cloro. Sono peró questi quelli che piú ragionevolmente potrebbero in qualche circostanza usarsi con lusinga di buoni effeti.

Termineró questo articulo con riportare una osservazione non commune, da me fatta sugli effetti de profumi tanto decantati da Guitton de Morveau.

Arrivó in questo porto di Alessandria il 3 Decembre, 1836, il brigantino Ottomano, comandato da Aly Capitan, proveniente da Costantinopoli, carico di diverse merci con sedici persone di equipaggio, e sessenta-sei passeggeri. Questi sbarcaronsi in lazzaretto il giorni 6. Alla prima visita che gli feci ne trovai uno attaccato di peste che subito feci trasportare nello spedale. Alla visita della sera mi fu condotto un altro passeggero ammalato che trovari affetto dello stresso male. Il di 7, trovai attaccati tre passeggeri; all' otto tre altri; l' 11 un' altro passeggero. A quest' epoca fu fatto fare lo spoglio a tutti passeggeri dietro il quale cessó la peste fra di loro immantinente. Incominciarone peró gli attacchi fra i marinari, perché non si vollero assoggettare allo spoglio, e di seidici come dissi, nel qual numero consistera l'equipaggio, dodici furono attaccati, de quali quattro soltanto guarirono, compreso il capitano.

Siecome fra i passeggeri compromessi vi erano degli abitanti della Crimea, i quali erano vestiti di pelli di montone con la propria lana, come é loro costume, ed affine di potere spurgare queste loro vestimenta con piú sollecitudine atteso il freddo che ti tormentava fu pensato di sottoporli ai suddetti profumi. Furono a tal effetto preparate due camare perfettamente chiuse, ove si sospesero le suddette pellicie sopra corde di foglia di dattero, perché meglio fossero penetrate dai vapori. In ogni camera non piú grande di dodici piedi quadrati, si misero cinque vasi con entro la pasta composta di manganese, sale e acido solforico. Due volte per giorno si rinnovava il manganese ed il sale, e quattro si rinfrescava la massa con l'acido. Questa operazione fu continuata per quattro giorni consecutivi, quindi furono lasciate, le pellicie in quello stato tredici giorni piú, e poi consegnate ai rispettivi proprietari. Dallo spoglio fino a quel giorno tutti avevano goduto buona salute, ma il giorno dopo aver indossate le loro pellicie, uno di essi cadde ammalato, ed in quarante-ott' ore mori. Proposto subito un nuovo spoglio ai superstiti visi opposero. Due giorni dopo altri due essendosi trovati attaccati manifestamente di peste, obbligati i rimanenti ad un nuovo spoglio, tutte quelle ammorbate vestimenta furono con segnate alle fiamme, e cosi si poté salvare un numero non indifferente di persone che anadavano a distruggersi, e che senza una rigorosa quarantina, avrebbero potuto compromettere la pubblica salute, ed infettare di nuovo quell' Egitto, che tuttora risentiva della triste catastrofe del 1835.

Concludo addunque:—

1°. Che la peste essendo trasmissible da persona infetta a sana, e trasportabile da paese infetto a netto la riguardo per eminentemente contagiosa.

2°. Che la peste si communica per contatto soltanto, e non altrimenti.

3°. Che il contatto soltanto con persone e cose infette sia necessario per prendere la peste, e che senza questo si pió avvicinare una persona impunemente.

4°. Che il tempo d'incubazione e indeterminato sinora. Ho indicato pero anche su questa questione il mio avviso.

5°. Che certe sostanze possono conservare e comunicare la peste egualmente che gli ammalati.

6°. Che é indeterminato il tempo in cui queste sostanze possono conservare la peste; ma che le possono conservare per molto tempo, e per anni senza essere esposte allo sciorino.

7°. Che il fuoco, l'acqua e l'aria, sono i disinfettanti per eccellenza, a seconda de' casi dove possono questi essere applicati.

Prospetto dimostrativo di quante volte la Peste ha minacciato l'Egitto, e si quante lo ha contaminato dal 1831 *al* 1837.

No. progressivo.	Bastimento e Bandiera.	Nome del Capitano.	Passeggiere ed Equipaggio.	Provenienza.	Attaccati.		Data.	Osservazioni.
					Morti.	Guarita.		
1	Brich Ottomano	Hussein	106	Costantinopoli	4	0	13 Nov. 1831	Questo fu quello che non fu spurgato, ma rinviato, si portó a Beyruth, di dove venne la peste a Damiata.
2	Trabacullo Austriaco	Scagliarin	9	idem	6	2	18 Set. 1832	Spurgato in lazzaretto.
3	Brich Ionio	Paná	112	idem	24	2	28 Nov. 1833	Do. Do.
4	Goletta Greca	Manolacacchi	9	Cipro	0	0	15 Giug. 1834	Questo fu quello che non fece sciorino in lazzaretto, ma semplice osservazione a bordo, per cui fu contaminata Alessandria e l'Egitto.
5	Gabra. Ottomana	Agus	183	Costantinopoli	4	1	14 Otto. 1836	Spurgato in lazzaretto.
6	Brich Ottomano	Acmet Bosciad Ali	155	idem	18	4	18 Otto. 1836	Do. Do.
7	Vapore Egiziano	Abdrahaman	160	idem	0	2	29 Otto. 1836	Do. dei due attaccati uno fu il guardiano di Sanitá.
8	Brich Ottomano	Gassem	91	Smirne	1	0	31 Otto. 1836	Do.
9	Brich Ottomano	Aly	92	Costantinopoli	17	5	8 Dec. 1836	Do.
10	Brich Ottomano	Mustafá	67	idem	1	0	19 Ago. 1837	Do.

N. B.—Questo prospetto prova ad evidenza, che in sette anni la peste dieci volte i arrivata fino in porto di Alessandria dall' estera; che otto volte é stata combattuta e distrutta in lazzaretto; e che le due volte ch' é penetrata in Egitto, ció é accaduto perché non ha subito le pratiche sanitarie.

(Translation.)

Reply to the Seven Queries relative to Plague, by Dr. C. J. Grassi, Chief Physician of the Health Department, in Egypt.

Sir, *Alexandria, May* 9, 1839.

I HAVE the pleasure to express to you my best thanks for the honourable duty imposed on me by his Excellency the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Her Britannic Majesty, of replying to certain important queries relative to plague. The fifteen years which I have passed in Egypt, and the many opportunities I have had, both here and elsewhere, of seeing and accurately investigating this disease, encourage me to accept this duty with confidence: a duty which I solemnly declare myself prepared to fulfil with religious scrupulosity, without any spirit of party, and with the strictest regard to truth.

The short time allowed me, and my daily occupations, forbid me to enlarge as I should desire upon such a subject; but the facts on which I shall ground my opinions will be such, and so convincing, that they

will fully sustain those opinions. The facts are of my own experience, and they form a small portion of those registered in the archives of the Lazaretto, and of the Committee of Public Health, and which live in the memory of my Egyptian contemporaries.

After having thus fulfilled my duty, nothing remains but to recommend to the Divine protection, the cause of humanity which is to be considered in the great approaching Congress.

I am, &c.,
(Signed) C. J. GRASSI.

First Query.—Is Plague communicated by contagion?

The question of contagion in the oriental bubonic plague, in my opinion, must now be determined in the affirmative, notwithstanding the contrary opinion of several eminent physicians, who have ascribed too much importance to certain negative facts, which in cases of widely-spread plague have been really observed, by the goodness of Providence, who appears unwilling to permit the extermination of a whole nation. And without further remark of a general nature, I will observe, that as long as I exercised my profession in Europe, far from the scene of plague, I was willing to embrace the anti-contagious ideas maintained by some persons, because more flattering to the human race, and apparently more in accordance with theory. But I no sooner reached Egypt than I was convinced of the fallacy of these ideas; and the multiplied facts successively witnessed by myself, gave me a full and entire conviction of the existence of contagion in plague. These facts I shall separately detail, not because they are new in the history of the disease, but because they serve to justify my opinion on the subject which is now officially demanded of me.

When employed in the years 1824 and 25, in the European hospital of Alexandria, where Europeans infested with plague were then received, I very nearly endangered, by my imprudence, not only the clean apartment, but also my own family, to whom, as well as to the hospital, I served as a vehicle for infection. I afterwards entered into the service of the Egyptian Government, and proceeding to the Morea with the troops sent thither, I there had new and convincing arguments for believing in contagion. The Morea had till then been a prey to a destructive war, without the appearance of plague, but the Egyptian troops, who had left Cairo shortly after the cessation of the terrible mortality of 1824, no sooner landed there than the plague immediately broke out. It was renewed every year, and in 1828 it was introduced into Egina, by an exchange of prisoners; and when his Highness Ibrahim Pasha sent back all the Greek prisoners, not excepting those sick and recovering from the plague, the disease was spread throughout the Morea.

This fact alone would have been sufficient to convince the most obstinate unbeliever; but I have been eye-witness to many other instances still more evident.

On my return to Egypt at the evacuation of the Morea, I was appointed chief of the medical and surgical service of the general Marine Hospital; I was also placed at the head of the Department of Health organized in consequence of the breaking out of cholera in 1831. A few weeks after the cessation of that dreadful scourge, a ship arrived with seventy-five passengers and a crew of eleven sailors, commanded by a certain Captain Hussein, who had left Constantinople during the prevalence of the plague. Being placed in quarantine, four passengers died in nineteen days, two of whom were suspected of plague, and two were ascertained by myself to be positively infected. As the city and port of Alexandria was then unprovided with a lazzaretto, or any place proper for the purification of so many persons compromised, the Committee thought it most prudent to order the ship away, after having supplied it with rice and water.

The captain then naturally sailed for the nearest accessible port; Beyrout was the one selected, as the passengers who were pilgrims, could there most readily join the caravan of Damascus. Syria was then free from disease; but those persons had scarcely landed when the plague broke out in Beyrout, spread from thence to other places, and would certainly have greatly endangered the Egyptian army which was besieging St. Jean d'Acre, if Ibrahim Pasha had not

surrounded it with a strong military cordon. He also dispatched to Beyrout, Dr. Rimondi, a physician of great skill and promise, but an anti-contagionist; this gentleman, within a few weeks, became the victim of his error. This fact was followed by another not less interesting.

Some of the more wealthy of these pilgrims proceeded in another ship to Damietta, where, notwithstanding orders to the contrary, the governor, Halil Bey, not only admitted them to pratique, but received some of them into his own house, while others were received by the most considerable persons of the city. But in a very short time they all suffered from the sad effects of their ill-judged hospitality; the governor lost eight individuals of his numerous family, and the others suffered in proportion, although no symptoms of disease had appeared in Egypt from the year 1825. As soon as the Board and the Government were informed of what had happened by the Vice-Consuls of that place, who were well acquainted with the disease, I was despatched to the spot with extensive powers, and a regiment stationed there was placed at my disposal. By means of a well-organized cordon, I succeeded in confining the plague within its limits; and by the sanitary practices adopted in the interior of the city and villages within those limits, in a population of 20,000 souls, the number of victims did not exceed 300 in the period of three months, while 100 persons infected were cured. This took place from the beginning of June to the whole of August in 1832. The limits to which I have restricted myself will not permit me to enter into the details, which are very numerous, and all in support of my opinion.

In September in the same year, the Austrian boat, (trabaccolo,) commanded by Captain Scagliarin, arrived from Constantinople with a crew of nine persons including the Captain. All were attacked with plague except the Captain; of whom eight died, and two were cured. It came to our knowledge that one sailor died at Constantinople, and that another had been left sick at Gallipoli, who were both replaced; and that a third had died on the way, and was buried on the shore of Troy: but the measures taken by the Board of Health here preserved Alexandria and all Egypt from disease.

In November of the following year, 1833, the Ionian ship, commanded by Captain Pana, arrived also in this port, with about 100 pilgrims. They were brought into the newly built lazaretto, where 24 of these individuals died of the plague in a few days, one after another; and it was not until after a general spoglio, and an ablution with water saturated with chloride of lime, and a subsequent separation from their effects, that the disease disappeared from among them, as it were by enchantment. The two Arabian assistants appointed to attend upon the infected persons, both caught the disease, and were the only persons that escaped. It was on this occasion that Dr. Bulard, desirous of forming a just idea of the nature of this malady, began to study it closely, by accompanying me in my daily visits, and making those valuable observations which have since raised him to that degree of celebrity which he now so deservedly enjoys. On this occasion the threatened safety of Egypt was preserved by the severe measures adopted towards the arrivals from Constantinople. And would to God that the same precautions had been used towards the vessels from Syria and Cyprus, and that so much credit had not been given to appearances of health, especially in the case of Cyprus; in consequence of which the necessary severity was relaxed by consular authority, on the deposition of an unskilful physician, who reported that to be an ordinary typhus which was a true plague, raging in Larnaca, at the departure from that port of the Greek schooner "Athena," commanded by Captain Manolacacchi! How many sacrifices, how many tears would have been spared the unhappy inhabitants of Egypt! More than 300,000 were the victims of the memorable pestilence of 1834 and 1835, of which I shall give a succinct account, as I may truly say with Virgil:—

. . . . Quæque ipse miserrima vidi,
Et quorum pars magna fui. . . . .

For I not only saw a considerable number of my colleagues, friends, and acquaintance, disappear in the short course of a few months from the list of the living, but my beloved daughter also was snatched from me in the bloom of youth, in the midst of the most flattering hopes: my house was without servants, not one remaining alive; and as though the virulence of the disease would

not spare one living being of all my household, my wife first, and then myself were attacked by it; but as it pleased God, with a result different from that of the rest.

I will take leave to premise some general remarks which are pertinent to the subject, and from which the observant and impartial physician may draw just consequences.

From the year 1825, Egypt had been entirely free from disease with the exception of the cholera of 1831, which, although of short duration, made very great havoc. No case of plague had appeared throughout Egypt, except only in the city of Damietta, where, as I have mentioned before, the disease was resisted and conquered, so that in 1833 and 1834 it did not appear again.

In my office of chief surgeon of the General Marine Hospital, with my colleague, Dr. Frias, the chief physician, having the care of 1000 to 1500 patients of all conditions, (for non-military persons were received there,) we had never a single case which could be suspected as plague, whatever those may say who are of a contrary opinion, and who assert that the disease is perennial in Egypt. In this period of nine years, Egypt has been subject to all states of the Nile, of abundant inundation, of scarcity, and of superfluity; it has sustained a war with the Sublime Porte; it has had 12,000 victims of cholera in forty days, in the city of Alexandria alone, most of them imperfectly buried, without any sanitary regulations, within the walls, on all the public squares of the city, and even in private houses; the exhalations from which would have appeared calculated to produce another epidemic; but all this did not affect the public health. The population was never so free from all the causes which ordinarily produce epidemics as in 1834. There was no war, no scarcity; there was a total absence of all the phenomena which are considered to be the generating causes of the plague in Egypt. It was moreover the season in which the waters of the Nile begin to rise; that is to say, towards the summer solstice, a season which by the inexperienced and by the vulgar is recognised and hailed as the destroyer of the scourge.

It was then on the 7th of July, 1834, that in the ordinary exercise of my profession I was called upon to visit a patient in the Greek convent. This convent, although inclosed within the walls, is situated on a somewhat elevated site, and is more than 500 paces distant from the city, properly so called. After nine years' quiet, no one, not even myself, had any idea of being called upon to visit a person infected with plague. I consequently communicated freely with my patient, who I was told was a Greek priest.

At the first signs that met my senses, I conceived serious suspicions. It was the fifth day of his malady: he had a malignant gangrenous ulcer on one of his ancles, covered with a poultice, and on examination I found it to be the consequence of an anthrax (carbuncle). My suspicion being roused, I continued my investigations, found a bubo on the groin, and then the concurrence of all the symptoms which characterise the disease.

On making inquiries of the superior of the monastery, I learned that another monk had been sick, but was convalescent. On visiting this person, I found upon him symptoms identical with those described; that is to say, a small carbuncle on the calf of the leg, now healed and without a scab, and a bubo on the corresponding groin. The doubt was now become certainty, and I immediately gave information to the Committee of Health. I also requested the two estimable physicians, Drs. Vernoni and Frias, to examine the infected persons; they did so, and confirmed my assertion, which was further supported by the Drs. Lardori and Bulard, members of the Board of Health. Proper measures being taken by the Committee, and an investigation made as to the origin of the attack by the Secretary, it was discovered, 1st, that some days previous to the seizure of these two persons, another individual had died in three days with the same symptoms. 2nd, That the latter, who was a servant, had handled some papers, linen, and other articles contained in a trunk belonging to the Secretary of the Patriarch, lately arrived from Cyprus with Captain Andrew Manolacacchi, who had been put under quarantine for seven days only, without spoglio, and without airing of luggage: that soon afterwards this servant was taken ill, and that he died in three days, without being visited by any medical person. 3rd, That this man had been attended by the priest Janni, who soon after was seized with a malady nearly identical, (it was the one whom I examined and found convalescent, with a carbuncle healed, and a bubo in

suppuration). 4th, That this last had been attended by the priest Nicodemus, who soon after his attendance fell sick with the same disease, (this was the person to whom I was called in). Other particulars were discovered, which I omit for the sake of brevity.

Notwithstanding the contrary opinion of some other medical men, who thought the malady was not the plague, the Health Committee took measures in pursuance of my report, and the convent was placed in quarantine: but it was unhappily too late, for a fortnight had already passed since the introduction of the disease. Those monks had had communications with many persons of their own nations, and the articles above-mentioned had been sent to a negro village to be washed, not far from the convent. A few days afterwards, the plague broke out in that village, inhabited by 110 persons, and by the 11th of August, I ascertained that 18 individuals had died after two, three, or four days' sickness, and I found on one man who was ill all the manifest signs of plague. The sanitary measures pursued did but retard the propagation of the disease; persons had already communicated with the city, and had sown the seeds of plague in many quarters.

For nearly two months all went on seemingly well, although in this period there were some cases of at least suspected malady. But this apparent security was a cause of danger, because it encouraged the unskilful and presumptuous physicians, who, from the beginning had refused credence to the existence of the evil; it rendered them obstinate in their error, and carried the same false security into the minds of the people, who were unwilling to admit the fatal announcement of so imminent a scourge. But the anxious hopes of the public, and the ill-founded triumph of the unskilful physicians, were of short duration. In the month of November new cases of plague appeared in several parts of the city, and the number went on progressively increasing during the months of December, January, February, and March, when the mortality rose to 200 per diem in Alexandria alone. Towards the equinox of March, the disease began to diminish a little, and by the end of May, the deaths had decreased to four or five a day.

Although the opinions of the opposing physicians had not even at first carried any weight with persons of good sense, yet they produced disastrous consequences; the greatest of which was that both the Committee and the Government were by them induced to suspend the adoption of any general measures. The city of Alexandria ought at once to have been surrounded by a cordon, to impede the propagation of the contagion into the interior of Egypt; but this was not done until too late, when the plague had already shown itself in the villages situated on the confluence of the Nile, and had penetrated even to Cairo. The chief point of public health was thus neglected, in order that commercial interests might not suffer*. But in January the full extent of the error was evident; a certain Signor Giglio, a Maltese merchant, who had left Alexandria with goods at the end of December, arrived in Cairo on the 4th of January, was seized with the plague and died in a short time. Several individuals of the family died after him; the disease then spread to the adjoining families, and thus began in that city the memorable catastrophe of 1835.

In the mean time, the families of the Consuls and those of the principal merchants had taken precautionary measures on their own account, and carefully shut themselves up towards the close of November, while the Health Committee in concert with the Local Government took steps to preserve from contagion the different military establishments; the chief of which were the squadron, the arsenal, the college, and the marine and military hospitals. The harem also, with part of the Viceroy's family, was put in quarantine, as well as the various offices of the administration. The fleet was first placed in quarantine, and then sent away from the port, and despatched to Candia. The direction of the quarantine at other establishments was entrusted to Europeans. I should be departing too widely from my purpose if I attempted to enumerate the advantage derived from these arrangements, and the thousands of partial facts which concurred to corroborate my opinions on contagion. I cannot, however, refrain from stating a few of them, because they are too manifest and gigantic to be withdrawn from the notice of those who might still be disposed to hesitate as to

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* See document No. 1, at the end.

the existence of contagion in the plague. The public can testify as to the truth of the facts which are here stated, because they occurred before the eyes of every body.

1st Fact.—The Squadron.

The squadron was composed of about 16,000 persons. Not being ready to depart at the first appearance of plague, it was placed in quarantine at the beginning of December. Some cases of contumacy, inevitable with an unbelieving and fatalist body, who looked upon the quarantine as a punishment, caused a few attacks of disease, but these were insulated by the measures immediately taken. The squadron then departed, or anchored in the southern port, where it remained perfectly well. This fact cannot be impugned by the allegation that the squadron remained healthy because it was withdrawn from the centre of infection; for some brigs which served to convey provisions, and which had communicated with the Shoona (royal stores) were infected, and one, in particular, lost many persons on its passage, among others the physician.

2nd Fact.—The Arsenal.

The Royal Arsenal contained about 6,000 labourers, of whom about 100 were Europeans. It was placed in quarantine on the 16th of December, and its direction was entrusted to Europeans employed for the purpose. It so remained until the month of June. Defended by the sea on the west, south, and south-east, it was surrounded by a high wall on the other sides, besides a military cordon, so as to prevent contraband, and thus all communication was cut off. In the period of nearly six or seven months, there were only five or six instances of sudden death which might cause suspicion, but no decided case of plague. In each case sea-bathing was resorted to, and a full exposure of all effects, by which means the body remained during the whole time of the plague free from disease. This establishment was situated close to the infected quarters.

3rd Fact.—The Marine Hospital.

This establishment was obviously more than any other exposed to danger, because in addition to the diseased individuals who were sent there from the squadron previous to its departure at the end of February, it always received those who came from any vessel of war or transport that happened to be in port, as well as those who fell sick at the arsenal. In the seven months of quarantine a large number of persons was received. It was first placed under restriction on the 21st of November, and soon after strictly enclosed. At twenty paces from the building it was surrounded with a palisade, and guards to prevent contraband. Chambers of observation were built of boards, in which the sick were placed until the nature of their malady should be ascertained; and an hospital was built to receive those infected with plague. No sick person was received into the hospital without previous spoglio, bath, &c. This delicate duty was entrusted to European Health Officers, who were obliged to confine themselves to the hospital, and to attendants appointed by the Committee; the whole was under the guidance of Dr. Frias, the chief physician, whose activity and knowledge of sanitary matters were crowned with the best success.

How will the anti-contagionists destroy the evidence of this fact? Whoever has been in Alexandria knows how wretchedly this hospital is located. Situated in a low and damp spot, covered by the walls of the city which keep away the north-west, west, and south-west winds, it receives only those south winds called the khamsin, which blow chiefly in spring in a manner which cannot be described or conceived by any one who has not lived in Egypt during that season. Moreover, in addition to the miasmata rising from the putrid water of the ponds on which it is built, these winds convey to it and deposit the effluvia and emanations from the Lake Mareotis over which they pass, and make it so unhealthy, that dangerous intermittent fevers are always prevalent in that locality. But that is not all; it is surrounded by three very dirty villages, one close to it on the north, another on the east, about 300 paces off, and a third on the south-east at the distance of 150 paces. All three were completely

deserted by the effects of the plague, and between the last-mentioned village and the hospital, the chambers of observation and the plague hospital were constructed. Yet, notwithstanding this extraordinary concourse of malignant circumstances, the general marine hospital remained healthy during the long time that the plague lasted, only because a strict quarantine was maintained within its precincts. The contrary took place at the land hospital, from causes which I am about to state.

4th Fact.—Hospital of Ras-el-thin.

This establishment is situated on the peninsula which forms the port; it has the port on the south and the sea on the north; it is considerably elevated and exposed to all the winds which blow there, perhaps too much; a condition not a little favourable in times of pestilence. This hospital was arranged like the former when the plague broke out; but as the physician to whose care it was committed not only disbelieved its contagious nature, but even denied its existence, he allowed himself to be surprised by the enemy, whom he neither could nor would recognise, and permitted it to introduce itself into his establishment, from whence it was not easy to dislodge it, until after having carried off many victims, and subjected the Government to great sacrifices. May this interesting fact be a lesson to those who will not see in sanitary regulations anything but vexatious interference with travellers, and injury to commerce; without reflecting on the real and incalculable evils which would result, and the infinite number of victims who would be sacrificed if the plague should ever penetrate into Europe.

On a line with these facts we may place those of the college with its own hospital, secured by a well-directed enclosure; and that of the populous harem of the Viceroy, as well as of other inferior establishments, omitted for the sake of brevity. I may say the same of innumerable private families, who secured themselves by the modes of quarantine so well understood in the East; these facts stand out in contrast with those which resulted from the opposite system, where thoughtlessness and fatalism produced depopulation, and the destruction of whole families. In the short period of two months I saw fifty-seven dead bodies brought out of the house of a Turk*. When the malady declined, more than a hundred keys were found at the police office, of houses where the inhabitants had all perished.

Now, I ask if any negative fact, such as that of persons who were attacked notwithstanding their being shut up, or, *vice versa*, of persons who escaped although they took little or no precautions, can or ought to have any weight with sensible or impartial men, so as to induce them to reject the existence of contagion in plague? Not one nor a hundred of such contrary facts can avail against those which I have detailed, and which alone would suffice to combat every anti-contagionist principle, were there not an infinity of others of like nature recorded by authors who have treated of this malady. For myself, I sincerely express my opinion, that it is impossible, in our day, to doubt the existence of contagion in plague, without greatly endangering the safety of Europe, and the health of its inhabitants, and I have no doubt as to the decision of the great Congress which is preparing to deliberate on the question. But I return to the historical part of my narrative.

The pestilence of 1835 was not confined, as is well known, to the two cities of Alexandria and Cairo, but in that and the two following years it passed over the whole of Egypt, producing a dreadful mortality everywhere; and ascended at last to Said, in Upper Egypt. The city of Siout alone, as I learned from his Excellency Hussein Pasha, then governor of the province, lost 13,000 persons. Lower Egypt also was much afflicted. In 1836 the city of Damietta was again infected, and I was again sent there; but as the disease had come by another road, and had infected the country before arriving at Damietta, I was induced to adopt another plan; which was to expose to the air and to cleanse every article, as well in the city as in the adjoining villages, to the number of 175, as far as the two islands of Mataria, situated on the Lake Menzel. Those

* The house of Kingi-Osman, Treasurer-General of the Navy.

two islands, which from their happy position, and from the nature of their trade, are so rarely reached by plague, were fatally visited in that year by it, and a third part of their population destroyed. The methods adopted by me on that occasion were successful, and no future case showed itself.

I followed the same plan in the following year, 1837, in the provinces of Sharkiye, Deuhaklié, and in some villages of the Delta, where the plague had broken out, in some instances with much fury. The Arabs have not much furniture, but I made them throw everything into the water, with which all the villages abound, and then I caused them to immerse themselves, while their villages and huts were being cleansed. By these means, which were as efficacious as they were troublesome, the plague has not reappeared in the two or three years since elapsed, notwithstanding the scarcity of the past year.

The plague which penetrated last year, by means of the Greek pilgrims, to Jaffa, and thence to Jerusalem, from whence it has extended itself throughout Palestine, where it is still raging, and threatens to penetrate into Egypt, is another certain proof of its contagious nature.

I was sent to the spot by the Committee of Health, and I was able clearly to ascertain how it had entered Jaffa, and how it had proceeded from thence to Jerusalem.

The city of Jaffa has often been the scene of the plague. One of the most memorable of the present century was that which raged at the period of its occupation by the French; and another more recently in 1832, a consequence of the plague begun at Beyrout, the origin of which I have narrated. After this it had enjoyed constant health. Jaffa is a little town of 4000 or 5000 inhabitants, Turks, Christians of every denomination, and Jews; it is situated on the declivity of a hill, exposed to the most healthy winds, which are those of the north, west, and north-west. It is washed on one side by the sea, and on the other is surrounded by fruitful gardens, abounding in oranges, lemons, and the most delicious fruits. A purer air is rarely to be met with, and in a sojourn of two months there, I benefited greatly by its influence. As it is almost the only port of Palestine, it enjoys a very fair trade, and in consequence its inhabitants are all rather wealthy than otherwise. The regenerating prince Mehemet Ali, anxious for the benefit of the people committed to his government, resolved to construct a lazzaretto in each of his three kingdoms, Egypt, Candia, and Syria. That of Syria was built in Beyrout; but as its distance from the Holy Sepulchre was inconvenient for the Greek and Armenian pilgrims, who resort thither every year in great numbers, his Highness, yielding to the wishes of Mr. Duhamel, then Russian Consul-General in Egypt, permitted the monks of the Greeks and Armenians to build a lazzaretto in Jaffa also. Everything went on well until the year 1838; and although the plague several times reached the lazzaretto, it was always stopped there. But this was not the case last year. On the 16th of March a vessel, under the Jerusalem flag, arrived there, commanded by Captain Peter Parmaxis, a Greek, with 126 passengers, Greeks and Armenians. This vessel had sailed from Larnaca with a clean bill of health; but the plague existed in Limasol and other villages of Cyprus, and, as was afterwards ascertained from the pilgrims themselves, also in Larnaca, where some of them had died previous to sailing. The bill of health was false, for it specified 122 individuals only, while 126 were landed from the vessel; it is consequently impossible to state whether or not any were lost on the passage. This bad faith is not at all uncommon with Greek captains, who frequently conceal the truth in the examinations they are subjected to. When these pilgrims were brought into the lazzaretto, they were condemned to no more than fourteen days quarantine, which moreover were not all completed, by the indulgence of the director of the lazzaretto.

Two days after their entry into the lazzaretto, a boy died, and was buried secretly; when the day of pratique arrived, the father of the boy deceived the physician and inspector by a stratagem when they made their third visit, and they were then admitted to free pratique.

All these pilgrims being received according to custom in the Greek monastery, in less than three days, the father of the deceased boy fell sick and died, as well as another person, his companion. The two bodies were inspected by the physician of the lazzaretto, who decided that they had not died of plague, in spite of the contrary opinion emitted by an ordinary Levantine doctor. Whilst the caravan was on the road to Jerusalem, one of the two monks who

dwelt in the convent died, as did his mother also. The same physician continued to deny the plague.

From the convent the disease was communicated to the family of the Cavalier Mostras, the Russian Consul, whose habitation was an integral portion of the monastery. His family was composed of eleven persons, only one of whom, his son, escaped. It passed from thence to the family of his dragoman, which was more numerous; all were infected, but half of them recovered. From them it went gradually extending, until it spread over the whole city; it is here to be remarked that the Greek population was chiefly infected, and that Mahometans usually escaped.

When the infected caravan reached Rama, the wife of one of the two pilgrims who died at the monastery, and mother of the before-mentioned boy, fell sick, but she recovered so as to be enabled to continue the journey to Jerusalem.

Those who believe ever so little in the contagion of plague, may imagine the rapidity with which the malady spread over the Holy City; and how easily it reached the other sanctuaries of the Holy Land; as Bethlehem, St. John on the Mount, Betgiala, and Nazareth; it being the object of the pious travellers to visit those holy places. In Jerusalem the first cases of plague were seen in the different Greek convents, but without any effect; in consequence of delay in the adoption of sanitary measures, and of the disputes which arose concerning it.

Being sent by the Committee of Health, I arrived in Jaffa at the beginning of May, when twelve or fourteen houses were infected, and the families of Cavalier Mostras and his dragoman were almost destroyed. Some partial sanitary measures had been adopted, and these I caused to be put in practice throughout the town with the utmost rigour, separating the sick from the healthy, and the clean families from the infected; I transported the latter, who did not amount to more than thirty, into the lazzaretto, with all their goods, at the end of May I had the satisfaction to see this little town, which had been threatened with total destruction, entirely free from disease, which being concentrated and confined to the lazzaretto, was with the utmost facility completely eradicated in less than two months.

Having completed my sanitary arrangements in Jaffa, and thus gained the first advantages over the enemy I had prepared to combat, I hastened to Jerusalem, where I arrived on the 1st of June. I did not find there the same favourable conditions as at Jaffa; a proper locality, a plenty of water, and goodwill on the part of the inhabitants to submit to sanitary laws, were all wanting at Jerusalem. The enemy was also more powerful; sixty houses were already infected, and the disease was gradually spreading. I shall refrain from stating all that I effected, the means I employed to combat the disease at all points, and the pains I took with a mixed people, differing from each other in manners and religion, and whose creeds disposed them to fatalism. I will merely say, that in a short time, in spite of so many obstacles, the efficacy of the sanitary measures was rapid and evident. By means of separation of persons, exposure of effects, cleansings, purifications of infected houses, streets, and squares, &c., the disease was divided and subdued, and before the end of July it appeared to be eradicated, as no case afterwards appeared. It seems, however, that some seeds still lurked with the Jews, among whom it broke out afresh some months after my departure, and spread again not only in the Holy City, but in the towns and villages of Palestine, where it has excited fresh troubles among the population, and the sanitary administration, which is constantly intent and occupied in subduing and smothering the scourge, wherever it presents itself.

How many other facts, if not so important, are not less interesting and convincing; such as the circumstance that out of four inspectors, or captains of the lazzaretto, from its first establishment, two have died of plague, and one has been attacked and cured; and that many subordinate officers employed have perished, with their families, of this disease. Why has not the same been observed at establishments of other kinds? The reason is plain; because they presided over an establishment where the cause of contagion came from without, which would otherwise have penetrated into the interior of the country; and where it has constantly existed for the space of about six years.

These are the grounds on which I have established my opinion on the contagious nature of plague, during the fourteen years that I have had opportunities of observing and studying this malady almost without interruption.

I might add to these many other facts, which would still more strongly corroborate my opinion; but I omit them, that I may not tax the patience of the reader.

Second Query.—Is plague communicated by contagion alone, or by other means also; and if so, by what means?

Third Query.—Is actual contact with an infected person necessary for communicating plague, or will a close approach to such person communicate the disease?

I shall unite these two queries in the same point of view, both on account of the analogy between them, and because of the identity of the proofs which must lead to a reply to them; by so doing I shall avoid useless and tedious repetitions.

Mediate or immediate contact is the only and principal agent in the propagation of plague; this has been decidedly proved to me by experience, without the occurrence of a single exception; and it appears to me that reason concurs with facts in support of this opinion. For if the atmosphere were capable of receiving the cause of plague in its bosom, and there keeping it in activity for the injury of mankind, whether it be supposed to take place, as some maintain, by cutaneous absorption, or by pulmonary inhalation, the effects which would result from such a circumstance must render the plague a disease rapid in its course and propagation, almost, it may be said, instantaneous; but such a course is not in accordance with facts, the disease advancing with a slow but sure step, by which it gradually accomplishes its period, and in a secret manner reaches its term.

The course of Asiatic cholera is very different, it being a contagion, partaking, in my opinion, of an epidemic, which no sooner shows itself the first time in a city, than it spreads abroad with rapidity, and finishes in a few days. In saying this, I would not wish to assert that the atmospheric influence in plague is nothing; not, I repeat, that the air can be a depository and vehicle to the germ of the malady, but because it may give to bodies the suitableness and predisposition to receive contagion more or less readily. Thus, it is seen that dirty and badly ventilated quarters serve as a hot-bed to the malady and render its effect more fatal; whilst on the other hand, dwellings placed under contrary conditions will more easily preserve thee inhabitants in health, by the energy wit which they maintain the vital forces, and the preservative powers of nature. The same may be said of food and of the other conveniences of life. I have then demonstrated that the only means of propagating the plague is contact, and the more immediate that is, so much the greater is the probability of catching the malady. Nor in such case will good living and salubrious habitations avail to maintain individuals in health, because the force of the deleterious principle overcomes and eludes the benefit of good air and of the other comforts of life, catching from one body to another like flame. These causes destroyed many unhappy families in Egypt in the plague of 1834 and 1835, particularly that of Kingi Osman, the treasurer, who lost, as I have before stated, fifty-seven persons within a few days, only because they maintained a continued communication with the city: nor was an excellent situation combined with the abundance of every sort of comfort, sufficient to prevent the dreadful mortality. The same happened at the hospital of Ras-el-Thin, situated on the sea-shore, simply because it was ill-guarded; while on the other hand, the Marine Hospital, placed in a very bad locality, remained healthy in spite of the plague, in consequence of the strict quarantine in which it was placed. And from the very same causes, nearly all the European and Greek inhabitants, with many of the more wealthy Copts, maintained themselves in health during the same circumstances, by remaining for some months in a state of perfect insulation. I know not what effect the non-contagion question would have on these persons; the proposition would not certainly be sustained against them with impunity.

By observing the first development of the plague in any given place, and following the malady in its attacks, it is almost always easy to perceive the chain of communication which it follows. Thus we have seen the plague of 1834 and 1835 imported from Syria and Cyprus; then developed in the Greek convent which lodged the passengers from that unhappy island; thence communicated to

a Greek captain, and to a Negro village, whose women were the washerwomen of the convent, from which they had received the linen to wash as usual. This series of links, this chain of contact, does it not clearly demonstrate the contagious nature of plague?

The Consular Committee of Public Health showed that they knew this fact, when, in concert with the Local Government, they used their best endeavours to combat the evil where it was originally developed, both by separating the sick and infected persons, and by a rigorous purification of their effects*. And if subsequent and continual violations of these rules had not been committed, sometimes by smuggling goods, and occasionally by concealing the sick, or even those dead of plague, who were buried in their own houses, or deposited about the streets, perhaps the disease might have been arrested, and much evil spared to the people of Egypt. But who can struggle against the prejudice of one party, and the ignorance of the other, when they unite to throw a veil over men's minds. For them good becomes evil, and evil itself is welcomed in the guise of good. The Committee of Health, wearied with the opposition it encountered, and at last despairing of success in its objects by the daily increasing mortality, supported the petition of the principal inhabitants of Alexandria presented to His Highness in the month of January, for the abolition of the sanitary† measures. The answer returned by His Highness to this petition‡, and the orders issued by him in consequence to Tahir Effendi, the head of the police§, are decisive of his own opinion in matter of plague. As he did not assent to what was asked, the sanitary regulations were continued; but the malady augmented and became like a river, threatening to overflow its banks at all points.

On the 24th of February, the number of deaths by plague reached to twenty-four or twenty-five, and the sanitary body began to be insufficient for the duties required of it. I, with a single assistant, had no longer time to visit so many dead in addition to the sick. The physician appointed provisionally to the exclusive service of the hospital of the lazzaretto, the apothecary, the inspector, and all the other persons employed, were dead. The lazzaretto had become nothing more than a plague hospital. Nobody, not even the Committee, ventured to demonstrate to His Highness the impossibility of continuing the sanitary regulations. The English Consul, Mr. Thurburn, wrote a private letter concerning it, to Colonel Campbell, Agent-General for Her Britannic Majesty, who was then in Cairo. This gentleman represented to His Highness the deplorable condition of the city of Alexandria. The Viceroy yielded to this new request, (although provisionally only, as the regulations were resumed on the decline of the malady‖,) but on condition that the squadron should sail immediately, which it did, and that precautionary measures should be increased in all his own establishments. This was on the 27th of February, until which day the mortality had not exceeded thirty. The cordon, which had really been useless, was removed, and the guards taken away from all the sick and suspected families. The dead, the sick, and the convalescent, were admitted to free communication. The ignorant and fanatical populace rejoiced at this sovereign decree. That day, the succeeding night, and the morrow, were passed in rejoicings, feastings, and dances, through all the streets and squares, in visits and thanksgivings at the mosques. The cessation of the sanitary vexations appeared to be the cessation of the malady, and joy beamed on the face of every Mussulman.

But this was of short duration; for two days, although the mortality increased, there was no very great difference; but after that fatal epoch, it continued to augment so rapidly every day, that by the 10th of March, it reached the number of 195 or 200, in addition to the milder cases, which, as the parties were cured, were not known, but which may be safely estimated at one quarter more.

Can there be a proof more convincing than this of the necessity of contact to communicate plague? If it were not necessary, how could the disease make such slow progress in so many months, with insulation and other sanitary practices, and such a rapid advance in ten or twelve days only; from 30 to 200, and even 250?

Experience is a sure guide. In the Levant, wealthy families only are able

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* Vide document, Nos. 2 and 3, at the end.
† Vide document, No. 4, at the end.
‡ Ditto, No. 5.
§ Ditto, No. 6.
‖ Vide document, No. 7, at the end.

to maintain a strict enclosure in time of plague, but all others, however they may fear it, continue at their ordinary occupations; they are satisfied with refraining from touching or communicating with any person in any way. With this view they use a small stick to keep off the persons they meet in the street, by whom they might be jostled. Even the persons who remain enclosed, receive visits, and attend to their affairs, although behind the barrier which they keep at the doors of their houses; but if they wish to receive any articles, even those not susceptible, they will not take them until they have passed through water, or perfumes, or something similar, and by these means each person secures himself from disease.

The conduct of these persons, who fear neither cutaneous exhalations nor the breath of persons infected, and whose only dread is personal contact, is not gratuitous and hypothetic, but the result of long experience.

The case of certain trades, which exempt those who exercise them from infection, supports this assertion: it is known that water-carriers, (sakya (and the sellers of oil and fried fish, the first of whom are always wetted, and the others greasy and covered with animal and vegetable oil, are, if not quite free, at least safer than other persons. If the plague could be communicated by any other means than that of contact, how could this exemption and these preventives be explained?

Certain races of men are more exposed to infection than others. Negroes, or example, are more exposed, in consequence of the fineness and delicacy of their skin, and because their cutaneous absorbent pores are more open and active. I was convinced of this truth both in the Morea and in Egypt, and recently in Jerusalem, where Ethiopian and Barbary slaves are always the first persons attacked in an infected house, as is attested by the registers of mortality in the archives of the Committee of Health. When the plague of 1835 was passed, the Negro villages were found entirely desolate, and Barbary Negroes became very rare; although as a free people, and acknowledged to be faithful and able servants, there are few families who have not some in their service.

Another luminous and extraordinary fact, which proves that the natives themselves are assured of the necessity of contact to produce plague, is the following. There exist not only among Mussulmans, but even among the Christians of Abyssinia many fanatics, who regard the plague as a beneficent emanation of the Divinity, which not only ought not to be avoided, but which every devout person ought to procure, and fix upon himself, as a means of salvation in a future state. All denominations of Christians have a church near the Holy Sepulchre, where a number of priests watch night and day, singing psalms in the neighbourhood of the holy place. The Abyssinians have theirs: seventeen were the religious Copts of that nation. When the plague raged at Jerusalem last year, as I have narrated above, one of them soon caught the infection and died. The survivors not only did not lament for him, they envied his lot, and all, persuaded that contact was necessary to ensure the same fate, threw themselves with eagerness on the death-bed, and clothed themselves with the garments of the defunct: this continued until, as might be supposed, all the seventeen perished; the last expired a short time before I reached Jerusalem. The place afterwards served me as the Catholic Hospital. This may seem a fable, because few persons have the smallest idea of the ignorance of those people.

Dead bodies do not communicate infection; when life ceases, every emanation ceases; nevertheless, the persons employed in carrying the dead to the burial-place are more exposed to take the contagion. On the other hand, those who come from simple curiosity, or for instruction to the plague hospitals, where the air must obviously be saturated by the miasmata emanating from a mass of infected persons of all periods, leave the place without infection, merely because they avoid touching any one.

I can safely assert, that I do not know one single fact, not even a doubtful one, which can possibly militate against what I have stated. I know very well that there are many very learned physicians, though perhaps not in the habit of seeing this disease, who do not think as I do; but I must speak the truth, and avoid saying anything but what my own experience and practice have demonstrated to me.

Fourth Query.—How long may the infection of plague remain dormant in an infected person before it declares itself by evident symptoms?

The duration of the incubation of plague is a very different question, and to fix it with any accuracy would require varied and repeated experiments. I shall briefly state my own opinion on this matter.

The state of incubation may vary considerably under different circumstances. The age, the temperament, the season, the more or less deleterious state of the disease may constitute important differences. A more advanced age, for example, may not only offer less probability to the absorption of the pestilential virus, but also prolong the state of incubation, by the diminished excitability of the organs, which is the cause that external powers and agencies are more slowly excited to action, however varied their nature might be. Nearly the same may be said with regard to temperament. An individual of a phlegmatic constitution, and liable to a malady of asthenic diathesis, besides being less susceptible of contracting plague, would be longer in a state of incubation. Therefore it may with reason be said of the plague that it feeds upon the strength and health of mankind. Two examples in my own family luminously confirm what I have stated relative to incubation. My wife, of a healthy, but somewhat phlegmatic temperament, aged 35 years, five or six days before the appearance of any evident signs of plague, shewed its incubation by slight headache, nausea, general uneasiness, and dull pain of the lymphatic glands in both groins. My daughter, on the contrary, 16 years old, of a plethoric, robust, and lively temperament, was in perfect health at sunset, and two hours afterwards was attacked with cold shiverings, and pains in the loins and head. In the course of the night a very small anthrax appeared below the left knee; and on the following morning a well-marked bubo on the corresponding groin, which soon disappeared, and reappeared on the opposite groin. In the course of the first twenty-four hours all the train of symptoms came on; vomiting, delirium, prostration of strength, &c.; and in five days, in spite of every help from both myself and some of my medical friends, she died, without having once during the rapid progress of the disease given me a hope of her recovery.

In the spring, the season, when, after the torpidity of winter, all beings rejoice in the new and seducing aspect which nature puts on, the plague takes a fresh increase in Egypt, as though the revolution which then succeeds in all animated bodies, or the diminution or deficiency of perspiration, gave the individual an increased susceptibility of receiving the poison, and took from him the power of modifying and acting upon it with benefit to himself. For the opposite reason, perhaps, the plague decreases in the summer, becoming then less dangerous in its progress, and that, I may say, in consequence of the excessive perspiration taking place, which it seems to have the power of weakening the action of the pestilential virus; just as happens with the cow-pock matter, which from the month of June becomes weaker, is less capable of transmission, and easily degenerates. The different instances of plague that I have witnessed, have not all appeared to me under the same aspect, and equally mortal: in the Negro race alone, I have been able to observe that sort of course which from its rapidity may properly be named apoplectic, in such cases few symptoms or none at all precede the malady, which attacks and destroys the patient in a few hours. Therefore the diversity of races has much influence in prolonging or abridging the time of incubation in plague: this circumstance should be taken into consideration; as also should the more or less sensitive disposition, the strength or weakness of character of the individual; which may not only facilitate or diminish the probability of catching the infection, but also vary the time of incubation.

I will take leave to mention particularly two facts of incubation which are suited to the present purpose; one of which was furnished me by the kindness of my friend and colleague, Dr. Bella, and the other is extracted from my own records. In the year 1819, the wife of Dr. Bella was attacked with plague, which terminated fatally, notwithstanding his incessant attentions to her until the last moment of her existence. As soon as his wife was dead, he thought of providing for his own safety; he went immediately to the sea shore, where he took a bath, performed a spoglio, and dressed himself in clean clothes furnished by a family in strict quarantine. Being separated from his house and effects, on the twelfth day after the spoglio, he was attacked by plague of a very dangerous nature. This

would obviously be a fact strongly in favour of the necessity of prolonging the detention of persons arriving from suspected places, if there were not in this case some particular circumstances, which concur to render it dubious and equivocal. It is true that Dr. Belia submitted to a spoglio in all strictness, but he did not stay shut up in his new dwelling during the eleven days which elapsed previous to the developement of the disease: on the contrary he went out every day, avoiding as far as he was able all contact in the streets; but this precaution, though excellent in itself, was very uncertain at the period in question; when no sanitary measures were taken, and persons infected with plague, having buboes and carbuncles in a state of suppuration, walked about the streets; and rags full of corrupted matter lay about in the roads. Now, how is it possible to admit without some hesitation the assertion of Dr. Bella, that he touched nobody, when we know that he went about every day in the midst of so many causes of infection? I wish to state these doubts in order to serve the interests of truth; although the fact, considered by itself, is not hostile to the idea I have formed with regard to the time that the incubation of plague may last in extraordinary cases. I will now mention the second instance, derived from my own practice.

A Jewish family of Jaffa was last year attacked by plague, I was immediately apprised of this, and I at once removed the risk, those compromised, and the effects belonging to them, to the Lazzaretto. Then I caused the spoglio to be performed on all that were compromised, to the number of five, whom I entirely separated. Six days after I was called to see one of them, a girl about nine years old. I found she had all the signs indicative of plague, but without bubo or carbuncle. The next morning I saw a little carbuncle on the lumbar region, which at once cleared up the nature of the disease: I immediately separated her from the rest, and ordered her to be placed in the hall of the hospital. In the two following days two carbuncles appeared, one above the shoulder, and the other on the arm: the general symptoms were not alarming, there was no bubo; there was only a little painful swelling on the groin, and in the axilla corresponding to the carbuncles, which however soon disappeared. The course of the malady was mild throughout, and it yielded entirely to a strict diet, and simple local treatment. The spoglio being renewed on all the other individuals, they remained free from any complaint.

There are not wanting persons who, from bad faith or ignorance, cite instances of incubation prolonged beyond the twentieth day; which would argue the existence in our frames of express reservoirs, insensible for a certain time to the deleterious action of the pestilential virus; or else a sudden total change of the pathology of organized fibre, whereby that which had remained wholly harmless for twenty days within the living body, became all at once a mortal poison; but such tales are inadmissible. Without any relaxation of the attention justly due to public health in this matter, I will say that a detention of five or six days after the spoglio, may and ought to be considered sufficient for persons who come from suspected places, with clean or doubtful bills of health; and one of eleven or fourteen days for those who come from a place where plague rages: the last term I think sufficient for the required object, even where a case of malady should have developed itself in the vessel on its passage.

Fifth Question.—Can substances which have been in contact with an infected person communicate the plague; and, if so, what substances?

There is no doubt that substances which have been in contact with infected persons, may serve as a medium for communicating plague to healthy individuals. This is a truth so plain and so well demonstrated, that I do not deem it necessary to corroborate it by new proofs; this is the reason why many persons are much more unwilling to touch the clothes or any other article which has been in contact with a sick person, than the person himself.

All substances in my opinion are susceptible of receiving infection; but all will not retain infection. A bistouri, for instance, with which a pestilential bubo has been opened, or a carbuncle dissected, may be able to communicate the plague before being cleaned, although iron is not in the list of susceptible articles. I should say the same of a stick which I had used to touch the infected, or the clothes which had been in contact with them; but neither wood nor iron are, in my opinion, susceptible of long retaining the virus of plague upon them.

To be able to determine with accuracy the reasons why some substances are more than others proper to preserve and transmit the pestilential contagion, it would be absolutely necessary to discuss and establish the real originating cause of the morbific power *sui generis* which operates directly on the human body. But since this cause is still uncertain, and pathologists derive it from various sources, and since it may arise from different elements, which when united generate this morbific power, I find it necessary to examine which among the many supposed causes is the most conformable with reason, in the present state of human knowledge. That I may advance with order in this arduous research, I will begin with stating the different hypotheses which have been hazarded upon the efficient cause of contagion. I shall then show which of these causes is the most worthy of being preferred above the rest, and then the explanation will of itself arise in the form of a corollary, as to why some bodies receive and transmit the plague in preference to others.

The principal hypotheses on the efficient cause of contagion are reducible to the following:—Jacopo Silvio, Pietro di Castro, l'Ingrassia, Capiranio, and many others, maintained, (as some moderns still pretend to do) that the air infected with miasmatic and mephitic exhalations was capable of generating contagion. Corruption and infection similar to what was supposed to exist in the air, were by others imagined to take place in the water, or in the bowels of the earth, when they thought that it propagated itself, and penetrated into animal bodies, not only by way of contact, but also by means of food, drink, and the breath. Matthew Eschelberg was of this opinion.

Others supposed contagion to be a modification either in the quantity or the quality of those bodies which are called imponderable, and especially of electricity.

With these hypotheses, and these are the principal ones, it is not possible to give a reason why wool, cotton, skins, &c., are more fitted to receive and transmit contagion than metals, wood, &c.

The hypotheses mentioned, brought to the test of experience, cannot be supported in any way: they fall of themselves. It would be superfluous to confute them here, because several illustrious physicians have undertaken to prove their absurdity.

The hypothesis which most approximates to the truth—which most readily explains all, or nearly all, the phenomena of contagion, and which gives a sufficient reason for the suitableness of certain bodies to receive and transmit contagion—is that which attributes contagion to living bodies, and especially to some species of insects or vermin, which are reproduced under particular circumstances, and which, being parasites by their nature, place themselves on the human body and breed there, until after a certain time they leave it or cease to multiply, or are destroyed and exterminated by circumstances contrary to their preservation; or else nothing remains of them but the germs, which give rise afterwards to other contagious epidemics, as soon as the predisposing causes reappear.

This doctrine of contagion in general is corroborated by observations made on all, or nearly all, those maladies which are caused by insects or vermin, which is seen also in the itch.

Whatever its origin may be, it is very probable that the producing cause of a contagious malady consists in a specific organized substance, which is capable of supporting and propagating itself according to the common laws of all beings having life. The writings of the ancients give some hints of this conjecture, which, though not properly applied to the subject of contagious diseases, are sufficiently clear to demonstrate that some human maladies have long been suspected to arise from animated beings, though very small, and invisible to our eyes. Varro, Lucretius, and Vitruvius make plain mention of insects coming from marshy places, and producing pestilential maladies. Other authors, near our own times, as Lancisi, Plenk, Rivino, Linnæus, and many others, among whom is the celebrated Rasori, have supported this opinion with strong arguments.

This opinion is also mine regarding the plague as to its nature, but not as to its origin; for there are many countries abounding in marshes and the other alleged sources of morbific emanation, which are exempt altogether from this evil. I shall give also a hint of my own way of thinking on this subject in the course of this paper. Holding to the hypothesis, as being the most probable, that the efficient cause of plague is purely animal, the consequence clearly follows that wool, cotton, skins, and all the substances capable of maintaining a high

temperature, are more fitted than metals, wood, and other compact bodies, to preserve and transmit the pestilential germ. This living germ, in fact, easily insinuates itself into the former articles, in consequence of their porosity, to develope, multiply, and transmit itself, under favourable circumstances, to the human body, with which it seems to have a particular sympathy. This cannot equally happen to bodies of the second class, by reason of their compactness, and by the greater difficulty they have to get warmth, and to maintain a high temperature.

To speak now of the origin of the plague, as I have proposed to do, it would be necessary to trace it back into the darkness of ages; it being a malady which, under various forms, and with different names, has been mentioned by the most ancient authors. But I would rather abstain from such a wearisome labour, because I do not see how it could be undertaken with any utility to science. To come to the times nearer our own, I shall say that those who have treated of this malady, generally accord in believing that it may be generated and renewed perennially, in consequence of the concurrence of certain causes, which they suppose to exist almost exclusively in Egypt, from whence they imagine that it developes itself and spreads abroad, to the great injury of the people. The experience of fifteen years passed in Egypt, and an attentive consideration of the localities, and of the diseases which reign there, authorize me to impugn this opinion, as to the supposed primitive and perennial origin of the evil in the land of the Pharaohs.

In fact, in the two instances in which I have seen the development of the plague in Egypt—the first in 1832, in Damietta, and the second in 1834, in Alexandria—(for that of 1824-5, I found there already)—in both those sad instances, the disease had been imported from without. More than eight times it has broken out in the lazaretto among the passengers from the Levant, and it has in every case been subdued and destroyed there. There is no example of the plague having begun to rage in any interior town or village, with the exception of the capital, Cairo, which, as Prosper Albinus relates, has been sometimes the primitive seat of the malady, which has been brought there by the caravans from Barbary after crossing the desert. On the contrary, the plague has always been first heard of among the inhabitants of Alexandria, Damietta, or Rosetta, because those towns are the ports of communication with foreign countries, through which foreign merchandize is introduced, and with it contagion.

Where then, will it be asked, exists this contagion? I will answer.

Whatever might have been its primitive origin, it now exists throughout the Levant, as it existed formerly in Europe, before it was driven away by wise precautions and sanitary regulations, and its return prevented by the institution of lazarettoes. The apathy and fatalism of the Mussulmans have hitherto allowed it to feed and travel as it pleases; now in one province of that vast empire, and now in another; acquiring force, energy, and malignity in the places into which it has been newly imported, in proportion to the length of time that they have been exempt from it. In fact, it is now felt on the southern coasts of the Black Sea, and now in Constantinople. Propagated to Egypt, it recedes from thence to invade Smyrna, Caramania, Syria; whence it goes to Constantinople again, and so on. Not long ago it passed with the fleet from that capital to Tunis, in consequence of omitting the usual quarantine, which has for some years been practised on all the Barbary coasts, where the plague has been repulsed by its means. Even some of the isles of the Archipelago are infected from time to time, for want of these prophylactic institutions; while those of Syra, Candia, &c., are insured by their sanitary regulations.

The reigning sovereigns of the East are at length fully convinced of this truth, and have instituted lazarettoes; and when civilization and instruction shall have advanced so far as to persuade their subjects also, who still resist the sanitary laws, we shall see this scourge disappear, combatted, as it will be, on all points of the earth's surface, as it has happened with many other maladies; and this happy result will demonstrate the truth of my opinion.

I may spare myself the trouble of indicating the substances called susceptible. Every lazaretto has its list, and there are but few differences among them. I have examined the regulations in use at the Sanitary Board of Marseilles, and learned thus much from it. Two reflections only I have made on it. The first is, that horse-hair, and things made of it, as bags or articles of furniture, are looked upon as non-susceptible throughout the Levant, provided they be separated from every other susceptible article, especially wool, which is often

woven with it, particularly in bags. The other reflection is, that I have not found German tinder (amadou) in the list; a substance which, though composed of vegetable matter, is yet very susceptible, because it is extremely porous, and has a high degree of temperature. I will relate a case of this.

Ali Capitano arrived from Constantinople with a cargo of Greek tinder, a few other articles, and seventy-six passengers. Some perhaps died on the passage; but it was not easy to ascertain this, because the bills were as usual irregular. Being placed in quarantine, and the passengers landed immediately at the lazaretto, at the first visit I made, I remarked that two of them from the Crimea were attacked with plague; them I immediately sent to the hospital. On the next morning and following days there were several other cases, which continued until the total insulation of their clothes and other effects was practised according to usage. In the meantime the crew which remained on the vessel enjoyed perfect health; but no sooner was the unloading of the cargo permitted, than one of the sailors was attacked, and died on his way to the lazaretto. I examined the body, and found upon it the usual exterior marks of plague. The events of this malady, and the deaths among the individuals who were busied in the disembarkation of the tinder, are easily explained; and this state of things lasted until all the persons on board were brought to the lazaretto, and had undergone the spoglio there.

Sixth Query.—How long will the contagious matter of plague, when lodged in inanimate substances, retain its infecting power?

It is not precisely known how long the contageous matter of plague may retain its power in an inanimate substance. This may depend on the nature of the substances, and more particularly in the manner in which they are preserved. There are thousands of cases in which families have been attacked suddenly, without being conscious of any other cause than that of having taken infected articles from cupboards or trunks.

Wealthy Turks have usually a gala dress, which they put on, at the two great festivals of Bairam, and Corban Bairam. At the close of these festivals, the dresses are put aside to be resumed the following year. At the time when there were no sanitary laws, it was not uncommon to see the plague break out during this solemnity, if the malady had existed the previous year during the same festival.

This disease, the more it is compressed, enclosed, and kept from external air, bursts forth with the more vigour and force, both in its contagious and deleterious quality; like gunpowder to which the match is applied.

One example on this head may be given. In 1829, there was found in the Catholic convent of St. Jean d'Acre, a box thrown into a corner, of which nobody knew the contents. Two years before some monk had died there of plague. A new superior seeing the trunk, thought proper to have it opened to ascertain its contents; which were found to be monastic dresses. Twenty-four hours had not passed after this operation, when the monk who had opened the box was seized by plague. The others, to the number of eight, were attacked on successive days, and all died. This fact coming to the knowledge of Abdalla Pasha, he ordered the convent to be walled up, and afterwards the Christian quarter also. This measure taken in proper time had the happy result of confining the scourge to that quarter, in which among the victims, who were not numerous, was the son of his physician, who had visited some of those monks.

How can a fact of this sort, which any one may verify at pleasure, be explained by the anti-contagionists, especially by those who will not admit a principle *sui generis* in plague, but attribute it to the same cause as typus sinoco, intermittent fever, and even dysentery and ophthalmia; acknowledging no other differences than those of the degree of intensity, individual predisposition, atmospherical condition or modification? I know that they laugh at the narration of those facts which are looked upon by them as antiquated and vulgar prejudices: as tales which fall beyond the light of the modern advancement of human wisdom, and that they deride with bitter sarcasms those who conscientiously dare to publish such facts; they deny all evidence that militates against their own ideas, which although ingenious, can convince only those persons who live far from the scene of plague, and who are more attached to hypothesis supported

by specious arguments, and by a logic full of plausible fancies, than to the simple truth and experience, which is not in acordance with their pre-conceived ideas.

I feel grieved for the cause of humanity, to see that in the plague of 1835, a period when Egypt abounded in European physicians of great merit, science made no advances in the curative branch of this malady, and some steps backwards in the hygienic and prophylactic branches. I also see with great pain that some of them, for whom I have the highest esteem and unalterable friendship, are of an opinion opposed to mine; because I must loudly profess that I see in plague the most decided contagious qualities.

Seventh Query.—What are the means by which substances containing the contagious matter of plague may be purified?

Air, water, and fire, as experience has demonstrated, are the best, and perhaps the only reagents on pestilential virus, and consequently the true disinfectants.

Fire is obviously the readiest and the most certain; but this is rarely practicable in lazarettoes, except in those desperate cases, when a slight and partial injury is wisely preferred to a great and general evil which might endanger a city, a province, or a kingdom. It is more frequently employed with advantage in countries attacked by plague. I frequently used this agent with great benefit in the provinces which I passed through in the years 1836, 1837, and 1838, on objects of small value, impossible to be purified by other means. And as I have resolved to say the whole truth, I must confess my regret that I was not cautious and severe enough in my mission to Palestine last year, which is perhaps the cause why that country is still severely afflicted with plague. Subdued and repressed on all the points where it had shown itself, it resisted nowhere except in the Jewish quarter of Jerusalem, particularly among the Polish Jews, who all have mattresses filled with feathers. Feathers cannot be purified with water; nor without much difficulty by the air, because of their lightness, and the facility with which even a moderate wind carries them away. The only means was fire, which I largely employed, particularly on those which had been used in the hospital. It appears, however, that some of these feather beds, in which the pestilential matter had penetrated, must have escaped my researches; since about two months after the apparent total extinction of the malady, it broke out again in the same quarter, and among the same people, from whom it spread anew throughout Palestine and seriously threatened Syria and Egypt.

Pure water is an excellent depurgator for such substances as may be immersed in it without damage, still more if it be made hot, and even boiling. I think two days immersion in ordinary water sufficient to destroy the pestilential virus, even in a shirt which has been worn by a diseased person.

Water in which a proper quantity of chloride of lime was dissolved, with spoglio and segregation of effects, had the best effects upon the pilgrims of Captain Panà, of whom twenty-four died out of ninety-five all together. I do not doubt, however, that even without the chemical preparation, pure water might have produced the same good results.

Air is certainly the disinfectant most commonly used; its action is slower, but equally certain even on the warmest and most porous articles, such as wool, skins, cotton, silk, tinder, and similar matters, though they should have been in immediate contact with infected persons. But in such cases, and with articles in this category, *melius est abundare quam deficere.* But in any case whatever, I think an exposure of thirty days to the action of the wind, and where the air can readily penetrate, enough to purify articles of any kind.

I say nothing of fumigation with aromatic plants, which I think more likely to corrupt the air than to destroy the germ of plague. I cannot suppose that even the strongest fumigations have any efficacy; and I attribute the misfortune that befel my own family in 1835 to the confidence I then had in the vapour of sulphur. I have not even had convincing proofs of the good effect of chlorine, although these matters may be reasonably tried in certain circumstances with some hopes of success.

I shall terminate this article with an uncommon observation made by myself on the effects of the vaunted fumigations of Guiton de Morveau.

On the 3rd of December, 1836, an Ottoman brig, commanded by Captain

Aly, arrived in Alexandria from Constantinople, laden with a miscellaneous cargo, sixteen seamen, and sixty-six passengers; these persons landed in the Lazzaretto in six days. In the first visit that I paid them, I found one case of plague, which I at once removed to the hospital; in the evening visit, another sick passenger was brought to me, whom I found infected with the same disease. On the seventh day, I found three passengers attacked; on the eighth three more; on the eleventh another passenger. At this time the spoglio was performed on all the passengers, after which this malady ceased entirely. It then broke out among the seamen, who, as I have stated, were sixteen in number, because they would not submit to the spoglio; twelve of these were attacked, and four only recovered, among whom was the captain.

As among the passengers comprised there were some inhabitants of the Crimea, who were clothed, according to their custom, in sheep-skins, with the wool on them, I thought it advisable to make a trial of the above-mentioned fumigations, in order to purify these sheep-skins as quickly as practicable, because the wearers suffered much from cold. Two rooms, twelve feet square, and perfectly close, were consequently prepared for the purpose, in which the sheep-skins were suspended by ropes made of the date tree, that they might be more completely penetrated by the vapour. In each chamber were placed five dishes with the mixture of manganese, salt, and sulphuric acid. Twice a day the salt and manganese was removed, and four times the mixture was replenished with the acid. The operation was continued four consecutive days, the skins were then left in the same state thirteen days more, and then restored to their owners. From the spoglio to that day all had enjoyed good health; but the day after they put on their sheep-skins one of them fell sick, and died in forty-eight hours; the survivors refused to submit to a repetition of the spoglio. Two days after, two others were manifestly attacked with plague; the rest were then compelled to submit to a new spoglio, and all the infected garments were consigned to the flames; thus a considerable number of persons were saved who would otherwise have perished, and who, without a rigorous quarantine, might have endangered the public safety, and again infected Egypt, which was still suffering from the melancholy catastrophe of 1835.

I conclude then,—

1°. That plague being capable of transmission from an infected to a healthy person, and of being conveyed from an infected to a clean region, must be regarded as eminently contagious.

2°. That plague is communicated by contact alone, and not otherwise.

3°. That contact only with infected persons and things is essential to the propagation of plague, and that without contact a sick person may be approached with impunity.

4°. That the period of incubation is yet undetermined; I have however intimated my opinion on this subject.

5°. That certain substances may retain and communicate plague as well as infected persons.

6°. That the length of time during which these substances may retain the plague is not determined; but that they may retain it for a long time and even for years, unless exposed to the air.

7°. That fire, water, and air, are disinfectants *par excellence*, according to the proper cases for applying them.

Statement showing how often the Plague has threatened Egypt, and how many persons were attacked from 1831 *to* 1837.

N.	Ship and Flag.	Captain.	Passengers and Crew.	Whence arrived.	Attacked.		Dates.	Remarks.
					Dead.	Cured		
1	Ottoman brig	Hussein	106	Constantinople	4	0	13 Nov. 1831	This ship was not purified, but sent off; then sailed to Beyrout, whence the plague reached Damietta.
2	Austrian trabaccolo	Scagliarin	9	ditto	6	2	18 Sep. 1832	Purified in the Lazzaretto.
3	Ionian brig	Panà	112	ditto	24	2	28 Nov. 1833	Ditto.
4	Greek schooner	Manolacacchi	9	Cyprus	0	0	15 June, 1834	This vessel was not purified in the Lazzaretto, but the crew merely detained on board; consequently Alexandria and all Egypt was infected.
5	Ottoman gabra	Agus	183	Constantinople	4	1	14 Oct. 1836	Purified in the Lazzaretto.
6	Ottoman brig	Achmet Boshad Ali	155	ditto	18	4	18 Oct. 1836	Ditto.
7	Egyptian steamer	Abdarahman	160	ditto	0	2	29 Oct. 1836	Ditto; one of the two persons attacked was an health officer.
8	Ottoman brig	Gassem	91	Smyrna	1	0	31 Oct. 1836	Ditto.
9	Ottoman brig	Ali	92	Constantinople	17	5	3 Dec 1836	Ditto.
10	Ottoman brig	Mustafà	67	ditto	1	0	19 Aug. 1837	Ditto.

N.B.—This statement clearly shows that in seven years the plague has ten times reached the port of Alexandria from without; that it has been eight times combatted and subdued in the Lazzaretto; and that in the two instances in which it penetrated into Egypt, the cause was the non-adoption of sanitary regulations.

Documenti Officiali tratti dall' Archivio del Comitato di Sanità.

Documento No. 1.

A Son Excellence Zéki Effendi, Président de notre Divan à Alexandrie.

J'AI reçu la lettre où vous annoncez que le bataillon destiné au cordon d'Alexandrie a été par l'entremise de la Commission Consulaire, amené de Rosette, et caserné à la porte de Rosette, et où vous demandez si vous êtes autorisé ou non à établir le cordon.

Bien que les négocians ayent précédemment exposé leurs raisons, et prétendu que le commerce s'arrêtera, et qu'ils en suffriront, il ne faut pas prêter l'oreille à de pareilles excuses. Le dommage dont on parle est peu de chose. La quarantaine ayant pour but de préserver le pays et la population entière, il en faut maintenir les lois, tandis que si on les néglige, on s'expose à un mal plus grand. Or comme il faut se soumettre à un petit mal pour en éloigner un plus grand, je veux que le cordon s'établisse, et je vous prie de prendre les mesures nécessaires pour l'exécution de cet ordre.

Le 14 *Ramazan,* 1250.

Documento No. 2.

TRADUZIONE di ció ch' é stato stabilito nel Divano di Su Eccellenza Zechi Effendi, il giorno di Sabato, 18 Luglio, 1835, in presenza de notabili, negozianti, hulema, medici, capi quartieri, e grandi del consiglio, riguardo alle quarantine;—

1°. In qualunque casa cadesse ammalato un individuo, di qualunque siasi

malattia, subito uno della famiglia sará obbligato di avvertire il Zabit Effendi, o il capo quartiere, acciocché ne dia conoscenza al Zabit Effendi. In allora il Zabit Effendi manderá col detto capo un medico per visitare l'ammalato. Verificandosi che sia di peste, il Zabit Effendi avvertito, farà trasportare l'ammalato non solo, quanto tutte le persone esistenti nella casa, ed i loro effetti, sotto le tende vicino al lazzaretto secondo l'ordine, e nel luogo che sará destinato. Essendo poveri, sará provvisto al loro maintenimento.

Saranno destinate quattro donne, due Mussulmane e due Cristiane, le quali cadendo qualche femmina malata saranno inviate a visitarla in numero di due, civé, una Mussulmana ed una Cristiana, e riconoscendosi la medesima attaccata di mal contagioso sará trasportata al luogo indicato. Cosi se si verifica un sospetto in qualche casa, vi sará piazzato un guardiano per venti-quattro ore circa, sinché sia tolto il dubbio, ed essendo riconosciuto affetto di peste, sará l'individuo trasportato ov' é destinato, e non esistendo malattia contagiosa, il guardiano sará tolto, e la casa messa in libera pratica.

2°. I poveri forestieri, i giocatori di scimmie, ed altre persone che non hanno occupazione o servizio, e che vagabondano per la cittá, tanto uomini che femmine, sotto la vigilanza del Zabit Effendi, saranno mandati fuori della cittá, e diretti pei loro paesi; ed in conseguenza di queste disposizioni, é stato conferito l'ordine al detto Zabit Effendi di far gridare par la cittá, acció tutto il popolo conosca gli ordini che devono siguirsi.

(Translation.)

Official Documents extracted from the Records of the Committee of Health.

Document No. 2.

Translation of the Regulations established in the Divan of His Excellency Zeki Effendi, on Saturday, the 18th July, 1835, in presence of the Notables, Merchants, Ulema, Medical Body, Heads of Quarters, and Grandees of the Council, respecting Plague.

1°. Whenever an individual of a house shall fall sick of any malady whatever, one of the family shall be obliged to give immediate information to the Zabit Effendi, or to the head of the quarter, that he may convey information to the Zabit Effendi. The Zabit Effendi shall then send a physician with the said head of the quarter, to visit the sick person. If he ascertains that the disease is plague, he shall inform the Zabit Effendi, who shall cause the sick person, with all the persons living in the house, and their goods, to be removed to the tents near the lazaretto, according to order, and to the spot which shall be pointed out. If poor, provision shall be supplied to them.

Four women shall be appointed, two Mussulmen and two Christian; two of whom, one Mussulman and one Christian, shall be sent to visit any female who shall be attacked with malady; and if it shall be ascertained that the malady is contagious, the individual shall be removed to the appointed place. And if a suspected case shall occur in any house, a guard shall be placed over the house for about twenty-four hours, until the doubt is removed; and if then it be ascertained that the case is one of plague, the individual shall be removed to the appointed place. But if the malady be not contagious, the guard shall be dismissed, and the house put in free pratique.

2°. Poor foreigners, leaders of monkeys, and other persons, both male and female, who have no occupation or service, and who are wandering about the city, under the surveillance of the Zabit Effendi, shall be dismissed from the city, and sent to their own country. And in pursuance of these regulations, the Zabit Effendi has been directed to cause this notice to be cried throughout the city, in order that all the people may know the order which is to be followed.

Documento No. 3.

Son Altesse le Vice-Roi à son Représentant Zéki Effendi.

(Traduction du Turc.)

J'AVAIS écrit précédemment à Borhan Bey, pour que les ouvriers de l'arsenal fussent mis en sûreté, de manière que les travaux ne dussent pas être interrompus. Ses lettres et les traductions contenant les dispositions de la Commission de Santé à ce sujet me sont parvenues. La détermination prise de mettre en quarantaine les ouvriers dans l'arsenal même, et la proposition d'abattre leurs cabanes et de les faire remplacer par une caserne ainsi que cela avait été projeté auparavant, sont à ma connaissance. Mais le renvoi de leurs femmes et de leurs enfans à leurs villages est en tous sens inadmissible. Le but proposé étant de combattre le mal et de l'empêcher d'étendre ses ravages, serait-il maintenant raisonnable de compromettre les villages, source du bien-être de nous tous, et de livrer par là l'Égypte à ce fléau? Je me souviens que nous avons à Alexandrie une foule de tentes, qui pourront être dressées aux environs des lieûx destinés à la quarantaine, ou en tout autre endroit découvert. On persuadera aux famililes en question d'abandonner leurs cabanes et de s'y transférer; du maïs leur sera fourni par le gouvernement, d'après le nombre d'individus qui les composent, et vous ordonnerez qu'on en ait soin. Leurs cabanes seront abattues, et une caserne pareille à celle qui devra être construite pour les soldats de marine sera élevée sur leur emplacement. A cet effet, bois, pierres et chaux seront aussi fourni par le gouvernement, et vous donnerez des ordres au directeur des bâtisses pour qu'il fasse mettre de suite la main à l'œuvre.

Ce 14 *Chaban*, 1250.

Zéky Effendi à M. le Vice-Consul de Toscane.

J'AI eu l'honneur de recevoir aujourd'hui cette lettre contenant les ordres de Son Altesse, J'en ai transmis une copie à M. l'Intendant de l'Arsenal et au Directeur des Bâtisses. Je leur ai de plus parlé de vive-voix de ce qui les concerne. Je vous en remets aussi une copie, afin que vous en preniez connaissance.

Ce 15 *Chaban*, 1250. (Signé) ZEKI.

Documento No. 4.

(Traduction du Turc.)

Altesse,

PERSONNE n'ignore dans les sept provinces, qu'à l'ombre de votre protection l'édifice de la sublime loi Mahométane devenue solide, l'observance des préceptes et des rites de cette loi a acquis de la stabilité. La renommée a également publié les efforts que Votre Altesse ne cesse de faire pour l'affermissement et la gloire de l'Islamisme. Que le Très-Haut accorde à notre maître des jours sans fin.

Nous avons l'honneur de soumettre à Votre Altesse ce qui suit:—

Tout en disant que la peste existe à Alexandrie, on visite les cadavres des Musulmans décédés; on porte des regards investigateurs sur leur nudité, ce qui n'est pas en harmonie avec la loi. Les familles des personnes qu'on prétend être mortes de peste sont transportées hors de la ville, pour être mises en quarantaine. Cette mesure est tyrannique envers les pauvres, qui, une fois privés de leur travail journalier, sont aussi privés de pain. La tranquillité de tous a été profondément troublée. La nuit on emmène avec un grand train, sur des charrettes, et à la clarté de plusieurs flambeaux, la famille du défunt. Le tapage qui part d'un tel cortége a jeté l'épouvante dans le public. On emporte en même temps tous les effets qui se trouvent dans la maison, ce qui exige quelquefois l'emploi d'une dizaine de charrettes. Cette manière d'agir a frappé de terreur l'esprit de chacun. Les uns jettent à la rue leurs morts, sans qu'on puisse

découvrir à qui ils appartiennent; d'autres se sauvent en abandonnant les cadavres dans leurs maisons. Jusqu'à ce jour, sous le règne de l'équité, nous n'avions pas vu mettre à exécution des mesures qui ne fussent pas conformes à la roi Il est évident que la quarantaine n'obtiendra aucun succès chez les Musulmans, vos serviteurs. En supposant que c'est la peste, les Musulmans ne la craignent pas et ne s'évitent pas les uns les autres. Si quelqu'un en est attaqué, il n'en parle à personne, de crainte d'être enlevé de chez lui. Ses amis, hommes et femmes, vont néanmoins le voir pour lui demander l'état de sa santé. S'il meurt, ceux qui veillaient auprès de lui se retirent; chacun d'eux se mêle aux personnes de son sexe, et, de cette manière, le mal se propage dans toute la ville. Il ne résulte de tous cela que de grandes tracasseries et des actes inconvenables que la loi n'admet pas. De tels actes abominables n'avaient pas été encore exercés sous le Gouvernement équitable de Votre Altesse. Nous sommes sûrs qu'elle ne consentira pas à ce qu'ils soient continués; aussi osons-nous présenter cette supplique, au moyen de laquelle nous implorons de votre miséricorde infinie de faire cesser les souffrances que nous endurons, en nous rendant nos premières habitudes, et de permettre que Votre Altesse soit l'objet de nos plus ardentes prières.

(Suivent les signatures des membres du corps religieux Musulman, parmi lesquels se fait remarquer le Cheikh Ibrahim Bacha, qui réitère la prière contenue dans la supplique, et de plusieurs individus de la population Arabe d'Alexandrie.)

Documento No. 5.

Son Altesse le Vice-Roi à Son Excellence Zeki Effendi, en date du 12 Cheval, 1250.

(Traduction.)

L'INDISPOSITION des habitans d'Alexandrie contre les mesures sanitaires provient de leur ignorance. Ainsi qu'il vous avait été précédemment signifié, l'adoption des mesures propres à écarter le mal autant que les préceptes de la religion l'autorisent, ne tend qu'au bien-être général. La peste, Dieu nous en préserve, étant une catastrophe émanée de sa volonté divine, fuir le courroux de Dieu pour recourir à sa miséricorde n'est pas contraire à la noble loi. Puisque l'état actuel est au nombre des dangers, l'homme en l'évitant ne désobéit pas aux ordres du Seigneur énoncés dans son verset divin. On ne peut pas nier que la maladie régnante ne soit contagieuse; et ce qu'a dit Dieu par la bouche du prophète, "Fuyez ma vengeance comme vous fuiriez la présence du lion," ne vient-il pas à l'appui de la contagion? D'ailleurs, si l'on veut, je puis faire émaner à ce sujet par les docteurs de la loi des fetvas. En un mot, s'il fallait transcrire toutes les traditions prophétiques concernant les précautions, il en résulterait un grand recueil. Ces animaux, suivant la route du vulgaire, sans discerner le bien du mal, veulent livrer une grande cité telle qu'Alexandrie à la mercie du fléau. La flotte, les hôpitaux, et l'arsenal, qui, en observant les règles sanitaires, se sont garantis, grâces à Dieu, du mal régnant, ne sont-ils pas une preuve assez évidente pour eux?

En conséquence, les mesures sanitaires en vigueur ne seront relâchées en rien. Et comme le jet des morts dans les rues et le déguisement de la vérité, produit par l'appât d'un gain sordide chez les femmes chargées de visiter les cadavres des individus de leur sexe, sont des actes d'une méchanceté absolue, vous réunirez les notables de la ville, le Zabit Effendi, les directeurs des hôpitaux, et tous ceux dont la présence est requise, pour concerter sur les moyens de surveiller de tels désordres, d'apporter les remèdes les plus efficaces au salut de la ville, et de faire cesser tous les bavardages qui se font parmi le peuple.

P.S. Bien que des individus privés d'intelligence et incapables de sentir les effets de la miséricorde divine, négligent les soins qu'ils doivent à leur propre conservation, il n'en est pas moins constaté qu'il serait inhumain de les abandonner à eux-mêmes. D'ailleurs, c'est une obligation du Gouvernement, de veiller autant que possible à leur salut.

Documento No. 6.

Mehemet Ali à Tahir Effendi, Chef de la Police à Alexandrie.

(Traduction du Turc.)

LES habitans d'Alexandrie m'ont addressé une supplique par laquelle ils me représentent que parmi les mesures prises par la Commission de Santé, dans ce moment où règne la peste, il en est qui sont contraires à la loi. Sans doute ces mesures tendent à repousser, auant que possible et au plus tôt, le mal. Cependant, il est un devoir à remplir, c'est d'observer qu'elles ne soient pas opposées à la loi, et de nature à blesser le peuple Musulman. Ainsi, d'après votre charge, vous vous empresserez de communiquer ces remarques aux membres de la Commission de Santé, afin que dans leurs nouvelles déterminations ils adoptent des moyens qui n'exigent plus la visite des cadavres des Musulmans décédés, ni l'inhumation des Musulmans des deux sexes, en les faisant brûler par la chaux, ni le transport des familles des morts hors de leurs maisons et de la ville. Il suffit de destiner aux Musulmans un cimetière isolé hors d'Alexandrie, où les fosses seront creusées à la profondeur nécessaire. Quant aux familles compromises, elles seront mises en quarantaine dans leurs maisons, sous la surveillance des gardes pour le temps prescrit par les règles sanitaires. Vous apprendrez aussi à la Commission de Santé que si parmi les habitans qui seront soumis à cette dernière mesure il se trouve des individus nécessiteux il sera alloué à chacun d'eux par le gouvernement, des indemnités de vivres journalières suffisantes. La présence de Seïd Ahmed-el-Gharbi et de Bedr-ed-Din, et leur avis dans le séance qui aura lieu au sujet de ces divers points, étant une exigence du cas, vous en préviendrez d'abord MM. les Consuls membres de la commission, et sur leur consentement, vous inviterez ces deux personnes. L'emploi de votre zèle pour le bon succès de tout ce qui vous a été indiqué est l'objet de ma demande.

(Empreinte du Cachet.)

Ce 11 *Chaban*, 1250. (Signé) MOHAMED ALY.

Documento No. 7.

Traduzione di una Lettera di Su Altezza al suo Luogotenente, Zechi Effendi.

VENGO a sapere da una lettera del Zabit Effendi, in data 17 Rabier-Evel, che nell' Okella di Kalil Ghemie si manifestó un' attacco ed una morte di peste. Come e noto a tutti questo male è uno dei piú grandi, ma altrettanto grandi vantagge si ritraggono dalle precauzioni di ben guardarsene. E' un fatto, che mentre l'Arsenale poteva esser preda di questo male, messo, come fu in quarantina, ed usate le migliori precauzioni, coll' ajuto del cielo rimase libero, ed immune dal flagello: ció hanno tutti veduto, ne vi ha dubbio che per salvarsene basti guardarsi bene. In conseguenza, che iddio non voglia, manifestandosi qualche accidente qualunque sia la casa, è necessarissimo da praticare sulla medesima tutte le misure sanitarie, civé, che ogni attacco sia manifestato e non occultato. Coloro ai quali non mancano i mezzi, a loro spese, e senza compromettere altre saranno mandati fuori di cittá. Desidero che ai poveri sia dato il necessario, e che dal Governo siano forniti di tende, e che essi pure sieno allontanati dalla cittá. In caso che alcuno si attaccasse, e che non fosse manifestato, se sará scoperto, per la salute del pubblico, ed a preservazione di questo male orribile, il perdere un individuo è prescritto per buono esempio tanto dalle leggi quanto dalle cpstituzioni dello stato, ed intendo che ció sia eseguito infallibilmente. Allorché questa mia volontá si fia nota, radunerai tutte i venerabili hulema e notabili di Alessandria presso di se, comunicando loro questo mio ordine; e che in seguito manifestandosi alcuna cosa, immediatamente voglio che sia stabilito per massima, e che ne siano prevenuti.

P.S. Di sopra é stabilito che non si debbano fornir tende che ai poveri, ma si avviso che se occorreranno ad altri siano date come ai poveri, ai quali oltre le tende voglio che sia dato tutto il bisognevole.

(Translation.)

Document No. 7.

Translation of a Letter from His Highness to his Lieutenant, Zeki Effendi.

I LEARN from a letter of the Zabit Effendi, dated the 17th of Rab-al-awal, that a seizure and death from plague has taken place in the okella of Kalil Ghemie. As it is well known to all persons, this is one of the greatest evils; but equally great are the advantages to be derived from taking precautions to ward it off. It is a fact, that although the arsenal might have fallen a prey to the malady, yet being placed as it was in quarantine, and proper precautions used, it remained, by the aid of heaven, free and exempt from the scourge. This has been witnessed by everybody; and there is no doubt that to keep off the malady it is sufficient to use circumspection. In consequence, whatever accident may happen, (which God forbid!) in whatever house it may be, it is most necessary that all sanitary measures be put in practice, that every attack shall be published, and not concealed. Those who have the means, shall be sent out of the city at their own cost, without endangering others. I desire that necessaries be supplied to the poor, and that they be furnished with tents by the Government, and that they also be sent out of the city. In case of any person being attacked, and no information given, if it shall be discovered, the destruction of an individual for the safety of the public, and its preservation from this horrible evil, is prescribed, for the sake of example, both by the laws and institutions of the state, and I will that it be infallibly executed. And that this my will may be made known, thou shalt call together all the venerable Ulema and Notables of Alexandria, and communicate this order to them; and if anything is to be published hereafter, I desire that it be immediately established as a rule that they shall be apprised of it.

P.S. By the above it is ordered that tents be supplied to the poor only; but it is proper that, if necessary, they shall be furnished to others as well as to the poor, to whom I desire that every thing necessary be furnished, as well as tents.

Inclosure 2 in No. 9.

Réponse du Dr. Clot Bey aux Questions adressées par Son Excellence le Ministre des Affaires Etrangères de Sa Majesté la Reine d'Angleterre.

Première Question.—La peste se communique-t-elle par contagion?

R. Pour résoudre cette question d'une manière aussi satisfaisante que possible, il faut d'abord arrêter la signification du mot "contagion," que les médecins entendent différemment. Pour moi je m'en tiens au sens étymologique, et je pense, dès-lors, qu'il ne saurait y avoir contagion que là où il existe un virus, un agent visible, palpable, susceptible de se transmettre par le contact ou l'inoculation; ainsi il y a contagion dans la variole, la vaccine, la rage, la syphilis, la gale, parceque là se trouve un principe matériel dont l'application sur un individu sain détermine en lui une affection identique; mais on chercherait vainement dans la peste cet agent saisissable, à moins qu'on ne veuille, à l'exemple de quelques uns, considérer les charbons, les bubons, les pétéchies, comme autant de foyers où le virus s'est élaboré,—opinion inadmissible, puisque les charbons, les bubons, les pétéchies, se présentent comme des phénomènes qui ne sont ni essentiels, ni particuliers à la peste; car ils ne se remarquent pas sur tous les pestiférés, et on les observe dans d'autres maladies. D'ailleurs, les expériences que j'ai faites sur moi-même et sur plusieurs condamnés que le Gouvernement Egyptien avait mis à ma disposition, m'ont convaincu que l'inoculation de ces produits morbides est sans effet. Ce raisonnement, déduit de l'observation des faits, me conduit à penser que la peste n'est point contagieuse dans l'acception naturelle du mot, et qu'elle doit être rangée parmi les affections typhoïdes, telles que le choléra, la fièvre jaune, le typhus proprement

dit, dont quelques unes peuvent être transmissibles par l'infection avec le concours de la constitution médicale, et les autres par l'infection toute seule. Dans ces typhus il n'existe pas de germe ou de virus; on suppose qu'il se dégage du corps des malades des miasmes d'une nature particulière pour chaque espèce d'affections typhoïdes, qui détermineraient chez les personnes placées dans leur sphère d'action des symptômes et des phénomènes analogues à ceux que presentent les individus desquels ils proviennent. On concevra aisément que cette transmission par infection devrait être subordonnée au plus ou moins de susceptibilité des individus, à l'intensité miasmatique, aux circonstances particulières de lieu, de temps, &c.; ainsi s'expliqueraient naturellement par l'infection des cas de peste que l'on a faussement attribués à la contagion: ce n'est point le contact des personnes atteintes qui aurait déterminé la même maladie chez quelques unes de celles qui les entouraient, mais bien les émanations morbides au milieu desquelles elles se sont trouvées placées, aidées dans leur action déletère par l'état général de l'atmosphère et peut-être aussi par d'autres circonstances.

Deuxième Question.—La peste se communique-t-elle par la contagion, ou bien par quelque autre moyen, et dans ce cas par quels moyens?

R. Ce que je viens de dire répond en grande partie à cette question. Je répète qu'il m'est démontré par l'étude approfondie de l'histoire de cette maladie et surtout par les faits nombreux que j'ai observés moi-même, ou dont je me suis fait rendre compte par tous les médecins qui ont eu à combattre le fléau en Egypte dans ces derniers temps, que la peste ne se communique jamais par contagion. Quoique ce raisonnement se prêtât d'avantage à admettre que les miasmes dégagées en grande quantité des corps pestiférés et renfermés dans un espace étroit, malsain et fermé, puissent se mêler à la masse d'air ambiant au point de développer l'affection dans les individus soumis à leur influence, il ne m'est pas prouvé que rien de semblable ait eu lieu; et comme en l'absence des faits affirmatifs, les faits negatifs ont une valeur, je dirai que s'il est arrivé que les personnes placées au milieu des prétendues émanations pestilentielles, aient contracté la maladie, ce n'a jamais été dans les cas de peste sporadique, mais bien alors que le fléau régnait épidémiquement dans le pays. Je suis donc porté à croire que l'infection pourrait avoir tout au plus une action secondaire et devenir un auxiliaire de l'agent morbifique, mais jamais cet agent lui-même, et qu'isolée d'un état météorologique prédisposant, elle resterait insuffisante pour déterminer la peste dans un individu sain, à plus forte raison pour la communiquer à des populations entières.

J'ajouterai que la peste qui revêt presque toujours le caractère épidémique, se déclare ou cesse dans un lieu avec des conditions de saison et de température constamment les mêmes, preuve évidente que l'atmosphère est le principal, sinon l'unique agent par lequel la maladie se forme et se développe. Je tirerai de cette particularité si remarquable un nouvel argument contre les partisans de la transmissibilité par contagion ou par infection. D'abord la manière brusque et simultanée avec laquelle elle éclate et s'étend sur plusieurs points et dans des lieux assez éloignés du foyer d'ou l'on pourrait supposer qu'elle est partie, est déjà une preuve assez forte que la contagion et l'infection ne sont pour rien dans sa manifestation et son développement. S'il est vrai qu'il ne soit guère possible de constater le caractère "contagieux" ou "infectant" au fort de l'épidémie, attendu qu'on peut en attribuer les accidens à l'action atmosphèrique, il n'en est pas de même aux derniers jours du déclin où les causes contagieuses et infectantes subsistent quand la cause atmosphérique a disparu. Que se passe-t-il alors? Des pestiférés qui restent, son visités, touchés, soignés, sans qu'on songe à prendre plus de précautions qu'auparavant pour se préserver; les maisons sont saturées autant que jamais des maismes produits par tous les malades morts et suivivants; et pourtant il n'y a plus d'attaques: la peste a cessé subitement.

De tout ce qui précède, je suis amenè à croire que la peste se déclare et s'étend par les seuls influences météorologiques.

Troisième Question.—Le contact avec une persone infectée est-il necessaire pour communiquer la peste, ou bien le simple rapprochement d'une personne infectée suffit-il?

R. D'après ce que j'ai établi dans les deux réponses précédentes, je puis me borner à redire ici catégoriquement:

1°. Que le contact avec une personne infectée non seulement n'est pas nécessaire pour communiquer la peste, mais qu'il est par lui-même, d'une innocuité absolue, et qu'il ne pourrait faire courir de risque que parcequ'il rapproche la personne du foyer des émanations.

2°. Qu'il est au moins douteux que le rapprochement d'une personne infectée puisse être pour quelque chose dans la manifestation de la peste chez d'autres individus; mais que dans tous les cas, il est suffisant pour la transmettre. Je dirai même qu'il serait toujours sans danger, si une ventilation bien établie renouvelait l'air autour du malade.

Quatrième Question.—Des corps qui auraient été en contact avec une personne infectée pourraient-ils communiquer la peste, et alors quelles sont ces substances?

R. L'opinion la plus généralement reçue est pour l'affirmative; cependant je n'ai aucun motif de croire qu'elle repose sur des faits bien constatés, parceque la maladie s'est déclarée sur un individu qui avait été en contact avec des hardes portées par un pestiféré, on a trouvé plus simple de l'attribuer à cette circonstance toute matérielle qu'à une cause impalpable,—la constitution atmosphérique. Je ne veux pas nier pourtant, d'une manière absolue, des effets qui auraient été longtemps en contact avec des personnes atteintes de la peste, ne puissent se pénétrer des miasmes dégagés de leurs corps et transmettre ensuite l'affection; mais je répète que la démonstration des faits apportés à l'appui de cette opinion n'est pas encore acquise; car ceux que les contagionistes invoquent, sont loin d'avoir le dégre d'authenticité que la science réclame, les personnes qui les ont signalés étant presque toutes étrangères à la médecine; et les médecins eux-mêmes qui en ont parlé, vivant dans un temps où la peste était généralement réputée contagieuse, ont dû voir un peu les choses ainsi que tout le monde les voyait, et admettre comme positif, ce que des observations mieux dirigées, et les progrès que le temps amène toujours dans les sciences, présentent aujourd'hui au moins comme douteux. Que l'on entende chacun dire qu'un objet qui n'est pas à notre portée a telle forme plutôt que telle autre, on se persuadera aisément qu'il en est ainsi, et on ne craindra pas de l'affirmer, sans même songer à en opérer la vérification. On peut en dire autant de la plupart de ceux qui, avant l'époque présente, ont envoyé à leurs gouvernemens ou publié des rapports sur les pestes dont ils avaient été les témoins. Sans pretendre attaquer leur capacité scientifique ou leur bonne foi, j'avouerai que leurs dires, en cette matière, perdent à mes yeux beaucoup de leur valeur, parcequ'ils ont écrit dans un moment où il n'était venu à l'ésprit de personne qu'il pouvait en être autrement que ce que tout le monde pensait.

Nous avons eu en Egypte, mes collégues et moi, plus d'une fois l'occasion de remarquer qu'à la suite d'une épidémie de peste, des milliers de hardes et d'autres effets qui avaient été en contact immédiat et continu avec des personnes mortes de la peste, passaient à l'usage des héritiers ou des personnes qui les achetaient, sans qu'il aient jamais donné lieu à un seul accident. Je citerai deux exemples entre mille tous aussi concluans, sur l'action des effets soi-disant contaminés.

Le directeur de l'hôpital du Caire négligea de faire laver les effects de lit (couvertures, matelats, coussins) qui avaient servi à plusieurs centaines de pestiférés, et les livra ainsi sans purification préalable à l'usage des malades ordinaires. Eh bien, pas un ne contracta la peste. Pendant l'épidémie de 1835, plus de 500 maisons, dont les habitans étaient tous morts, avaient été fermées. Les hardes, les lits, les divans étaient restés dans ces habitations d'où l'on n'avait enlevé que les cadavres. Vers la fin de Juin et au commencement de Juillet, toutes ces maisons furent ouvertes, les effets vendus aux enchères et répandus dans la ville et au-dehors, sans avoir subi aucune espèce de désinfection. Pas une des personnes qui entrèrent les premiers dans ces maisons ou qui firent usage de ces effets, ne contracta la peste.

Je me crois donc autorisé à douter que les corps qui ont été en contact avec des personnes atteintes de la peste puissent la communiquer.

Je ne sais trop sur quels principes repose l'opinion émise pas les partisans de la contagion et de l'infection, qu'il est des substances susceptibles de communiquer la peste, telles que la laine, le poil des animaux, la soie, les plumes, le coton, le chanvre, soit bruts, soit ouvrés ; et que d'autres ne le sont pas, comme la paille, le bois, les métaux, les pierres, le verre, &c., &c. Ces corps à surface lisse et peu ou point poreux, sont à la vérité moins propres à arrêter et à conserver les miasmes, si l'on admet l'infection. Mais dans l'hypothèse de l'existence d'un virus, ils le recevraient et le retiendraient sans l'absorber, et seraient ainsi plas aptes que les autres corps à communiquer la maladie.

Cinquième Question.—Combien de temps l'infection de la peste peut-elle rester cachée dans un individu effectè avant de se manifester par des symptômes évidens ?

R. Le grand nombre de faits que j'ai eus sous les yeux, depuis quatorze ans que je suis en Egypte, et notamment pendant l'épidémie de 1835, m'ont prouvé que, parmi les individus influencés par l'agent pestilentiel quel qu'il soit, les uns avaient les symptômes de la maladie d'une manière instantanée, et succombaient dans vingt-quatre ou quarante-huit heures, sans avoir offert des phénomènes locaux (c'était le petit nombre et au début de l'épidémie). La généralité des individus avec les prodromes de l'affection, n'en présentaient les symptômes bien caractéristiques que le deuxième ou troisième jour. Dans des cas très rares, les malades quciqu'ayont des symptômes généraux, n'en offraient cependant de caractéristiques, de pathognomoniques que le quatrième, le cinquième, ou le sixième jour. Je déclare n'avoir jamais vu la maladie rester en incubation au-delà de ce terme.

Les rapports que j'ai reçus des médecins qui observèrent la peste de 1834, à Abouzabel, offrent des observations concluantes à ce sujet, qui me confirment dans mon opinion ; et comme je sais qu'il leur a été écrit, ainsi qu'à moi, je m'abstiens de mentionner les faits qui leur sont propres, persuadé qu'ils citeront eux-mêmes les exemples qu'ils ont eus sous les yeux.

Sixième Question.—Combien de temps la matière contagieuse de la peste logée dans des corps inertes peut-elle conserver son pouvoir contagieux ?

R. Une foule d'histoires, de contes plus ou moins invraisemblables, le plus souvent ridicules, ont été rapportées pour prouver que le soi-disant virus pestilentiel déposé sur des corps inertes, pouvait conserver pendant très long-temps la funeste propriété de communiquer la maladie. Le fait le plus curieux que je connaisse en ce genre est celui qui a été cité par un médicin d'Alexandrie, qui prétend qu'une momie Egyptienne, portée il y a quelques années à Livourne, aurait propagé dans le lazaret la peste dont elle avait ainsi gardé religieusement le germe depuis quelques milliers d'années. Si l'auteur de la nouvelle, fort instruit d'ailleurs, n'avait sérieusement consigné cet admirable fait dans un mémoire adressé à l'Académie Royale de Paris, j'avance que je n'aurais pas osé le citer, mais il prouvera du moins jusqu'où l'esprit peut s'égarer par la préoccupation et la crainte exagérée de la contagion. Ce qu'il y a de positif, c'est qu'il n'existe pas un seul fait bien avéré, que marchandises, telles que coton, laine, tissus, &c., réputées les plus susceptibles, aient jamais répandu la maladie ; et j'ai pour moi, en avançant cela, un témoignage qui ne sera suspect pour personne. Celui de Mr. de Ségur de Perron, Secrétaire-Général du Conseil Supérieur de Santé de Paris, Inspecteur des Quarantaines, qui a fait les recherches les plus exactes at les plus consciencieuses à cet égard. D'où il résulterait que les marchandises, si elles étaient susceptibles de recevoir le principe morbide, seraient peu propres à le conserver long-temps et à le transmettre. Il n'en serait pas de même, au dire du même administrateur, des hardes qui auraient conservé plusieurs mois leur funeste propriété, mais il m'a semblé que les faits cités à l'appui avaient un caractère équivoque, et que le doute sur leur authenticité était au moins permis.

Septième Question.—Quels sont les moyens par lesquels les corps contenant la matière contagieuse de la peste pourraient être purifiés?

R. Dans l'hypothèse de l'existence d'un virus, comme dans celle de miasmes, la ventilation, le lavage dans l'eau simple, suffisent d'après les contagionistes, pour détruire le germe de la peste. Cependant la crainte que ces moyens ne fussent pas assez puissans, en a fait adopter divers autres, tels que l'immersion dans le vinaigre, les fumigations avec des plantes aromatiques, les baumes, le soufre, &c.; toutes ces pratiques étaient plutôt l'effet d'une routine que d'un raisonnement scientifique sur leur action réelle. La chimie moderne nous fournit des moyens plus rationnels, plus efficaces qui agissent plus directement sur les émanations, et les neutralisent; ainsi nous n'avons rien de particulier à proposer, si ce n'est l'action de l'air, le lavage simple, et l'emploi du chlore.

La solution de ces questions était susceptible de beaucoup plus de développement que je n'en ai donné, mais j'ai cru que dans un travail de ce genre, il convenait de résumer le plus laconiquement possible les faits et les réflexions.

(Signé) CLOT BEY,
Docteur en Médecine et en Chirurgie, Inspecteur Général du Service de Santé d'Egypte, Officier de la Légion d'Honneur, &c.

Caire, le 26 *Avril,* 1839.

Inclosure 3 in No. 9.

Answers to Queries respecting the contagion of Plague, by Dr. Abbott.

1. DURING a residence in Egypt of about seven years, I do not know that I have ever seen a case communicated in this way.

2. I think not, but by means of endemic influence or infection. It may be as well to explain what I mean by the words "contagion" and "infection." Contagion requires that the person or the effects shall be actually touched; infection, that the endemic matter be received, whether malaria or miasmata, coming from the body of the sick person.

3. I most positively think not; since, during my residence in this country, during six years' service in the navy and naval hospitals of Egypt, I have been witness to the occurrence of many cases of plague, where no contact of any sort has taken place. I could, in fact, cite many examples of the appearance of plague in houses where families have observed the most rigorous quarantine: see my Report in the works of Dr. Bowring, and Mr. Holroyd. Certainly a very near approximation is hazardous in this, as in every other dangerous malady, particularly in a close, confined, and ill-ventilated place.

4. I have never known the malady to be thus communicated. In the Egyptian navy in 1835, quantities of effects of every kind, such as sheets, blankets, red night-caps, shoes, &c., were received on board the vessels of war, two or three days before their departure for Candia, from the stores of the arsenal, where the plague was raging. These articles certainly could not have been transported from the magazines without being touched by some infected person. In fact, I know positively that many persons ill with the plague were concealed in those same store-rooms, that they might not be seen by the quarantine medical officers. The day before our departure, the wives and families of the sailors were permitted to come on board the ships, to take leave; and many of the sailors of the ship I was in were then on rafts, busy in caulking the sides, and in other work. They not only received several articles from the hands of their relatives, but I myself, and several other officers, saw them embrace their wives and children. Many of the most susceptible objects were taken on board, and yet I am not aware that the least case of plague broke out in any ship after we sailed from Alexandria. Probably if a dress worn by a sick person should be immediately put on by one in health, while saturated with the perspiration and exhalations of the infected person, the disease might be communicated; but if

the article were exposed for an hour to the sun and wind, I do not think it would communicate the disease to the wearer.

5. In the work of Holroyd, I said about five days, and never more than seven. I am not sure, but I think I have said fifteen days; but this reply was given, because, not having my notes to refer to, I was afraid to name too short a period. Now that I have referred accurately to my memoranda, I am satisfied with having given the above reply.

6. I cannot positively say, but I think that twenty-four hour's exposure to the open air is sufficient to disinfect every substance.

7. By exposure to ventilation in the sun or wind, or to temperature of 120°, or by passing through water.

(Signed) HENRY ABBOTT,
Late Surgeon of the Aboukir,
Chief Physician of the Egyptian Fleet.

Cairo, April 14, 1835.

Inclosure 4 in No. 9.

Réponse à diverses Questions sur la Peste, par M. Seisson, Docteur en Médécine, Ancien Chirurgien des Armées de Russie et d'Allemagne, et Professeur de Physiologie et de Pathologie à l'Ecole de Médecine du Caire, actuellement Médecin en Chef de l'Hôpital Civil du Caire.

Première Question.—La peste est-elle contagieuse?

LA contagion me parait avoir été adaptée dans le principe, plutôt comme une hypothèse qui explique la majorité des circonstances du développement de la maladie, qu'un fait démontré à l'égal de la contagion, de la variole, de la vaccine, de la gale, de la syphilis. A coup sûr, si la maladie est contagieuse, elle ne l'est pas à la manière des maladies ci-dessus. On pourra faire de nouvelles expériences sur son inoculation; je les crois sans danger. Son mode de contagion se rapprocherait plûtot de celui généralement admis pour la rougeole et la scarlatine.

Les maladies qui ne peuvent se transmettre par inoculation se communiquent et se propagent par l'intermédiaire de l'atmosphère, qui peut être lui-même la laboratoire où se forme en grand l'influence pestilentielle, et qui devient aussi le véhicule des émanations qui irradient d'autant de foyers partiels qu'il y a de malades. C'est ainsi qu'en même temps il remplit un rôle actif et passif; mais il peut aussi dans certaines circonstances, alors qu'un ou plusieurs malades seront transportés au loin, hors de la sphère épidémique, se borner au rôle purement passif, et c'est alors que ce mode de transmission pourrait prendre le nom d'infection.

Une circonstance qui me semble encore rapprocher le mode de contagion de la peste de celui de la rougeole et de la scarlatine, c'est qu'on rencontre en Egypte, dans le courant de l'année, des cas de peste sporadiques, comme on peut observer partout ailleurs des rougeoles, des scarlatines isolées. Mais je ne prétends pas pousser cette comparaison au-delà d'une simple analogie de mode de transmission. La peste avec son endémicité, ses symptômes typhoïques et ses dévastations presque périodiques, a bien plus de resemblance avec ces deux autres grands fleaux,—la fièvre jaune et le choléra.

Si il fallait donc parler de la forme du principe contagieux dont l'existence a été admise, comme je l'ai dit en commençant, plutôt à cause de ses effets que sur la moindre notion des élémens matériels qui le constituent, je serais porté à la supposer à l'état miasmatique, gazeux plutôt que solide, concret, comme le sont tous les virus connus. Et de cette forme pourrait découler la conséquence qu'il ne pénètre dans l'économie animal qu'autant qu'il est mis en contact avec les muqueuses respiratoire et digestive. Nous pouvons dire que les médecins qui nous ont précédé dans l'observation de cette maladie et qui ont admis la contagion absolue, devaient être, malgré eux, entourés de cette terreur panique répandue dans les traditions et les écrits des médecins anciens, qui, généralement, ont peint la maladie avec des couleurs et des formes exagérées; ils ont parlé d'une manière plus effrayante encore de son mode rapide et subtil de propagation. Mais nous qui vivons dans une époque où le courage et le dévouement ne manquent pas plus qu'au temps de nos devanciers, et qui avons recueilli

le fruit des luttes savantes et philantropiques livrées sur les lieux ravagés par la fièvre jaune et le choléra, nous avons abordé les faits avec bien plus d'avantage que nos prédécesseurs, et j'espère que lorsqu'on aura rassemblé tous ces materiaux récemment recueillis, on arrivera à ne voir dans la contagion de la peste ni plus ni moins que dans celle du choléra et de la fièvre jaune.

Deuxième Question—La peste se communique-t-elle par la contagion seulement ou par quelqu'autre moyen? Quel est ce moyen?

La réponse devient ici plus facile parceque les faits sont plus que suffisants pour la résoudre.

Evidemment la peste se communique autrement que par la contagion. Elle se développe spontanément, dans les pays où elle est endémique, comme l'Egypt, Constantinople, etc.; et une fois l'influence épidémique déclarée, la séquestration et les quarantaines n'en garantissent pas. J'ajouterai que je crois qu'il n'est pas impossible que dans des circonstances extraordinaires, et sans importation, l'influence épidémique puisse se déclarer spontanément dans des contrées où elle n'est pas endémique, mais qui auraient quelqu'analogie de climat et de géologie avec les lieux qui jouissent de ce triste privilège.

Je suppose donc les causes d'endémicité et d'épidémicité dans une combinaison fortuite de diverses circonstances atmosphériques et géologiques jusqu'à présent inappréciables à l'œil de la physique et de la chimnie. La putréfaction animale ou végétale, la malpropreté même ne sont que des causes très-accessoires. Dans une épidémie de peste ce n'est pas toujours dans les quartiers les plus malsains que la maladie sévit de préférence, mais plus souvent dans ceux où la population est plus nombreuse. Il me souvient que non loin de notre camp de pestiférés à Abouzabel, se trouvait un cimetière, que nous n'avions pas remarqué d'abord, parceque en temps ordinaire on n'y enterrait presque pas, et qui, pendant l'épidémie, devint malgré nos réclamations, le lieu d'inhumation d'un très grand nombre de victimes de la peste, qui gissaient recouvertes à peine de quelques pouces de sable. Il a été un moment où la puanteur était si forte qu'il aurait fallu déserter le lieu, si en même temps l'arrivée du mois de Juin, époque de la déclinaison de l'épidémie, n'avait pas fait dimnuer sensiblement le nombre de nos malades, sans que la cessation de la peste fut aucunement retardée par ces émanations putrides.

Troisième Question.—Le contact avec un pestiféré est-il nécessaire pour communiquer la peste, ou bien le seul rapprochement d'une personne infectée suffit-il?

D'après ce que nous venons de dire sur l'épidémicité, il est évident pour nous que pendant le règne d'une épidémie, le contact d'une personne infectée n'est pas indispensable au developpement de la maladie; mais il ajoute au danger de l'influence épidemique dans laquelle on se trouve, celui de l'influence infectante des malades que l'on approche; je ne crois pas cependant que le toucher augmente beaucoup le danger qu'on court en approchant un malade.

La question devient plus difficile à resondre s'il s'agit d'un pestiféré sorti du foyer épidémique, et porté au loin, hors de la sphère où la maladie fait ses ravages. Alors sans doute l'approche du sujet infecté est indispensable au développement de la maladie, mais alors l'influence d'infection restant toute seule, c'est-à-dire aucun autre élément de peste n'existant que les émanations du malade, le danger de celles-ci est en raison du degré d'intensité de la maladie et des circonstances hygiéniques défavorables qui entourent le malade. C'est ainsi que s'il se trouve isolé, en plein air, entouré de moyens de propreté et désinfectants, le danger sera presque nul, et cet état se rapprocherait des cas de peste sporadiques observés en Egypte dans le courant de l'année, pour lesquels la question de la non contagion est résolue affirmativement par tous les médecins qui les ont observés. Cependant je ne prétends pas établir une absolue identité entre ces deux états de la maladie, car je n'oserais affirmer l'innocuité des premiers sous le rapport de la transmission avec la même certitude que je le ferais pour les cas sporadiques, parceque l'expérience a confirmé en Egypte que lorsqu'il se présente des symptômes de peste pendant l'éte ou l'automne la maladie ne se communique pas, et je ne pourrais pas en dire autant des pays qui ne présentent pas cette fixité de saison relative ou développement de la peste.

Mais si au contraire le pestiféré sorti du foyer épidémique, se trouve

enfermé dans un vaisseau, une prison, un hôpital, alors le danger devient plus grand pour les cohabitans du vaisseau, de l'hôpital, etc. J'ajouterai que je ne crois pas que cette influence d'infection puisse acquerir un grand développement hors du lieu infecté. Ce ne doit être jamais ainsi que se développent les grandes épidémies, parceque bien que je croie que l'epidémicité puisse donner lieu à l'infection, je ne pense pas que l'infection puisse développer l'épidémicité.

Quatrième Question.—Les corps inertes qui ont été en contact avec un pestiféré peuvent-ils communiquer la peste, et dans l'affirmative, quels sont ceux qui en sont le plus susceptibles?

Il y a ici un fait remarquable qui semblerait à lui seul pouvoir résoudre la question par la négative, si d'autre part on ne trouvait une foule d'observations écrites qui tendent à prouver que la peste a été exportée et transmise par des effets ou des marchandises. Le fait est que la peste cesse ici à la fin de Juin, au moment où le Caire contient une foule d'objets de toute espèce qui ont appartenu aux victimes de l'épidémie et qu'une grande partie de la population est vêtue des dépouilles des morts; car l'Arabe, ne quittant pas ses habillemens pour se mettre au lit, la plupart des malades ont passé toute leur maladie et sont morts dans ces mêmes vêtemens. Dans les hôpitaux même, les dépouilles des pestiférés son conservées sans distinction de celles des autres malades. Qu'on n'objecte pas, comme l'ont fait quelques médecins, que la température de Juin vient neutraliser la susceptibilitié de ces objets, parceque bien souvent à la fin d'April et au mois de Mai la température est plus élevée qu'à la fin de Juin, et la peste n'en poursuit pas moins ses ravages; la fin de Juin, arrivant, la maladie cesse, bien que la température se soit quelque fois abaissée. D'ailleurs à Constantinople et dans d'autres pays où elle règne, on n'observe pas la même coincidence de saison, de température, avec l'apparition et la cessation de la maladie.

Il faudrait demander aux médecins qui attribuent à la température de Juin seulement la cessation constante de la peste et la désinfection de tous les objets qui ont servi aux pestiférés, si la chaleur détruit entièrement la susceptibilité de ces objets, ou si elle ne fait que la suspendre jusqu'à ce que la température s'abaisse de nouveau, parceque dans le premier cas, il suffirait de soummettre ces corps à une température de 27 degrés Réaumur pour les désinfecter entièrement; et dans le cas contraire nous serions ici menacés de la peste au moindre abaissement de la température, parceque tous ces objets répandraient aussitôt leurs qualités infectantes.

Quant à la classification des corps selon leur plus ou moins d'aptitude à s'emparer et à transmettre le produit pestilentiel, elle ne pourrait être basée que sur leurs qualités physiques et leurs affinités chimiques. Il faudrait alors, matérialisant ce produit inconnu, le faire accrocher de préférence aux corps poreux, à surface raboteuse qui lui fourniraient des excavations pour le loger le retenir. Ce qui n'a pas encore été aperçu par personne, que je sache. Il serait indispensable que, voulant faire jouer un rôle aux affinités chimiques, on connut les principes élémentaires de deux corps qu'on veut mettre en combinaison, qui pourra nous donner l'analyse chimique du produit pestilentiel. On a généralement admis qu'il avait plus d'affinité pour les substances animales, mais d'autre part, n'a-t-on pas dit que les cadavres perdaient leur susceptibilité? qui oserait dans ce chaos d'hypotèses et de préjugés établir quelque chose de rationnel? Il faudrait pour cela de nouveaux faits, autrement exacts que ceux qui ont servi de base à ce qui existe sur cette matière. Nous n'avons été nullement en position de nous éclairer à cet égard, la présence même de la maladie était un obstacle de plus à ces sortes d'observations.

Cinquième Question.—Combien de temps la peste peut-elle rester cachée de se déclarer par des signes évidens?

Je me suis trouvé merveilleusement place pendant la peste de 1835 pour contribuer à la solution de cette question.

Pendant que l'épidémie s'avançait progressivement d'Alexandrie au Caire et qu'elle faisait depuis un mois des ravages dans cette dernière ville, l'Ecole et l'Hôpital d'Abouzabel, distant de quatre lieues, se trouvaient encore tout-à-fait hors de la sphère de l'épidémie; non seulement il n'y avait aucun cas de peste

dans nos établissemens, l'Ecole de Médecine, l'Ecole Vétérinaire et l'Hôpital, mais il n'y avait même aucun malade dans les villages circonvoisins. Notre hôpital n'étant habituellement fourni que par la garnison du Caire, nous nous étions hâtés aux premiers bruits de peste, d'établir à distance de l'hôpital, et dans le désert, deux camps, dont un d'observation, où les malades arrivés du Caire, avant d'être admis dans l'hôpital, devaient être gardés en observation un temps suffisant pour nous assurer qu'ils n'avaient pas la peste. L'autre camp avec son matériel et son personnel bien distincts et separés, était destiné aux pestiférés. Les malades qui nous arrivaient du foyer de l'épidémie, se présentaient, les uns avec les symptômes des maladies pour lesquelles ils avaient été dirigés sur notre hôpital, de plus des symptômes de peste qui s'étaient déclarés dans le court trajet du Caire à Abouzabel, ceux là passaient d'amblée dans le camp qui leur était destiné. D'autres malades ne présentant que des symptômes étrangers à la peste, étaient gardés dans le camp d'observation. Eh! bien, parmi cette dernière classe de malades, susceptibles de nous fournir les observations relatives à la question qui nous occupe, nous croyons pouvoir établir, d'après ces observations exactement comparées, que le terme moyen de l'incubation de la maladie a été chez ces malades de trois à cinq et à six jours au plus. Ce qui est bien remarquable, dans cette situation toute particulière où se trouvaient nos malades, c'est que pendant le premier mois que nous avons reçu des pestiférés assez nombreux du Caire, nous n'avons pas eu des cas développés spontanément chez nous pas même dans le camp des pestiférés, où les employés étaient en assez grand nombre, et il n'y en avait pas non plus dans les villages voisins. Les malades une fois sortis de la sphère d'épidémicité et placés dans le désert et sous des tentes, non seulement ne communiquaient pas leur maladie, mais même leurs symptômes de peste s'amendaient d'une manière sensible; ils guérissaient presque tous; tandis que plus tard, lorsque notre tour est venu, que l'influence épidémique s'est étendue jusqu'à nous, alors nous avons eu dans peu de jours des cas de peste indistinctement dans nos camps, dans les écoles et l'hôpital qui étaient en quarantaine et surtout dans les villages voisins; et ils étaient autrement graves; alors aussi nous n'avions presque plus de guérisons. Ces observations, consciencieusement recueillies, nous confirmement dans l'idée que le contact d'un pestiféré, hors de la sphère de l'épidémie, n'est pas aussi dangereux qu'on a pu le supposer.

Je pourrais ajouter, sans y attacher beaucoup d'importance, que des cinq médecins qui comme moi ont soigné les pestiférés de nos établissemens et qui ont fait plus de vingt-cinq autopsies dans les plus grands détails, aucun n'a été atteint de la maladie.

Sixième Question.—Combien de temps la matière pestilentielle fixée dans les corps inertes peut-elle conserver sa propriété communicative?

Je m'abstiendrai de parler de l'infection pestilentielle des corps inertes, ou "contagion morte" des auteurs, et aussi de ses effets, parce que je ne me suis trouvé nullement en position de les étudier. Je crois que l'Egypte n'est pas bien de lieu où l'on puisse entreprendre ces expériences, parce que si on les faisait hors le temps de la peste, on pourrait, il me semble, en prévoir les effets négatifs; puisque nous avons remarqué qu'à cette époque, il se trouvait impunément en circulation dans le commerce, une foule d'objets qui ont appartenu aux pestiférés, et que même des cas de peste bien constatés restent à l'état sporadique sans se communiquer. Si au contraire on fait ces expériences pendant l'épidémie, comment distinguer les effets produits par les émanations des corps inertes de ceux de l'influence épidémique au milieu de laquelle se trouvera l'expérimentateur?

Septième Question.—Quels sont les meilleurs moyens pour désinfecter les corps inertes?

Quant aux moyens de désinfecter les objets empreints du produit pestilentiel, je n'en connais pas jusqu'à présent de préférables aux differentes préparations chlorurées, qui sont bien connues et généralement employées contre toute espèce d'infection; peut-être un jour des notions plus exactes sur la nature spécifique de l'infection pestilentielle nous mettront sur la voie pour trouver un moyen particulier de la neutraliser.

Mais dans tous les cas c'est bien moins au temps que l'on doit avoir égard dans cette opération qu'à l'efficacité des moyens désinfectans à employer.

Je crois que le moment est venu pour la peste, comme pour le choléra, la fièvre jaune, et le typhus, de fonder un système raisonnable de quarantaine, basé sur la doctrine de l'infection, qui tend à disséminer et à affaiblir les émanations plutôt qu'à les condenser et en accroitre l'activité en retenant les sujets suspects dans le foyer de la maladie ou en les agglomérant tous ensemble dans un même local comme on le fait d'après le système actuellement établi.

(Signé) SEISSON.

Caire, le 15 *Avril,* 1839.

Inclosure 5 in No. 9.

Dr. Perron to Colonel Campbell.

Monsieur, *Caire,* 18 *Avril,* 1839.

VOUS m'avez fait l'honneur de m'adresser une série de questions relatives à la peste d'Orient, me demandant au nom de votre Gouvernement, de vous exposer ce que je pense sur ces questions, c'est-à-dire ce que m'a donné à observer et à raisonner l'épidémie que nous avons vue en Egypte en 1835 et 1836.

Les questions que vous m'avez transmises, au nombre de sept, se réduisent, pour moi, à deux seulement: question de contagion à distance, ou de près; question d'incubation. Voici sur ces deux points le sommaire de ce que je pense.

La question de contagion implique plusieurs distinctions particulières qu'il est indispensable d'individualiser, ou pour mieux dire de signaler.

Le mot de "contagion," pris dans son sens absolu et général, suppose l'existence d'un virus transmissible d'individus à individus, d'individus à matierès inertes, de matières inertes à individus; un virus par consequent transportable à de plus ou moins grandes distances, soit par les individus eux-mêmemes, soit par le choses. Or, pour moi, l'existence, de ce virus n'est rien moins qu'indiquée; rien ne me l'a montrée et prouvée. Ce premier fait une fois posé ainsi, il s'ensuit que je n'admette pas la possibilité de transporter la peste à distance, et que les dispositions que des individus peuvent avoir acquises dans un lieu où la peste existe, pour être atteinte de cette maladie, ne sauraient rester longtemps, quand ils se sont éloignés du foyer infecté, sans s'éteindre, ou sans faire, développer en eux la peste. Dès-lors, il est évident que j'admette que des individus, dans un lieu où la peste est en vigueur, peuvent contracter et contractent assez fréquemment la peste; mais en ce cas, il en est pour cette maladie comme pour toutes celles qui prennent facilement un développement épidémique, tel que le typhus des armées. Toutes les fois que des malades sont en nombre considérable sur un point, il se constitue un état des choses tel que l'influence maladive se porte et s'étend à un rayon plus ou moins grand, et peut infecter tout ce qu'embrasse le cercle que ce rayon suppose. Il n'est nullement besoin, pour cela, de virus, pas plus de virus typhique que d'autre. Eloignez entre eux les malades, c'est-à-dire, affaiblissez les influences malsaines, affaiblissez l'infection des localités en diminuant ses sources et ses moyens d'entretien sur un espace donnée, et vous affaiblissez la maladie et sa tendance ou sa force épidémique.

De là une conséquence pratique importante. Il est de première nécessité de renoncer à ce qu'on appelle les quarantaines spéciales pour les maisons où des malades ont été frappés. Et si, par exemple, lors de l'apparition de la peste au Caire dans la famille Giglio, qui, en personnes de la famille et en domestiques fournit huit ou dix victimes, si, dis-je, au lieu d'enfermer cette famille dans le sien de l'infection, de la quarantainiser à force armée dans sa demeure, on en eut fait disperser les autres individus à la campagne, après la mort du premier attaqué, il est très-probable qu'on eut sauvé la vie à plusieurs d'entre eux et peut-être à tous. Deux personnes de cette famille se sont enfuies du lieu de réclusion quarantainaire, toutes les deux sont restées intactes. Le fait Giglione ne prouve pas comme on l'a répété, la contagion de la peste, mais seulement le danger d'enfermer dans un espace rétréci, les individus qui ont été en rapport avec des pestiférés.

En un mot, on peut facilement par le rapprochement trop grand des malades, engendrer, surtout pour une maladie grave, l'état épidémique. Et cet

état, si mystérieux encore dans son essence, une fois produit et revêtu d'une certaine force, il est bien difficile d'être à l'abri des attaques de la maladie à laquelle il s'est attaché. Car l'épidémie et la contagion sont deux choses entièrement différentes: les maladies les plus simple, et pour ainsi dire les plus innocentes, peuvent devenir épidémiques; et à ce nouvel état, elles tuent aussi abondamment que les autres. Conséquemment à cela, la question de contagion absolue ne saurait, pour le monde non médical, être seulement éclaircie pas plus pour la peste que pour toute autre maladie, dans les lieux où elle se développe en forme épidémique, et où le nombre considérables des malades fournit une infection miasmatique incessante et sans mesure.

D'autre part, pour transporter au loin une maladie spéciale à un pays ou à certaines circonstances accidentelles, il faut pouvoir transporter toutes les conditions c'est-à-dire les causes présentes ou passées qui l'engendrent et la font subsister; car pour vouloir les effets il faut aussi vouloir les causes. Un typhus peut être emmené par une armée dans des contrées éloignées, parce qu'il est facile à cette armée d'emmener avec elle toutes les conditions ou du moins les principales conditions qui ont fait naître au milieu d'elle cette maladie; telles sont la fatigue, l'épuisement, les mauvaises nourritures, les inquiétudes, les veilles forcées, la malpropreté, le dénuement, les longues marches, les concentrations obligées dans des localités étroites, &c. Et de plus, comme le typhus peut se développer dans toutes les époques de l'année avec la forme épidémique, et sous tous les climats possibles, comme aussi il n'a pas de patrie spéciale, c'est-à-dire qu'il n'est endémique nulle part, on conçoit tout d'abord, n'y eut-il pas pour preuve de nombreux exemples de ce fait, que son importation ne doit pas entraîner la moindre difficulté.

Mais quand il s'agit d'une maladie endémique comme la peste, qui demande les circonstances particulières de son climat habituel, qui non seulement a besoin de l'Egypte (car je ne veux parler que de ce pays) pour prendre naissance et développement, mais qui a besoin même d'une saison et d'une température particulières pour devenir épidémique, qui cesse pour ainsi dire à l'époque fixe de l'année, comment concevoir la facilité d'exporter cette maladie à de longues distances? Et combien y en a-t-il d'exemples bien avérés, bien authentiques? Il n'y a là de possibilité, je le répète, qu'en exportant toutes les circonstances locales principales qui la font apparaître épidémiquement en Egypte,—le sol, l'air, les habitudes, les mœurs mêmes, en ce je ne sais quoi qui fait la nature spéciale et individuelle d'un climat et qui constitue des influences physiques et morales; il faudrait au moins, comme étant ce qu'il y a de plus forte puissance étiologique, transporter l'état physiologique accidental du sol et de l'air au temps de l'épidémie même. Il y a là certainement d'immenses difficultés,—il y'a l'impossible.

Toutefois, je ne veux pas conclure de là l'inutilité complète des quarantaines dans les ports Européens. Bien loin de là. Nous ne pouvons pas répondre qu'à l'époque même où la peste se trouvera en épidémie sur le territoire d'Egypte, il n'existe absolument aucune circonstance locale, soit atmosphérique, soit terrestre ou autre, dans aucun des ports du littoral Européen, qui permette l'impatronisation et le développement de la peste. En dehors de toute prévision humaine, en dehors de toute puissance de le reconnaître, il peut se produire dans un ou dans plusieurs points d'Europe, des conditions telles que si un équipage pestiféré y arrivait, la peste y prendrait terre et irait porter ses ravages dans un pays. Ceci une fois admis, il s'en déduit tout naturellement, que tant que les sciences physiques, météorologiques et médicales ne seront pas capables de préciser nettement quel est l'état atmosphérique et terrestre, ou autre, qui comporte l'existence et permet le développement de la peste, il sera du devoir des gouvernemens de maintenir des quarantaines, ne fut-ce que par sentiment abstrait de prévision et de sagesse.

Mais il est de leur devoir aussi, et il est surtout de l'intérêt général, de limiter les durées des quarantaines à la limite juste de la prudence, et de ne prendre dans les indications des esprits effrayés que ce que l'expérience du passé autorise d'admettre.

Je sais bien que malgré toute précaution possible, il peut s'établir en Europe, et sur toute l'étendue du globe, des circonstances générales où la peste trouve ce que convient à son extension, et au déploiement de sa force; mais alors nuls moyens au monde n'empêcheraient ce fléau de faire ses pérégrina-

tions. Quand le choléra a rencontré le jour et le temps qu'il lui failait pour partir à la visite des régions autres que celles de l'Asie, il a tout franchi ; il n'y a plus eu de précautions rationnelles, et encore furent-elles bien peu efficaces, que les soins d'hygiène générale et particulière ; il n'y a plus eu de cordons sanitaires, ni de quarantaines capables de l'arrêter, et on sait que, sans intermédiaire et tout d'un bond, il passa de Londres à Paris.

J'ai dit tout à l'heure que les quarantaines me semblaient utiles, bien que je ne crusse pas à la contagion, c'est-à-dire à la transmssion de la peste par raison d'un virus, ou, comme disent les questions qui nous sont soumises, par une matière pestilentielle. Mais j'ai dit aussi qu'il est de premier intérêt et pour le commerce, et j'ajoute ici, pour l'honneur de la raison humaine, de restreindre les durées des quarantaines aux bornes que la prudence sage et calme indique d'après les résultats de l'expérience. Pour déterminer où doivent être ces bornes, il est nécessaire de savoir ce que présentent les observations relatives à l'incubation, c'est-à-dire à l'espace de temps que la maladie a paru employer dans les individus à se développer et prendre sa physionomie caractérisée. Or, en réunissant les différens cas dans lesquels il nous a été possible d'apprécier le temps de l'incubation pestilentielle, nous avons vu que les plus longs retards n'ont jamais été jusqu'à huit jours. Le terme ordinaire a été de un à deux, ou à trois, ou à quatre jours, parfois de moins d'un jour. Ainsi nous avons vu quelques individus partir d'Abouzabel au Caire, passer une seule nuit à la ville, et revenir pestiférés.

La limite de huit jours que je viens d'indiquer, me semble donc plus que suffisante pour la durée d'observation des voyageurs arrivant de l'Orient, aux époques où la peste y règne. J'ajouterai même, si je ne craignais de heurter trop brusquement les esprits timorés, que ces huit jours seraient inutiles, dans les cas où la traversée aurait été de quinze jours à un mois. Mais qu'on remarque bien que ralativement aux huit jours d'observation que j'accorde, je ne fait qu'une concession de complaisance en faveur de l'état actuel des esprits, et non pas une concession de principe et de conviction. Car, si même dans les lieux et saison où la peste règne épidémiquement, il n'est besoin, comme je l'ai déjà indiqué, que de ne pas accumuler ou emprisonner les individus que ont été voisins ou en contact ce pestiférés, dans des demeures trop bien fermées et là même où déjà la peste a paru, s'il suffit de les laisser se purifier, pour ainsi dire, dans des localités aërées, ou en plein air, qu'y a-t-il à craindre d'individus qui, pendant quinze jours, un mois, et parfois deux mois, ont reçu et respiré l'air libre et sain de la mer, ont passé cet espace de temps sans rien ressentir, et arrivent en définitive à des rivages purs de toute maladie qui rappelle la peste ou qui lui ressemble en quelque chose ?

Nous avons eu, nous surtout, à Abouzabel, une preuve remarquable de l'utilité des mesures hygiéniques que je viens d'indiquer. Nos malades étaient placés sous des tontes plantées en plein air, dans le sable, à distance assez grande de l'Ecole de Médecine. Presque tous les pestiférés qui y furent reçus, nous vinrent du Caire, ou de quelques régimens stationnés aux pâturages des environs, ou de l'Ecole de Musique de Khan Khâ, qui est peu éloignée d'Abouzabel, ou du dépôt militaire situé près de Khan Khâ. Un très-petit nombre des personnes attachées au service des tentes des pestiférés furent attaqués de la peste. Nous-mêmes, professeurs de l'école, bien que nous visitions tous, deux fois par jour, les pestiférés, nous ne suspendîmes pas un moment nos leçons, ni nos visites habituelles aux malades de l'hôpital adjoint à l'école, et à peine quelques individus dans l'intérieur de l'établissement furent atteintes de la peste. Aussitôt qu'un d'eux présenta des signes de peste, il fut de suite transporté sous les tentes. Nous ne laissâmes se former de foyer d'infection nulle part.

J'ai indiqué tout à l'heure que huit jours de quarantaine sufficient, outre un certain temps de traversée, pour les voyageurs, et cela, dans les temps où la peste règne épidémiquement aux points de départ des bâtimens. Mais comme les époques de l'épidémie sont bornées à certaines saisons de l'année, c'est-à-dire, en division générale, à l'hiver et au printemps, il est rationnel de réserver les exigeances de la quarantaine que j'ai indiquées pour cette première moitié de l'année, et de laisser libre pratique pour les six autres mois. Il est tout simple qu'on laisse encore libre pratique pour toute l'année, lorsque les bâtimens arrivent d'Orient avec patente nette, c'est-à-dire lorsqu'il n'existe pas de peste. Car en vérité, à quoi servent les quarantaines, c'est-à-dire les précautions exécutées, mises rigoureusement en œuvre dans les lazarets Européens, quand

nulle part il n'y a de peste, même depuis des mois, même depuis des années? C'est le comble de l'inutilité. Et on ne conçoit pas, dans le siécle où nous sommes, comment le plus simple bon sens n'a pas encore fait justice de cette anomalie si nuisible surtout au commerce, et qui ne peut avoir d'autre physionomie qu'une physionomie vexatoire pour les personnes. A-t-on peur vraiment que quelque voyageur n'improvise la peste dans une traversée?

Voilà pour ce qui regarde les personnes, relativement aux considérations qui présentent des applications ou des réformes à faire aux usages quarantainaires adoptés jusqu'à présent. Quant à ce qui concerne les provenances commerciales, ou les simples colis des effets des voyageurs, il ne me faut plus que peu de mots pour l'indiquer. N'admettant pas de virus ou matière pestilentielle, ce que j'ai dit pour ce qu'on appelle la "contamination des personnes," se trouve être le même pour les choses. Les précautions purificatoires comme on les dénomme, se réduisent aux mêmes pratiques et aux mêmes règles de conduite, et les époques où on appliquera le temps d'expectation que j'ai énoncé, seront aussi les mêmes.

On se recriera sans doute ici; on rappellera peut-être les cent mille et une histoires merveilleuses où des boîtes, des fils, des balles, des mouchoirs, &c., ont eu, dit-on, la méchanceté de colporter au loin la peste, et on ne manquera pas certainement de faire sonner bien haut les noms graves et respectables de ceux qui racontent, ou ont écrit ces histoires. Mais de toutes, je n'en admets pas une seule. Il n'y a pas de nom, quel qu'il soit en éclat et réputation, qui puisse donner valeur et vérité à un récit sans fonds et sans possibilité.

D'autre part, d'après des renseignemens fournis pas la compulsation consciencieuse de tous les rapports d'apparition de la peste depuis plusieurs siècles en Europe, pas une n'a été fournie réellement par des provenances de marchandises venant d'Orient.

Dans toute cette lettre, je n'ai pas parlé de la peste sporadique. Mais il est évident qu'à cet état, elle est pour les transports de personnes et des choses, comme si elle n'existait pas, surtout encore aux saisons où elle ne devient jamais épidémique. Car si alors elle ne peut pas prendre extension même dans son propre climat, comment craindre qu'elle puisse aller apparaître ailleurs? Toutefois il serait encore plausible d'appliquer, dans cette circonstance, les mesures de quarantaine que j'ai indiquées.

Agréez, &c.,

(Signé) PERRON,

Docteur Médecin de la Faculté de Paris,
Professeur à l'Ecole de Médecine du Caire,
Médecin à l'Hôpital Militaire de Cassr-al-aynyy,
Membre de la Société Asiatique de Paris.

Inclosure 6 in No. 9.

Answers to Queries respecting the Contagion of Plague, by Dr. Pruner.

La peste se communiquer-t-elle par contagion?

La peste naît là où je l'ai observée, c'est-à-dire en Egypte, spontanément. Ce fait n'admet point de toute.

Elle s'y développe sous la forme sporadique et sous la forme épidémique. Dans le premier cas elle n'est guère contagieuse; dans l'autre il est probable qu'elle puisse le devenir à peu près au même degré et sous les mêmes conditions et de la même manière comme par exemple le typhus, le dysentérie maligne, la gangrène nosocomiale, &c., qui peuvent se développer par des miasmes et se propager par infection, surtout dans les cachots, dans les casernes, et dans les hôpitaux.

Il est cependant plus difficile de prouver cette contagion par infection aussi évidemment pour la peste, parceque le nombre d'épidémies pestilentielles observées par des médecins éclairés est bien minime en comparaison avec les nombreuses observations qui nous ont éclairés sur le typhus. Vouloir avancer qu'il y ait une matière *sui généris* démonstrable pour véhicule de la contagion, comme c'est le cas dans la petite vérole par exemple, est une hypothèse sans fondement, vû que personne n'a pu trouver un tel *substratum*. Au reste la nature de la maladie même s'oppose à une supposition pareille. La peste n'est

qu'un typhus fulminant. Elle est si variable dans ses symptômes et dans ses produits maladifs, que l'on a cru à propos de la nommer un être protéiforme. Aussi le sang des pestiférés et le pus des bubons, &c., n'ont produit rien de semblable à la peste par l'inoculation.

Il n'est nullement mon intention de considérer ici et d'analyser historiquement les faits qu'on a cités partout dans les ouvrages en faveur de la contagion de la peste. Un tel examen ne prouverait rien dans mes yeux; car

1°. A l'époque où la terreur générale provoqua l'établissement d'une sauvegarde contre le déau qui envahissait alternativement tous les pays de l'Occident, était-ce en effet par contagion ou par des influences épidémiques incalculables que le mal se répandait d'un bout de l'Europe à l'autre? Le choléra de nos jours n'a-t-il pas joué un rôle semblable? Cette analogie conduit à beaucoup de réflexions. Je me borne à y faire allusion.

2°. La maladie même, supposé qu'elle ait été contagieuse à un haut degré dans les temps passés, doit-elle l'être encore au même degré actuellement? On ne douterait guère que la lèpre était une maladie éminemment contagieuse d'après les chroniques médicales qui nous sont restées de l'antiquité et du moyen âge à cet égard. Cependant toutes les recherches que j'ai faites dans le Levant entier, en Sicile, en Italie, &c., où il y a encore des traces de la maladie, m'ont conduit à rejeter toute espèce de contagion dans la pathogénie de la lèpre, d'accord avec tous les médecins qui furent à même de faire des observations sur ce fléau terrible des âges passés.

Je veux dire que la peste pouvait très-bien s'être introduite jadis en Europe par une marche graduelle d'influences épidémiques, et qu'il n'y ait aucune nécessité à supposer que la maladie n'ait pas changé depuis lors de sa malignité sous le rapport de la contagion présumée.

Plus difficile paraît en apparence la résolution de l'objection suivante: les cas de peste qui se manifestent encore de nos jours de temps à autre dans les lazarets en Europe sur les voyageurs et sur les gardiens, &c., sans qu'il n'y ait aucune trace de la maladie en dehors de ces établissemens, ne laissent point de doute sur la transportation de la maladie d'un lieu à l'autre et sur sa communication d'un individu à l'autre. Mais d'abord ces cas sont d'une rareté extrême et leurs sources plus ou moins troubles. En outre ils se manifestent surtout dans des endroits qui d'un temps à autre ont été fréquentés par des épidémies pestilentielles. Alors le voyageur même comme c'est fréquemment aussi le cas dans le choléra, tient les germes de la maladie latente; son développement est quelquefois plus tardif par le changement brusque des influences qui se succèdent pendant son voyage. C'est dans les quarantaines plutôt que dans tout autre endroit où une communication par infection peut avoir lieu. Qu'on calcule seulement l'effet des localités et des affections morales sur des personnes telles comme les gardiens. Les médecins les plus respectables avouent et professent la puissance des affections morales pour la propagation des maladies crues contagieuses.

C'est là, c'est dans les quarantaines, je le répète, que la maladie pourrait peut-être se propager d'un pauvre passager sur un gardien avili, tous les deux étant devenus un objet d'horreur pour tout ce qui les environne.

Au reste, pour moi au moins la question sur la contagion de la peste ne trouve sa solution entière que dans des considérations purement médicales,—considérations qui regardent spéciellement le développement des épidémies pestilentielles dans les pays où la peste naît souvent, et notamment au Caire en Egypte. Or, ayant observé les maladies précédentes et consécutives à la grande épidémie de 1835, je suis à même d'assurer les médecins de ce qui suit:—

1°. La peste de l'année mentionnée fut précédée par des fièvres malignes d'un caractère tout particulier qui laissaient présumer l'arrivée de l'épidemie avant son apparition.

Ces fièvres étaient accompagnées d'une légère épidémie de petite vérole. Aussi tous les médecins observateurs furent alors déjà d'accord que la peste devait se déclarer.

2°. Le choléra, le typhus, et celui-ci mêlé encore avec des cas de peste bien caractérisés, suivaient la grande épidémie.

Ces faits prouveront pour tout médecin philosophe, que la peste, comme presque toutes les épidémies, ne doit guère être considérée comme un coup de foudre qui tombe du ciel, ni comme un diable improvisé qui vient ravager le monde, ni comme les fruits innombrables par la végétation d'un petit germe se

multipliant à l'infini: elle n'est que le résultat final de longs préparatifs successifs qui modifient les influences universelles et qui préparent les constitutions des individus pour recevoir la maladie à l'époque de l'épidémie. Je suis porté à croire que les conditions internes qui prédisposent l'individu pour la maladie, sont bien pour plus dans le développement de la peste que les influences atmosphériques; autrement il n'y aurait point de peste sporadique. Aussi le choléra n'a-t-il pas retardé sa visite en Europe pendant toute la considérable époque qui est notée dans les annales médicales avec le terme de la constitution dominante phlogistique. N'a-t-il pas fait son apparition seulement alors que le caractère dominant des maladies en Europe généralement avait change son premier type pour celui des affections gastriques? Qu'on se transporte un moment aux bords du Nil et de l'Euphrate, sur les côtes au-delà de la Méditerranée? Les maladies régnantes ici, depuis que j'ai pu les observer, ne me paraissent que seconder ce que je viens d'exposer. Or, peut-on croire encore que la contagion, telle qu'elle est interprêtée dans les ouvrages, telle qu'elle est la cause des quarantaines, soit en effet le moyen de la progagation de la peste? Aucun médecin qui l'ait observée surtout en liaison avec les maladies précédentes et successives, ne voudra plus soutenir une hypothèse aussi absurde devant le tribunal de la philosophie médicale. Mais ce n'est que là aussi où cette question, si écueilleuse en apparence, peut trouver sa résolution d'une manière satisfaisante. Des administrateurs n'ont fait qu'embrouiller de plus en plus la question, en nous citant des faits isolés qui sont tirés souvent de sources incompétentes, et en se tournant sans cesse dans le cercle vicieux du *post hoc ergo propter hoc.*

Ayant envisagé la peste telle qu'elle vient de l'être, il ne peut plus être question d'une progagation de cette maladie par simple contact ou par des substances qui devraient et qui pourraient contenir une matière quelconque comme véhicule de la contagion.

Je me suis prononcé à une autre occasion que les germes de la maladie pourraient rester latens pendant cinq jours au plus dans un individu quelconque. Il faut y ajouter, si l'individu reste dans le foyer épidémical. Le terme pourrait peut-être s'allonger encore toutes les fois qu'une telle personne s'en éloigne.

(Signé) DR. PRUNER,
Médecin en Chef de l'Hôpital Central, Membre de l'Académie des Sciences à Munich, de la Société d'Erlangen, d'Athènes, &c.

Caire, le 10 *Avril,* 1839.

Inclosure 7 in No. 9.

Answers to Queries relative to the Contagion of Plague, by Dr. Duvigneau.

Monsieur le Consul-Général,

J'AI l'honneur de vous adresser mes réponses aux diverses questions que vous m'avez faites, par votre lettre en date du 21 Mars, 1839; je suis l'ordre du programme.

1°. *La Peste se communique-t-elle par contagion?*

On a fait jouer un rôle beaucoup trop grand à la puissance contagieuse de la peste. Dans certains cas, dans la peste de 1839, au Caire, les premiers cas ont semblé s'être propagés par contagion; mais dans toutes les épidémies on peut observer de semblables filiations: on voit quelquefois un côte d'une rue, un quartier, être seuls atteints; on a vu la peste au Caire et rien à Boulacq; on a vu des villages se conserver intacts au milieu d'autres villages ravagés par la maladie. Ce qui s'est passé à Abouzabel pendant la peste de 1839, parle hautement contre cette grande puissance contagieuse. Voici les faits: on établit une espèce de quarantaine pour l'hôpital, des tentes furent placées dans la desert à une petite distance, pour garder les malades en observation pendant quelques jours avant de les faire entrer dans l'hôpital. La plus grande partie était fournie par celui du Caire, qui était encombré de malades et de pestiférés; leur nombre fut bientôt trop considérable, puis l'espace destiné à les recevoir, et ils ne purent souvent rester que trois jours, deux jours, et même

vingt-quatre heurs en observation. Cinq médecins dont je faisais partie étaient attachés au service de l'hôpital; chaque jour nous faisions deux et trois visites aux pestiférés dont les tentes étaient éloignées des premières de deux cents pas seulement; une quarantaine d'autopsies furent faites à des époques toujours peu éloignées de la mort; trois cadavres ont été ouverts, quinze, vingt et vingt-cinq minutes après le décès. Jamais nous ne prîmes d'autres précautions que celle de nous laver les mains avec de l'eau et du vinaigre, puis avec de l'eau et du savon lorsque le premier nous manqua; nous ne changeâmes jamais de vêtemens avant d'entrer dans l'hôpital où nous faisions chaque jour deux visites aux malades, que nous approchions et touchions comme en tems ordinaire. Eh! bien, malgré tous ces moyens de propagation, pas un seul de nous n'a éprouvé le moindre accident, pas un seul malade de l'hôpital n'a été atteint de peste, et cependent le nombre de ceux qui y ont été traités pendant les mois d'Avril, Mai et Juin, est assez considerable, puisqu'il s'est élevé à mille. La peste n'est pas toujours contagieuse: celle qui est sporadique ne l'est certainement pas; chaque année la Basse Egypte en offre des exemples: quelques individus seulement en sont atteints; elle se développe spontanément. Quand la maladie est contagieuse, si tant est qu'elle le soit, il faut alors la co-existence de certaines circonstances particulières, une certaine disposition de l'individu, peut-être un changement dans l'état magnétique du sol; quand cette influence cesse d'exister, la puissance contagieuse devient nulle. Pendant et à la fin de la peste, les effets des morts, matelats, couvertures, linge, &c., tout est mis en usage, souvent sans qu'aucune mesure de salubrité ou même de propreté ait précédé. Cependant la maladie cesse ses ravages, elle disparaît complètement,—c'est que l'influence générale ayant cesse, la matière contagieuse a perdu son action.

2°. *La Peste se communique-t-elle par la contagion seule, ou bien par quelque autre moyen, et alors par quel moyen?*

Le corps des pestiférés fournit des exhalaisons ou miasmes qui, sous l' action d'une influence particulière inexplicable, peuvent communiquer la peste, directement par le contact avec le malade, indirectement part le contact avec des effets qui ont été à son usage et qui s'en trouvent impregnés.

3°. *Le contact avec une personne infectée est-il nécessaire pour communiquer la Peste; ou bien le simple rapprochement d'une personne infectée suffirait-il?*

Le contact avec une personne ou des effets infectés, peut communiquer la peste. Le simple rapprochement ne suffit pas; les personnes les plus peureuses celles qui sont les plus sévères sur la stricte observation des règles de quarantaine, celles qui croient qu'un brin de fil, une plume, un oiseau, peuvent porter la peste d'une maison dans une autre, restent sans effroi, quel qu'ait été le rapprochement s'il n'y a pas eu contact. Se simple rapprochement suffrait dans un lieu dont l'atmosphère serait chargé de miasmes pestilentiels; mais ici la présence d'une personne infectée n'est plus nécessaire.

4°. *Des corps qui auraient été en contact avec une personne infectée, pourraient-ils commoniquer la Peste, et alors quelles sont ces substances?*

Des corps qui auraient été en contact avec une personne infectée peuvent communiquer la peste; parmi eux, ceux dont la texture est telle que le tissu peu serré présente des vides dans lesquels est emprisonné l'air avec les miasmes dont il est chargé, comme quelques étoffes de coton ou de laine, sont ceux qui paraissent devoir être les plus propres à transmettre la maladie, en transportant avec eux les miasmes.

5°. *Combien de tems l'infection de la Peste peut-elle rester cachée dans un individu infecté avant de se manifester par des symptômes évidens?*

L'exemple qui j'ai cité (1) en parlant des malades qui étaient envoyés de l'hôpital du Caire, foyer d'infection par excellence, à celui d'Abouzabel, prouve que trois jours après la presence dans un foyer d'infection, on n'a plus à craindre le développement de la maladie. D'un entre part, lorsqu'il nous à été possible d'obtenir des renseignemens exacts des malades qui nous étaient fournis par les différent corps stationnés à Kanka, nous avons toujours appris que les premiers

symptômes s'étaient manifestés dans les trois jours qui avaient suivi leur présence dans un foyer d'infection, beaucoup avaient passé ou séjourné plus ou moins de tems au Caire. Mais comme la peste, de même que le choléra-morbus, peut se développer spontanément, ainsi que cela a lieu chaque année en Egypte, et que les cas de cette sorte sont d'autant plus nombreux que l'influence générale est plus persistante et plus énergique, elle à très-bien pu se développer de cette manière chez quelques uns d'entre eux, sans que le séjour au milieu d'un foyer d'infection y fût pour quelque chose. Trois jours me paraissent être, d'après mes observations, le tems d'incubation le plus long; on ne comprend même pas comment un poison aussi actif peut rester au milieu de nos organes pendant vingt-quatre heures sans manifester sa présence par les symptômes qui lui sont propres.

6°. *Combien de tems la matière contagieuse de la Peste, logée dans des corps inertes, peut-elle conserver son pouvoir contagieux?*

Si une influence générale, particulière, une certaine disposition des individus, n'existent pas, où est le pouvoir de la matière contagieuse? Pourquoi dans toutes les épidémies de peste ce pouvoir se perd-il subitement, sans qu'aucune précaution ait été prise pour détruire cette matière qui imprègne tous les objets, car le peuple que frappe surtout le fléau, ne brûle rien, à peine s'il lave les linges souillés par les malades. Pourquoi cette matière ne conserve-t-elle son pouvoir contagieux que de Février en Juin, au Caire du moins, c'est que pendant ce laps de tems s'opère cette modification générale qui agit sur les individus et donne la puissance à la matière contagieuse. Celle-ci conserve d'autant plus longtems son pouvoir contagieux, que les corps inertes dans lesquels elle est logée, sont plus complètement soustraits à l'action de l'air. Parfaitement aërés, ventilés, vingt-quatre heures, au plus trois jours, me paraissent être un tems suffisamment long pour détruire cette matière ou en débarrasser le corps qui en sont impregnés.

7°. *Quels sont les moyens par lesquels les corps contenant la matière contagieuse de la Peste pourront être purifiés?*

Tous les objets ne peuvent pas être soumis aux vapeurs de chlore, de vinaigre, qui sont probablement des moyens très-peu efficaces pour détruire la matière contagieuse de la peste. Le lavage serait peut-être le moyen le meilleur et le plus prompt, mis il ne peut pas être toujours mis en usage; quelques objets de commerce, comme les cotons, les laines, &c., peuvent épouver divers degrés d'altération par son emploi. Reste l'exposition à l'air libre, moyen efficace sinon pour détruire au moins pour enlever la matière contagieuse emprisonnée dans les corps, qui n'a aucun des inconvéniens du lavage, et qui continuée pendant vingt-quatre heures, au plus trois jours, doit suffir pour purifier les objets qui y sont soumis.

J'ai honneur d'être, &c.

(Signé) DR. DUVIGNEAU,
Docteur en Médecine de la Faculté de Paris,
Directeur de l'Ecole de Médicine du Caire.

Caire, 27 Avril, 1839.

Inclosure 8 in No. 9.

Answers to Queries respecting the Contagion of Plague, by Dr. Fischer.

Monsieur,

A L'EPOQUE de la grande épidémie de peste l'an 1835, je me trouvai, comme professeur d'anatomie à l'Ecole de Medicine d'Abouzabel, village éloigné du Caire à-peu-près quatre heures de marche. Là j'ai eu occasion d'examiner des cas de peste bubonique constatés au nombre de cent quarante, et de faire des autopsies de cadavres de pestiférés, le nombre de morts ayant été de trente-huit. Tout ce que j'ai pu observer quant à la symptomatologie, et aux résultats des autopsies j'ai exposé dans un petit traité inséré dans le second volume des Annales de Médecins de Munich (Bavière) en 1837. Il ne me fut pas possible détendre des obsérvations, parceque par un ordre ministériel, l'école d'Abou-

zabel fut placée en quarantaine lors de la première apparation de la peste au Caire. Quant aux questions que Son Excellence vient de proposer, je régrette beaucoup de ne pouvoir pas donner des renseignemens plus exactes, mais je suis persuadé, que dans l'état actuel des choses, elles resteront encore quelque temps inépuisées, parcequ'il faut faire des expériences nouvelles et décisives, auxquelles, pendant des épidémies si terribles, l'homme isolé ne peut pas se livrer. Quant à la première question, " La peste se communique-t-elle par contagion," il faut d'abord remarquer que les sentimens de médecins sur la signification du mot " contagion" sont très-differens.

Je crois qu'on peut entendre sous le mot " contagion," une matière nuisible, laquelle propage la même maladie par laquelle elle était produite dans un autre individu, et qu'on peut admettre,—

1° La contagion proprement dite, c'est-à-dire, des matières, lesquelles produisent l'effet susdit par contact immédiat, soit que celui-ci ait lieu entre des individus, soit que la matière reste inhérente à de certaines étoffes, etc., et vienne transportée à un autre individu ; par exemple, la gale se propage entre plusieurs individus, qui ont touché le corps galeux, ou qui touché seulement ou resté plus ou moins longtemps en contact avec des étoffes impregnées de la matière nuisible.

2°. La contagion par inoculation, une modification de la première, parceque par elle la matière nuisible est mise tout de suite en rapport avec les vaisseaux et les tissus absorbans du corps ; par exemple, la matière nuisible produite dans la rage de chien doit être inoculée, portée dans la circulation. Il y a d'autres maladies où il y a contagion proprement dite, mais où il peut avoir lieu l'inoculation.

3°. La contagion par infection, quand les matières nuisible sont reçues par le moyen de l'absorption dans les membranes muqueuses des organs respiratoires, et du tube intestinal.

Il s'entend facilement que des maladies pandémiques et miasmatiques peuvent aussi développer pendant leurs cours des matières contagieuses, qu'il y a maladies, contagieuses par les différentes voies sus-indiquées. Outre cela, il y a à remarquer, que beaucoup de maladies ne développent des contagions que dans une époques fixe de leurs cours, que la contagion peut être fixe ou volatile, inhérente à de certaines matières, comme la salive, la sueur, le crachat, &c., qu'il y a des influences certaines, par lesquelles leur effet est détruit ; par exemple, par un degré certain de chaleur ou de froid, par l'immersion dans le chlorure de chaux, &c.

Je ne possède pas assez de faits positifs pour pouvoir me prononcer sur la transmission de la peste bubonique par la contagion proprement dite. Pour prononcer sur ce point, il faudrait transférer des personnes attaquées du foyer de la maladie dans un terrain éloigné et tout-à-fait exempt de la maladie, et les mettre là en contact avec les malades, en évitant de les faire communiquer par les voies respiratoires, ou bien de transférer des matières différentes, mises en contact avec des pestiférés, donc prétendues contagieuses, dans un pays situé hors des limites du pays ravagé, et de les employer pour le contact avec des hommes sains. Il serait nécessaire de varier les manières du contact, et employer toujours la plus grande précaution pour obtenir des résultats non douteux. Les faits observés par moi, lesquels militent pour la contagion proprement dite, sont :—

1. On voit que l'épidémie pestilentielle commence par des cas isolés ; que le nombre de malades augmente peu à peu, et que, après un laps de temps plus au moins grand, il est porté au maximum.

2. On peut suivre le chemin que prend la maladie d'une ville, &c., à un autre par des malades transportés de l'endroit déjà infecté ; par example, les premiers cas de peste ne s'observaient à Abouzabel que deux mois après l'apparition de la peste au Caire, et sur des gens qui, étant allé au Caire, et y étant restés un jour ou quelque jours, furent attaqués de symptômes évidens de la peste durant leur retour ou peu de temps après.

3. La quarantaine stricte parait préserver, selon les observations générales, les personnes qui s'y sont soumises, avec peu d'exceptions.

4. A l'hôpital du Caire la plupart des pharmaciens, des domestiques, plusieurs médécins, furent attaqués de la maladie régnante, et la plupart mourût.

Nonobstant les faits sus-énoncés, je suis de l'opinion que la peste bubonique

n'est pas contagieuse, mais seulement se propageant par infection sous l'influence de causes particulières.

Cas 1°. Des cas de peste bubonique s'observent chaque année sur quelques individus, dont sporadiquement; les individus affectés présentent tous les symptômes de la peste, comme au temps de l'épidémie; souvent ils meurent dans un court espace de temps; beaucoup de monde les voit, les touche; après leur mort leurs lits et autres effets servent pour des autres personnes; et mafgré tout cela on ne voit pas qu'il y ait de propagation par contagion.

2. Au développement d'une épidémie de peste bubonique précèdent les causes générales qui favorisent et produisent des miasmes, &c. Des famines, ou une mauvaise condition des vivres, des guerres, des épidémies typheuses et cholériques précèdent ordinairement la peste épidémique.

3. La propagation successive s'observe aussi dans les maladies contagieuses par infection.

4. C'est du fait, que des villages entiers restent exempts de la peste, quoique toujours restés en communication avec les villages environnans, et quoique des malades pestiférés soient même transportés dans leurs enceintes.

5. A l'observation de médecins du Caire se peut opposer celle des médecins d'Abouzabel; car ici aucun médecin, ni pharmacien de service, et très-peu de domestiques furent attaqués.

Le premier cas peut être facilement expliqué par la condensation des émanations infectantes dans un hôpital rempli de malades; à Abouzabel, au contraire, les malades étaient mis sous des tentes dans le désert à deux pas à peu près de l'hôpital, afin que les vents pussent librement parcourir les tentes de malades et enlever les matières infectantes.

6. Moi et Monsieur Duvigneau, alors Directeur de l'Ecole de Médecine d'Abouzabel, actuellement de celle de Casser-el-ain au Caire, ont disséqués tous les cadavres de pestiférés, en y employant souvent une heure et plus: nos mains étaient pendant ce temps là plongées dans le sang et les bubons de pestiférés; aucun n'a été attaqué. De même nous touchâmes les malades librement, nous leurs ouvrions les abcès, cautérisâmes les charbons, nous asseyâmes sur leur lits.

Au contraire, plusieurs médecins d'Alexandrie et du Caire, lesquels ne s'approchaient jamais des malades, ou au moins se tenaient dans un éloignement respectueux, ou qui ne sortaient que enveloppés dans des habillemens cirés, montés sur des chevaux, dont les rênes étaient des cordes de dattier, la selle couverte d'une natte de paille, &c., n'ont pas échappé à la mort par le fléau de la peste.

7. On observe aussi ces personnes attaquées dans la quarantaine la plus rigoureuse, et ces faits seraient encore plus connus et constatés, si alors le médecin contagioniste par principes ne voulait avoir recours à des explications vraiment futiles, par exemple, à des plumes de quelque oiseau; car si cette chose était fondée, aucune quarantaine ne saurait subsister.

Tous ces faits se peuvent facilement expliquer par l'infection; en outre, la ressemblance des symptômes de peste avec ceux du typhus fait supposer le même mode de propagation. Plus il y a de personnes accumulées dans un endroit, principalement mal aëré et sous des conditions défavorables, comme saleté, pueur, alimens mauvais, plus le mal se propagera avec facilité; plus le courant d'air est établi, plus les conditions extérieures favorables, moins la peste se propage. Un village exposé par sa situation aux vents du nord, &c., composé de maisons éloignées l'une de l'autre, sera facilement exempt de l'infection, même quand quelques pestiférés y seraient portés. De cela suit encore, que les quarantaines, principalement mal situées, mal dirigées, sont souvent le moyen d'augmenter l'intensité de la maladie importée, et de la propager.

Le précédent contient déjà la réponse à la Seconde Question:—*La peste se communique-t-elle par la contagion seule, ou bien par quelque autre moyen, et alors, par quel moyen?*

Troisième Question.—*Le contact avec une personne infectée est il nécessaire pour communiquer la peste? Ou bien le simple rapprochement d'une personne infecteé suffirait-il?*

Quant à ce point, je n'ai jamais cru qu'un simple rapprochement d'une personne infectée donne la peste; mais je suis convaincu que pour la généralité

des cas il y ait besoin d'une communication prolongée, pour que la peste se puisse développer. Cela a aussi seulement lieu dans le temps d'épidémie pestilentielle.

4. Quant à la Quatrième Question :—*Des corps qui auraient été en contact avec une personne infectée pourraient-ils communiquer la peste, et alors, quelles sont ces substances?* je n'ai pas eu d'expérience pour me prononcer. Je sais que plusieurs fois les lits sur lesquels avaient couché des pestiférés, avaient été donnés à d'autres personnes qui s'en sont servis sans prendre la maladie. Il y a un cas, lequel m'a été rapporté. Un de mes amis, le Docteur Lépold, employé à l'hôpital du Caire, fut dans le second mois de l'épidémie attaqué et mourut en peu de jours. Le Barbarin que l'avait servi, prit le lit, s'y coucha, fut attaqué deux jours après et mourut. Mais dans ce cas l'infection ne pouvait-elle avoir précédé? Au moins cela est plus probable.

Cinquième Question :—*Combien de temps l'infection de la peste peut-elle rester cachée dans un individu infecté avant de se manifester par des symptômes évidens.*

D après les faits que je viens d'exposer, principalement celui où des soldats étaient allés au Caire, y étaient restés quelque temps et furent attaqués après un séjour d'un jour ou de quelques jours sur le chemin ou peu de temps aprés leur arrivée à Abouzabel, où il n'y avait pas de cas de peste jusqu'alors, il parait que le temps de l'incubation dans la peste ne se prolonge pas au-delà de trois or quatre jours au temps de l'épidémie, et que même ce terme est beaucoup moindre.

Quant à la Sixième Question :—*Combien la matière contagieuse de la peste logée dans des corps inertes peut conserver son pouvoir contagieux?* je manque tout-à-fait de données.

Quant à la Septième :—*Quels sont les moyens par lesquels les corps contenant la matière contagieuse de la peste pourront être purifiés?* je crois déjà avoir exposé et démontré, que la propreté la plus grande, l'exposition des individus à des courans d'air, leur séparation exacte ou plutôt éloignement en assez de distance l'un de l'autre, soient le moyen le plus sûr et énergique. Peut-être aussi un degré élevé de chaleur ou de froid servirait à la purification. Car au Caire l'épidémie de peste cesse aux grandes chaleurs de l'été, et à Constantinople au froid intense de l'hiver.

(Signé) SEBASTIEN FISCHER,
Bavarois, Doctor en Médecine et Chirurgie de la Faculté de Munich, p. t., Professor d'Anatomie et de Physiologie à l'Ecole de Médecine au Caire, en Egypte.

Le 6 Avril, 1839.

No. 10.

Mr. Vice-Consul Charnaud to Mr. Bidwell.—(Received July 15.)

Sir, *Smyrna, June 1*, 1839.

IN reference to your Circular of the 9th of February last, transmitting to me printed copies of a set of queries on the plague, directing me to submit them to the most eminent physicians and medical practitioners of this place for their reply and observations; in compliance with your instructions, I addressed the different physicians of this town on the subject, and on the 4th ultimo, I had the honour to forward you the report of one of them which had been given to me; having now received two more reports thereon, I have the honour to transmit them herein.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) JOHN CHARNAUD,
Vice-Consul.

Inclosure 1 in No. 10.

Answers to Queries relative to the Contagion of Plague by Dr. Raffinesque.

LA peste, cet horrible fléau qui depuis plus de vingt siècles a porté ses ravages dans tout le monde connu, qui a répandu le deuil et la mort sur de vastes pays et décimé de nombreuses populations, est encore maintenant aussi inconnue dans sa nature et dans ses moyens de traitement qu'elle l'était lors de ses premières apparitions. Née en Orient dont elle a pris le nom, observée à différentes époques et en divers pays, conservant partout des caractères identiques, avec quelques variations dans les formes, elle a échappe aux recherches des savans les plus profonds et des médecins les plus habiles. Tant de malheurs, cependant, et de calamités, n'ont pas été entièrement perdus pour l'humanité; et si aucun remède efficace n'a pu lui être opposé, l'expérience du moins a enseigné le moyen de s'en préserver par l'isolement; et l'établissement des quarantaines a garanti les peuples civilisés de l'Europe de ses nouvelles invasions. Mais ces lois de quarantaine, que datent déjà d'une époque assez reculée, sont-elles en harmonie avec les progrès que cette même expérience a faits sur la nature de cette maladie et sur son mode de propagation? L'éclaircissement de cette importante question, les réformes auxquelles elle doit donner lieu, sont le but sans doute du Congrès Européen dont la réunion nous est annoncée, et je me trouve heureux d'y porter ma faible part en répondant aux questions adressées par le Gouvernement Britannique aux médecins résidens en Orient. Ces mêmes questions exigeraient un travail étendu, un long développement, s'il s'agissait d'un autre motif que de recueillir l'opinion des personnes qui, par leur position sont le plus à portée de les juger, et je dois par conséquent me borner à y répondre consciencieusement et brièvement d'après ce que j'ai vu et observé dans les différentes épidémies de peste qui, durant un séjour de vingt ans, ont sévi dans la ville de Smyrne.

1°. *La Peste est-elle contagieuse?*

R. Nul doute pour moi que la peste ne soit contagieuse. Elle l'est dans toute l'acception du mot, et les habitans du Levant que ne sont pas soumis au dogme aveugle du fatalisme, n'ont qu'une opinion à cet égard.

2°. *La Peste se communique-t-elle seulement par contagion, ou par d'autre moyen aussi, et dans ce cas, par quels moyens?*

R. La peste se communique toujours par contagion, soit par le contact immédiat du malade, soit par celui des objets contumaces qu'il a touchés et sur lesquels se trouve déposé l'agent morbide et spécifique qu'on nomme "contage."

3°. *Le contact effectif avec une personne infectée est-il nécessaire pour communiquer la maladie, ou bien peut-elle se gagner en l'approchant de très-près?*

R. C'est par le contact effectif d'une personne ou d'un objet infecté que la maladie se communique le plus ordinairement. Je crois néanmoins qu'un se trouvant très-rapproche, dans l'atmosphère, pour ainsi dire, du malade, il est possible de la gagner. Je ferais observer à cette occasion que lorsque les malades sont très-nombreux, que l'épidémie se trouve à son apogée de force et d'action, il est bien plus facile d'être infecté par le moindre contact, et même par le voisinage des malades. La raison pourrait se trouver dans la plus grande masse de contage développé, dans sa plus grande division et peut-être alors dans un moindre degré de pesanteur spécifique qui lui permettrait d'être plus facilement transporté par les courans d'air.

4°. *Des substances qui ont été en contact avec une personne infectée, peuvent-elles communiquer la Peste? Dans ce cas, quelles sont ces substances?*

R. Il n'y a aucun doute que les substances qui ont été en contact avec un pestiféré ne puissent communiquer la peste. Parmi ces substances, néanmoins, il y en a qui sont susceptibles de se charger de l'élément contagieux et qu'on

appelle pour cela "contumaces," et d'autres qui ne le sont point. Les substances contumaces sont en général le lin, la laine, le coton, la soie et leurs différens tissus; les poils laineux de lièvre, de chevrons, de chameaux, &c., et le papier. Le bois, le métal, le crin, les végétaux, les fruits et en général toutes les substances bien lisses et polies ne le sont point.

5°. *Combien de temps l'infection de la Peste peut-elle demeurer dans l'état d'incubation avant de se déclarer pas des symptômes évidens?*

R. Cette question est très-difficile à résoudre, n'ayant point de données positives à cet égard. Ordinairement, la maladie se déclare entre le troisième et le sixième jour après l'infection. Il est cependant à ma connaissance plusieurs cas d'une incubation plus prolongée. Je connais des attaques du quinzième et dix-huitième jour après que l'individu a été separé, purifié et isole de tout nouveau contact avec la contagion. J'admets dans ce cas une hypothèse qui me paraît basée sur l'exacte observation des faits. La peste se présente ordinairement sous deux formes bien distinctes: dans la première, elle débute par ses symptômes locaux, charbons, bubons, &c., et l'infection devient ensuite générale ou non suivant des conditions particulières à l'individu; dans la seconde au contraire, ce sont d'abord les symptômes généraux qui apparaissent: fièvre, vomissement, trouble général de toutes les functions, puis éruption des charbons, des bubons, des pétéchies, &c. Serait-il possible que dans le premier cas le virus contagieux fût déposé à la surface du corps et y déterminât d'abord ses symptômes spéciaux, et que dans le second, sa voie d'introduction fût par les organes de la respiration et de la déglutition? Tout le système en serait primitivement infecté et les eruptions consécutives et caractéristiques une conséquence. Cette théorie admise, on expliquerait plus facilement les variétés observées dans l'incubation du principe contagieux qui serait beaucoup plus longue et variable dans le premier cas, instantanée ou très-courte dans le second.

6°. *Combien de temps le principe contagieux logé dans des substances inanimées peut-il retenir sa vertu contagieuse?*

R. L'expérience nous a enseigné que le principe contagieux déposé sur des substances contumaces et renfermé avec elles sans contact avec l'air extérieur, peut conserver sa virulence pour un temps très-long et indéterminé; il paraît même dans ce cas acquérir plus de force et d'énergie. Je connais un exemple d'une malle renfermant des objects infectés et qui, ouverte sans précaution douze ans après, communiqua la contagion à sept individus qui succombèrent tous à la maladie.

7°. *Par quels moyens les substances contenant le principe contagieux peuvent-elles être purifiés?*

R. Au Levant, on emploie trois moyens de désinfection. Le premier et le plus efficace, est l'immersion dans l'eau simple pendant quelques heures de toute substance qui peut supporter ce mode de purification. Le second, c'est l'exposition au grand air, au soleil et au serein, pendant dix à quinze jours, des objets contumaces. Le troisième s'emploie pour les substances qui ne peuvent pas subir les deux premiers modes de désinfection, par exemple, papiers, &c., ce sont les fumigations dans des boîtes fermées avec le son, la paille, le benjoin, &c. Je pense qui dans ce cas, ce n'est point la qualité du parfum employé, mais l'élévation de la température qui détruit les germes contagieux contenus dans ces substances.

(Signé) A. RAFFINESQUE,
Médecin-Chirurgien assermenté du Consulat-Général d'Autriche.

Smyrne, le 10 *Mai*, 1839.

Inclosure 2 in No. 10.

Answer to Queries relative to the Contagion of Plague by Dr. Icare.

J'AI l'honneur de répondre aux sept questions sur la peste adressées par le Gouvernement Britannique aux médecins résidens en Orient.

1°. *La Peste este-elle contagieuse?*

R. L'expérience de vingt années de résidence dans ce pays m'a prouvé qu'il n'y a pas de doute que la peste ne soit contagieuse; et les habitans du Levant qui ne sont pas soumis au dogme du fatalisme n'ont eu toujours qu'une opinion à cet égard.

2°. *La Peste se communique-t-elle seulement par contagion, ou par d'autres moyens aussi; dans ce cas par quels moyens?*

R. La peste se communique toujours par contagion, soit par le contact immediat du malade, soit par celui des objets contumaces qu'il a touché, et sur lesquels se trouve déposé le principe morbide et spécifique.

3°. *Le contact effectif avec une personne infectée est-il nécessaire pour communiquer la maladie, ou bien peut-elle se gagner en l'approchant de très-près?*

R. C'est par le contact effectif d'une personne ou d'un object infecte que la maladie se communique ordinairement. Je crois cependant qu'en se trouvant très-rapproché aux exhalaisons du malade il est possible de la gagner.

4°. *Les substances qui ont été en contact avec une personne infectée peuvent-elles communiquer la Peste, et dans ce cas, quelles sont ces substances?*

R. Il n'y a aucun doute que les substances qui ont été en contact avec un pestiféré peuvent communiquer la peste. Parmi ces substances il y en a qui sont susceptibles de se charger du principe contagieux, et qu'on appelle pour cela "contumaces," et d'autres qui ne le sont point. Les substances contumaces sont en général le coton, le lin, la laine, la soie, et leurs divers tissus, les poils laineux de lièvre, de chevrons, de chameaux, et le papier. Le métal, le bois, le crin, les végétaux, les fruits, et toutes les substances bien lisses et polies, ne le sont pas.

5°. *Combien de temps l'infection de la Peste peut-elle demeurer dans l'état d'incubation avant de se déclarer par des symptômes évidens?*

R. Il est difficile de résoudre cette question d'une manière positive, mais ordinairement la maladie se déclare entre le troisième et le sixième jour après l'infection. Il y a cependant des cas où la maladie s'est déclarée le dixième jour.

6°. *Combien de temps le principe contagieux logé dans des substances inanimées, peut-il retenir sa vertu contagieuse?*

R. L'expérience nous a enseigné que le principe contagieux déposé sur les substances contumaces et renfermé avec elles sans être exposées à l'air extérieur, peut conserver sa virulence pour très-longtemps. Je puis citer un cas à ma connaisance d'un homme qui ayant perdu de peste sa femme et deux enfans, avant de sortir de chez lui pour aller faire sa quarantaine, creusa la terre dans un coin de sa maison et y déposa un groupe d'argent. Cet homme fit sa quarantaine dans le lazaret; la maison fut purifiée; et deux mois après il retourna chez lui. Le même jour il déterra son groupe, et deux jours après il mourut de peste.

7°. *Par quels moyens les substances contenant le principe contagieux peuvent-elles être purifiées?*

R. Au Levant on compte trois moyens de désinfection: le premier est l'immersion dans l'eau simple pendant quelques heures pour toutes les substances qui peuvent supporter ce mode de purification; le second c'est l'exposition au grand air, au serein et au soleil pendant dix à quinze jours des objets contumaces; le troisième est employé pour les substances qui ne peuvent pas subir les deux premiers modes de désinfection, et ce sont les fumigations dans des boîtes fermées avec la paille, le benjoin, le son et le chlorure de chaux. Ce-

pendant dans la troisième espèce de fumigation je pense que ce n'est pas la qualité du parfum qu'on emploie mais le calorique qui détruit les germes contagieux, excepté lorsqu'on emploie le chlorure de chaux, qui agit par sa propre action.

(Signé) D. ICARE, D. M.

Smyrne, le 20 Mai, 1839.

No. 11.

Colonel Campbell to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received July 5.)

My Lord, *Alexandria, June* 18, 1839.

IN reply to your Lordship's despatch "Consular" of 19th March, I have now the honour to transmit the report of Dr. Laidlaw, on contagion of plague.

I further transmit the reports of Drs. Gaetani Bey and Del Signore, on the same subject.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) PAT. CAMPBELL.

Inclosure 1 in No. 11.

Report upon the Contagion of the Plague, &c., with an Appendix, by James Laidlaw, Member of the Royal Colleges of Surgeons of London and of Edinburgh, and Surgeon to the General Hospital for Europeans at Alexandria, Egypt.

For it is the custom of mankind, nay, even when their own country is concerned, to acquiesce with ready credulity in the traditions of former ages, without subjecting them to the test of sedate examination.—THUCYDIDES, book i., page 16. *Smith's Translation.*

Alexandria, June, 1839.

MANY apologies are necessary for the appearances of hasty composition, which will readily be detected in perusing the following Report: the excuses I have to offer, are the shortness of the time which could be allowed for its preparation, when the importance of the subject imperatively demanded that nothing should be advanced without the most serious and deliberate consideration;—this, and the many and constant interruptions to which every medical practitioner is continually liable, and to which I am by no means an exception, is all I have to offer in defence of the style. With regard to the opinions I have advanced, I may be allowed to say, that I have been in the habit of thinking upon this subject for a number of years, and that fully aware of the solemn nature of the duty imposed on me, I have been anxiously careful not to bring forward any opinion which my experience did not fully justify, nor to state any circumstance, the facts of which had not come under my own observation.

(Signed) JAMES LAIDLAW.

Report upon the Contagion of Plague.

Before entering into an examination of the questions, it is necessary to point out what is understood by the word "contagion," as applied to the disease called Plague, in order to avoid that confusion which is often caused by the ambiguous usage of the expression. With this purpose I shall review, as briefly as possible, the assumptions upon which lazarettoes and quarantine regulations have been established, and sanitary laws enacted and enforced with no ordinary severity.

Among the Christian population in the Levant, and by all European nations (the Turks alone excepted) having ports in the Mediterranean, the general belief as to the propagation of plague is, that the nature of the disease is such that it can only be conveyed from individual to individual by positive contact or touch, either directly with the body of the diseased person, or indirectly by what are called "susceptible articles:" that a person in health may remain for any period, and even sleep in the same room with the diseased, and will undoubtedly enjoy perfect immunity, provided he avoids all contact with the diseased, or with infected goods or furniture. This doctrine is carried to various extremes of refinement, particularly in lazarettoes and quarantine establishments, where the assumptions of danger are often of so ridiculous a character, that if it were not for the vexation they occasion, they would be scarcely worthy of serious consideration*. It is further believed, that what are called "susceptible articles," having been in contact with diseased persons, or having been handled by persons who have been so in contact, or having been in contact with other articles which have been so exposed, and so on through various degrees of exposure or contamination, may be, and very frequently are, impregnated with the virus, morbid matter, or effluvia, from the body of the diseased person, and that they can retain it for a very long period so as to be packed up and transported to countries far distant and after long voyages; countries totally different in climate—the seasons the most opposite—the habits of the people and manner of living as opposed as the extremes of refined civilization and the rudest barbarism; that after being thus transported, they are capable of giving the disease to whoever come in contact with them, and that thus this malady has been carried from country to country, until the establishment of quarantine regulations and sanitary laws put a stop to its devastations.

Whenever the plague has appeared in Europe since the first establishment of quarantines, the authorities, acting upon the above assumptions, have always endeavoured to trace out the channel by which it was imported, and certainly they are entitled to the public approbation for the zeal and activity with which their investigations have been carried on: and I am not aware of any one European plague which has not been accounted for by a breach of the quarantine laws. It must be remembered that this breach, it is supposed, may be equally effected by the evasion of quarantine in conveying a letter clandestinely on shore without previous smoking, as by a whole package or bale of susceptible goods; and it has even been asserted that a ring wrapped in a little cotton and sent from a lover to his mistress, has been sufficient to spread the disease to a whole district and cause the loss of thousands of lives.

These dogmas are received with such implicit confidence, and regarded with such superstitious reverence by the Christian population of the Levant, that no to adopt the supposed means of safety by keeping a strict quarantine during the existence of the disease in the country, is considered little less than impiety. The parent who neglected the safety of his family by a breach of the quarantine regulations would be regarded with more horror than he who, when his child was attacked with the disease, abandoned it to its fate and sought only his own safety. Every family considers itself perfectly secure, let the locality be where it may, so long as the quarantine is perfectly kept by all its members; that is, that they confine themselves to their dwelling, and never admit any susceptible article into the house without previously smoking and purifying it; no one ought to be allowed to go into or pass out of the house, and the greatest attention is paid that no susceptible materials, such as feathers, flocculi, or other light articles, are borne in at the windows.

I am not aware upon what data or authority the precise articles or goods, which are considered susceptible of receiving the contagious matter of plague, have been so arbitrarily fixed. I am perfectly at a loss to conceive upon what philosophic principle susceptibility or non-susceptility has been so clearly defined. All substances which are bad conductors of heat appear to be considered as the most highly susceptible, such, for instance, as wool, silk, feathers, flax, &c. All powerful conductors of heat, on the contrary, are considered non-susceptible, as metals, glass, ivory, wood, &c. One would be led to imagine, from the regulations on this point, issued by quarantine boards, that they were the result of

* See Appendix (I.)

experiment and experience, rather than what is urged by the opponents of the system, the dictation of mere caprice*.

Having thus endeavoured to point out what is meant by contagion in plague, I shall proceed to the examination of the question.

1st. As to the propagation of plague by contagion and contagion alone.

2nd. As to the propagation of plague by other means than by contagion, and as to its infectious character.

3rd. As to the possibility of substances which have been in contact with plague patients, communicating the disease to persons in health.

4th. As to how long the infection of plague may lay dormant in an infected person before it declares itself by evident symptoms.

5th. As to the virus or morbid matter of plague lodged in inanimate substances, and the manner of purifying such substances.

If the disease called plague were propagable by contagion and contagion alone, it is hardly possible to conceive that a medical man could reside for several years in a country where it is constantly appearing, without meeting with many instances, occurring under his own personal observation, where the disease was so directly conveyed from one person to another. It has long been allowed by all medical men, that the contagion or infection of known and indisputably contagious diseases, can be conveyed from the houses of the infected to those of the healthy, and we have a right to suppose that if the plague possessed the same property it would come as frequently under our observation and be as self evident. One would imagine that when the disease is raging and carrying off hundreds per diem, we shall have a case or two occasionally where the individuals could give some reasonable account of the manner in which the disease was conveyed to them. We should have some intelligible account of a person coming from an infected quarter being admitted into a family, and, as would most likely happen with small-pox or measles, communicating the disease to some of the members; yet notwithstanding the universal belief in contagion, not a circumstance of this nature has come to my knowledge. Whenever I asked my patients how they had contracted the disease, I was either told some nonsensical story founded upon supposition, such as having touched a piece of paper supposed to have been infected, or an infected cat having been, or supposed to have been in the house, or having been in contact with some person who had not kept a good quarantine, and who might have given them the disease (though he did not take it himself), and many other absurdities founded upon the belief in contagion and contagion only, as the means of propagating the disease.

On the other hand, I have had numbers of instances under my own eye, where persons have been attacked with the disease, and have been as directly as possible in contact with persons in health, and the disease has not been communicated. It has not spread its devastation in the family; those who nursed the sick have remained unharmed: those who buried the dead unaffected. I have seen the daughter throw herself, despite the supposed danger, upon the corpse of her deceased mother, and remain embracing the lifeless body till torn away by the attendants. I have seen a father holding his dying child covered with pestilential petechiæ in his arms, and never quitting it till separated by death†. I have often and often witnessed the indifference with which the Arabs and Turks place themselves in contact with the diseased and escape unharmed. I have placed people in contact with the diseased as a necessary part of my duty at the hospital, and have never been able to detect any communication of the malady. I have myself personally been in contact and communication with a number of persons labouring under the disease, and in attending them have always performed all the duties of the medical attendant in precisely the same manner as in cases of ordinary disease, bleeding them when necessary, opening their buboes, &c., and on one patient performed a

* Dr. Mead has attempted an explanation of the manner in which goods can hold and retain "the matter of contagion," by drawing an analogy between the power which soft and porous bodies, and especially substances of the "animal kind," such as furs, feathers, silk, hair, wool, &c., have of retaining the odour of perfumes, and the manner in which he supposes they retain, if kept close pressed, the virus of plague.

† See Appendix.

most important surgical operation, and still I have avoided the stroke of the malady*.

It is not when the plague rages only as an epidemic that we have the opportuuity of investigating its nature and inquiring into the phenomena which attend its fatal progress. Throughout the whole extent of the Turkish dominions occasional cases occur from time to time:—it is then said in medical language to occur sporadically. These cases occasion no alarm to the Turks, and experience has shown us that they are unattended with any danger, so far as communicating the disease is concerned. It is a circumstance of frequent occurrence in the Levant that an individual is attacked with plague when there is no epidemic: and these cases breaking out in the heart of a town or village go through their course,—no one else is attacked, although numbers are in contact directly or indirectly with the individuals; and if it were not for the alarm which is sounded by the quarantine officers, who assume the danger, no one would imagine that anything of importance had occurred. I have had an opportunity of watching many of these cases, and I have no hesitation in declaring that in no case has the disease been communicated to another individual. I have seen a sailor on board an English ship in the port of Alexandria, and which had come last from England, attacked with the plague when there was no disease in the town, and it was quite impossible he could have caught it by contact; he was in free communication with the crew, and slept among them after he was taken ill for several nights, and no one was afterwards attacked. I have seen similar cases occurring in private families, where one person only was the victim, and all the relations and friends escaped. At the hospital I have repeatedly had patients under the same circumstances, and in no case have the attendants, or other persons who were necessarily in contact, been attacked.

Now, when we come to the conclusion to be drawn from all these circumstances, when we reflect upon the total absence of all positive evidence on the side of contagion, and when we consider that the results of our experience and investigation show us that the disease in question does not follow the laws of known contagious diseases, are we not justified in at least offering a conjecture that contagion in plague is an assumption grounded upon superstition, handed down to us from the dark ages, and that it is a remnant of that obscurity in which science was for so many ages involved†?

2. The question next to be considered is the infectious nature of the disease, or the property which it has of being conveyed from man to man by other means than contagion. After what I have said upon the subject of contagion, it may appear to require very little space for the observations I have to make upon this question, inasmuch as every person who has been in contact with a diseased person must necessarily have been also within the sphere of infection. I hope I shall not be accused of frivolously drawing lines of distinction between contagion and infection, these terms being not unfrequently used as almost synonymous. It is to be remembered that I am writing upon this subject with reference to the efficiency of quarantine establishments, and that it is maintained by the supporters of that system, that there is no danger to be apprehended from plague, except by direct personal contact either with infected persons or goods, and that persons in health may with perfect safety approach the diseased within a distance of only a few feet, so long as they avoid personal contact. In considering the question of propagation by contagion, I have stated as the result of my experience that persons about individuals suffering from the disease are not attacked, as is generally supposed; and that on the contrary, the general rule is that they escape without injury. Now this is just as applicable to infection as to contagion, but yet I do not think I am warranted in saying that under no circumstances and in every locality, the disease cannot be communicated from individual to individual. To explain

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* It is curious that Procopius takes notice of the same circumstances in the plague of Constantinople. "And their attendants (says Procopius) worn by constant labour, suffered most severely, insomuch that men pitied them no less than those that were ill, not from any dread of contagion (for no physician nor other person fell sick from contact with the sick or dead; since many employed constantly in nursing or burying against all expectation survived this service, and many for whose illness no cause could be discovered, died at once), but on account of their hard labour did they pity them."—*Procopius de Bell. Persico*, b. xi., c. 22, 23.

† See Appendix.

this more clearly, let us suppose a person attacked with plague during an epidemic, living in the dirtiest, least ventilated, and undrained quarter of the town, in a small apartment which serves to accommodate a whole family; let us suppose the usual practice of the Levant to be adopted, and as little light and air admitted as possible; let the disease assume the form of the most malignant typhus, and the family still live in the same room exposed to the respiration of this polluted atmosphere, and I think it more than probable that many of them would be visited with the disease; and the same system might be continued till they were all exterminated. This is not an exaggerated picture of what constantly takes place in the East; and when it is considered that of the thousands of victims cut off by every epidemic, nine-tenths of them lived in small mud huts only a few feet square, and so low that no adult could stand erect in them, and the only means of ventilation afforded is by a door just sufficiently high to admit the owner crawling in upon his knees:—when it is considered that personal cleanliness is totally neglected, and poverty and the most abject wretchedness stand in the place of the most humble comforts:—when thousands have no place of repose but the bare ground, and the coarse and scanty garments which serve for clothing during the day are the only materials with which to protect themselves from the severity of the night:—when the food, which these poor wretches can only obtain in meagre allowance in proportion to their wants, is of the coarsest and most unwholesome description,—should it be any longer matter of surprise that a pestilential disease should arise, and that it should spread to all around with dreadful malignity?

It would not be unphilosophical to conjecture that from these causes originated the disease, and that such might be the manner in which it is propagated; but experience has pointed out to us that they cannot alone account for all the phenomena which attend the rise, progress, and extinction of this particular pestilence. If the plague depended for its origin upon a particular season of the year we should expect it to return in a greater or less degree every year at the same season: but as this is found not to be the case, and it often happens that what is called the "plague season" passes away without the occurrence of a single case, it is conclusive that it does not entirely depend upon that circumstance. Yet it is worthy of remark, that an epidemic plague in Egypt has never been known to occur except at one and the same period of the year, during certain particular months, and that it as certainly disappears as an epidemic, by or before the summer solstice. The fact is so well known in the country, that the termination of the epidemic is predicted with confidence, and the most timid contagionists do not hesitate to break up their quarantine. It appears to me, therefore, a matter beyond dispute, that the influence of the season, let it be upon the atmosphere, or upon the earth, or what it may, clearly influences the arrival and departure of the disease, but does not produce it.

If the existence of the disease depended wholly and solely upon either contagion or infection, it could never cease in a country where among the great body of the people, total disregard for all precaution existed,—where there was continual intercourse between the sick and the healthy,—where the habits of the people were such that they were peculiarly predisposed to the reception of contagious disease,—and where the want of ventilation and drainage, the habit of constantly congregating together, wearing each other's clothes, and the promiscuous sale of the effects of the dead, would afford every facility to the spread of the disease. If the disease originated in one person or individual, and was spread around by contagion or infection, how could it possibly cease all at once when the persons and property of thousands had been contamined? By referring to the table in the Appendix it will be seen that in the month of December, 1834, 93 deaths from plague occurred in Alexandria; in January, 1835, 140; in February, 793; in March, 4,251; in April, 1,912; and in May, 262; making a total for these six months of 7,451 deaths alone; and if we allow the moderate computation of one-fifth as the proportion who recovered, we have a total of infected during the six months, of 9,313.

Here we have, in a comparatively small city, during the short period of only six months, upwards of 9,000 persons affected with a disease said to be highly infectious and propagated with great facility, and yet all at once the disease totally disappears, and is, as it were, extinguished. The number of deaths during the last week in May amounted to only four, and this at a time when there were more infected houses and goods than there had ever been before; but in

the first week of the previous December, when the disease was only beginning to appear, we had twenty-two deaths;—so that we absolutely had less plague in the city after the raging of the epidemic than at the commencement. Now this could not have happened had the plague depended on contagion or infection for its propagation: the disease must have gone on all the year round, instead of going away entirely; and if it was arrested by the approach of summer, how is it to be explained that we had no epidemic the next year at what is considered the most genial season?

After what I have said above I hope I shall not be misunderstood. I do not deny that the plague can be communicated from man to man by infection, but I see no ground whatever for concluding that its being so communicable is the cause of the disease spreading epidemically. During the many years I have resided in Egypt, I have never seen the disease spread in such a way that the infection could be clearly traced either in sporadic or epidemic cases, and I do not know of any case where it has been communicated to the attendants; and this is quite the reverse of what happens in known contagious diseases. But before I proceed to the conclusion of this division of the subject, I must point out one circumstance connected with the question, which I particularly remarked during the plague of 1835, and which may materially assist us in the investigation.

Whenever any great number of persons sick with plague are congregated together in one locality, they seem to create a pestilential atmosphere if the ventilation is not particularly attended to. At the lazaretto at Alexandria in 1835, to which all the early cases of plague were removed, notwithstanding all the quarantine precautions, which were rigidly observed, every officer belonging to it was attacked with the disease. At the government cotton stores the plague raged with great fury among the natives employed at work there, and the same circumstance occurred as at the lazaretto, almost all the Europeans who were employed also contracted the disease, notwithstanding the most strict observance of quarantine regulations. At the European hospital, to which all the poor Europeans were sent when attacked, the same phenomena presented themselves. The Surgeon, Assistant-Surgeon, the Steward, the Apothecary, and the Infirmary Man were all attacked with the disease within a very short space of time. Of these five persons, three observed the strictest quarantine, and two communicated freely with the patients: yet the result was the same to all. It is only, however, when very large numbers of sick are assembled together that these circumstances present themselves, and only then when free ventilation is impeded, and which of itself is sufficient to generate a disease. From some extraordinary delusion, it is the custom in the Levant to exclude, as much as possible, the air from the chamber of the sick, and I have frequently been to visit plague patients where the impurity of the atmosphere was so remarkable that I was under the necessity of making my visit as short as possible.

What are the conclusions we are to draw from a comparison of these circumstances? In private houses where ventilation is good, the disease, as a general rule, is confined to one individual alone; whenever a number of persons are assembled in a confined atmosphere, and no attention is paid to ventilation, and the disease appears, every one is cut off: are we are not led to conclude that, under certain circumstances, the exhalations from the bodies of the sick are sufficient to contaminate the atmosphere and convey the disease from the sick to the healthy; but, at the same time, it does not follow that the disease, originating in the persons of one or two individuals, can be propagated by them to such an extent as to assume the character of a general epidemic:—1st. because the progress of the disease is always arrested at a particular season of the year, and could not, I believe, be made to continue by any human ingenuity, and, consequently, we have a right to assume it depends upon the season of the year, in some measure, for its existence and propagation; and, 2nd. because, from the non-appearance of the disease during a great many of these seasons, we can only conclude that its existence and raging epidemically, must originate in some peculiar modification of one season in particular, and which does not exist in others.

I believe it has been admitted by almost every writer upon the subject of the present investigation, who had personally examined the phenomena of the disease, that it is necessary, for the full development of every epidemic, that a certain predisposing condition of the atmosphere should exist, and that without

such a predisposition, a few sporadic cases of plague occurring would be unattended with any danger*. Upon what this condition of the atmosphere, which so evidently influences the duration of the epidemic, depends, is as much a mystery as it was centuries ago, and it does not appear probable that it will ever be satisfactorily explained: still no one who has had experience in the countries where the disease occurs from time to time, ventures to deny that such an inexplicable cause must exist in order to account for the appearance and disappearance of an epidemic. Let this be once admitted, and I think we may come to the following conclusions without risk of incurring the charge of rashness and presumption:—

1st. That it is not essential to the existence of an epidemic plague that there should be absolute communication by contagion or infection between the sick and the healthy, but that the wide extension of the disease is rather to be attributed to some atmospheric influences which we do not understand.

2nd. That persons affected with the disease, in some of its forms, can communicate it to others in health, who are exposed to the morbid effluvia or exhalations from their bodies, but that this communication does not generally happen except during the existence of that peculiar state of the atmosphere alluded to above.

3rd. That supposing such a state of atmosphere to exist in any particular locality, we have every reason to suppose that the disease would there break out, notwithstanding every sanitary precaution was adopted, and, as experience has shown us, would disapppear as soon as a more salutary state of atmosphere supervened.

3. We now come to one of the most important points of our investigation, and have to inquire into the *possibility of substances which have been in contact with plague patients communicating the disease to persons in health.* This question is of paramount importance, inasmuch as it comprises not only the possibility of conveying the disease from person to person by means of infected goods or wearing-apparel, but it also includes the far more important consideration of the possibility of goods and merchandise becoming so impregnated with the miasmata, morbid matter, or effluvia from the bodies of the diseased, as to

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* See Sydenham, page 61, edition 1697, who had personally treated the disease, and was a practical man. The general conclusions to be drawn from his observations and opinions are, that he believed the plague to be propagated by infection; but that it was necessary that there should be, at the same time, a pestilential constitution of the air to render the disease epidemic: he considers sporadic cases communicable by infection, which my experience, however, does not confirm. He does not attempt to explain the nature of the pestilential constitution of the air, but quaintly remarks, "But what that disposition of air is from whence this morbific furniture proceeds, we know not, nor many other things, which the doating and arrogant crew of philosophers trifle about."

Dr. Mead, who wrote in 1720, follows the same opinion generally, though a warm advocate for the principle of contagion and infection; he says, "The body, I suppose, receives them (the pestiferous atoms) in two ways, by the breath and by the skin; but chiefly by the former." Dr. Mead, always in speaking of the epidemic disease, lays great stress upon a "corrupted state of air;" and on one occasion remarks, that, "although the air be in a right state, yet a sick person may infect those who are very near him;" but adds afterwards, that in this case the malady does not usually spread far, the contagious particles being soon dispersed and lost. (See MEAD'S *Discourse*, p. 66.) It does not appear that Dr. Mead ever saw and treated a case of plague, and he has evidently been much imposed upon by his informants.

Dr. Russell, who had ample opportunity of investigating this disease at Aleppo, during the years 1760, 1761, 1762, and who has written a most voluminous work upon the subject, has adopted all the prejudices of the Levant; yet he, like most other writers, lays great stress on "the pestilential state of the air" during an epidemic, and observes (page 251), "In what this particular constitution of the air consists, whether it operates by heightening the powers of the infectious effluvia, or by inducing an epidemical change in human body, whereby it is rendered more or less susceptible of, or enabled to resist their influence, the effluvia remaining the same, are points involved in much obscurity. It seems, in the mean while, incontestible, that without a concurrent state of the air the plague will not become epidemical; and without a certain disposition of the body, the infection will not take effect."

The only author with whose writings I am acquainted, who goes headlong to the point, and will admit of contagion, and contagion alone, as the means by which the plague is propagated, is Mr. Tully, who had some experience in the plague of Malta in 1813, and I believe subsequently in the Ionian Islands. This gentleman sets all former authorities and modern experience equally at defiance, and will not allow that the condition of the air has anything to do with the disease. (See TULLY, *History of the Plague.* London.) I should not have considered it necessary to have alluded to this gentleman's very peculiar opinions, had I not lately seen in an account of what has been called the "Pali Plague" in India, that the system of quarantine recommended in the work above referred to had been adopted for the purpose of keeping the disease within bounds, and had been singularly unsuccessful.

be capable of conveying the disease to persons in health after voyages of considerable length. It is, therefore, particularly essential that in examining this part of our subject, we discard theory, and confine ourselves as much as possible to the investigation of facts, and that, in drawing our conclusions, we endeavour to base them upon evidence which will admit of the least possible doubt.

With regard, then, to the first point in the inquiry, namely, "as to the possibility of conveying the disease from person to person by means of infected goods and wearing apparel," I am not prepared to deny that, under the circumstances influencing the communication of the disease by infection, such a communication may be possible; but so far as my own experience goes, I have no evidence to offer that such does actually take place; on the contrary, I have frequently had occasion to remark the immunity with which persons in health have handled the bedding, clothes, and other articles which have been for many days together in the closest possible contact with diseased persons. I have known a person sleep under the coverlid taken from the bed of a person labouring under plague without taking the disorder.

Among the natives, the clothes of persons who have died of the disease are never thrown away by their relatives, but are either preserved for use, or are sold in the bazaar, and consequently, if we admit the possibility of this mode of communication, we must admit also that it is necessary some other circumstances be conjoined with it to allow of its taking effect, or we should never see the disorder arrested, and a total cessation for a period of years would be an absolute impossibility.

The second point which we have to consider is, the possibility of goods and merchandise being so contaminated in an infected port as to be capable of conveying the disease to other countries when unpacked and handled by persons in health. To this subject I have devoted very particular attention, and have diligently examined the evidence in favour of the supposed importation of almost every European plague of which we have any record*. These histories are compiled from the most vague assertions, and often unsupported by a tittle of evidence. It is difficult to detect a ray of truth among the clouds of fable with which they are crowded; they are calculated to excite alarm among the timid, and to add the horror of desertion of the sick during the period of pestilence, to the evil which cannot be averted. It is not, however, my purpose, in the present paper, to enter into an historical examination of the subject, but to record such facts and observations as have come within the space of my own experience†.

During the plague of 1835, which preserved its epidemic character from the beginning of January till the commencement of June, and during which period, as I have stated above, upwards of nine thousand persons in the town of Alexandria alone, must have suffered from the disease, vast quantities of cotton-wool were embarked on board British merchant-vessels and sent to England. The cotton so embarked was taken from the government cotton stores where the plague raged most fearfully; it was pressed on board the English vessels, so as to render it convenient for stowage, by the crews assisted by working parties of Arabs, who came from the shore and who returned home to sleep; there was nothing like a quarantine observed by any of the English captains, and the English sailors were constantly at work at the cotton store shipping off the bales in their boats. In fact there was the most perfect communication and contact which any reasonable experimenter could have desired, and no precautions, no fumigations, no airings were adopted: the cotton was stowed away in the holds of the ships, screwed into as small a compass as possible, the hatches closed, and thus it was conveyed to England. In some of the ships the plague broke out among the crews during the time they were loading, but the work of stowing the cotton went on notwithstanding; communication between the infected ships and those which had no sickness on board was unrestricted, and

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* For a most masterly and logical examination of this subject, see *An Examination into the Laws of Pestilence*, by Dr. HANCOCK. London, 1825.

† I may perhaps be excused the insertion of a story from no less an authority than Dr. Mead, which will serve as an illustration of the above observations. "A very remarkable story," says the Doctor, "lately communicated to me by a person of undoubted credit, is too much to the purpose to be here omitted. The fact is:—In the year 1726 an English ship took in goods at Grand Cairo in the time of plague's raging there, and carried them to Alexandria. Upon opening one of the bales of wool in a field, two Turks employed in the work were immediately killed, *and some birds which happened to fly over the place dropped down dead.*" (See MEAD, page 89.)

the disease did not spread to any extent among the former, nor was it communicated apparently to the latter. The exportation of cotton-wool from Alexandria during the year 1835, amounted to 98,502 bales, all of which was sent to Europe in the following proportions:—

To England	31,709 bales.	To Leghorn	424 bales.
To Marseilles	33,812 „	To Holland	150 „
To Trieste	32,362 „	To Sundry Ports	45 „

A bale of Egyptian cotton consists generally of about 200 lbs. weight.

The English vessels which cleared out from Alexandria, with cotton cargoes on board, for England, during the same year, were in number about twenty-five; namely the

	Date of Clearance.
Hero	January 18
Beatrice	February 28
† Pursuit	March 13
† Patriot	April 7
† Rapid	April 7
† Elliotts	April 18
† Delight	April 29
† Martha	April 25
Apollo	April 30
Lady Keith	April 30
Celt	May 15
† Portia	May 12

At the period when these ships sailed, the plague was raging most violently in all quarters of the town. The ships' names which are marked thus (†), had the plague on board among their crews.

	Date of Clearance.
† Newham	June 9
Arion	June 23
Astrea	June 18
Kate	June 26
Hortensia	July 8
Lucy	July 3
Frederick Young	August 29
Mars	July 17
Moslem	July 25
Livorno	July 27
Cuba	August 31
Hopewell	September 7
Jane	October 31

Let us now see what are the conclusions to be drawn from the above data. Here we have twenty-five British ships clearing out from Alexandria, during a year of epidemic plague, and carrying into Great Britain no less than 31,000 bales of goods, supposed to be capable of contamination in the highest degree; of these twenty-five ships, eight actually had the disease among their crews during the time they were loading. All these vessels, when they arrived in England, had to perform a long quarantine, for the supposed purpose of purifying the cotton from the latent fumes it was supposed to contain. If the quarantine officers did their duty, all these bales of cotton should have been ripped open and freely handled, first by the crew, and afterwards by porters and other persons appointed for such duties*, in the presence of a quarantine guardian, and if no person were attacked during this expurgation, and after a period of forty days, or more, according to circumstances, the ship's company were entitled to pratique.

My own personal experience extends only so far as the loading of the ships is concerned, and to the fact of the highly susceptible goods which composed their cargoes, having been exposed in every way to contamination†. If the

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* See Order in Council, Cap. XXXII. All bales of cotton shall be opened from one end to the other, and so much taken out as to leave room for handling daily the interior of the bale.

† In the year 1800, the ships "Aurora," "Mentor," and "Lark," from Mogadore, were destroyed with their cargoes, pursuant to an Order in Council of the 7th of January, 1800 (grounded upon a representation of the Committee, consisting of His Majesty's Physician and others), great suspicion being enteratined of the same being infected with the plague. The master of the "Lark" died at Mogadore, where the disease was raging at the time the vessels sailed; and it was reported that nearly all the persons who assisted in loading the ships also died of the plague.

In August, 1814, a large quantity of hare skins, imported in the "Lucy," from Smyrna, were burnt, upon a report made to the Lords of the Privy Council, from the Consul at Smyrna, that the persons who were employed in removing and packing the skins, had died of the plague. (See Report on an Order of the Select Committee of the House of Commons respecting the contagion of the plague. Appendix, No. 3. 1819.)

At Alexandria, in the year 1835, the master of the "Delight," and his second mate, both had the plague while loading cotton: the mate died, and the master recovered and took the ship to Liverpool. The master of the "Elliotts," and one of his men, had the plague also while loading cotton; they both recovered, the master, however, being left behind. The mate of the "Martha" was attacked while loading cotton, but recovered and went home in the ship.

I professionally attended these individuals, and reported the cases as they occurred to the Consul, and consequently there could be no mistake. I am somewhat surprised that it was not thought necessary to destroy their valuable cargoes, and that they were admitted to pratique after

assumption that this material can convey the disease, nay, will infallibly do so if not guarded against by quarantine, into other countries, be true, we should surely have seen it appear in the lazaretto, among the crews of the ships and the persons employed to handle and air the cotton. It can hardly be said, with anything like reason, that this experiment, on a scale to the extent of upwards of six millions three hundred thousand pounds weight of a very susceptible article, was an exception to a general rule. It may, not unfairly, be assumed, that if the disease was not carried into our lazarettos in England, by these vessels arriving at so many different seasons of the year, that it is impossible it can be so conveyed. Now let us ask one question:—have any individuals, either among the crews of the vessels, or among the persons employed in the expurgation of the cargoes, been attacked with the disease after the arrival of the vessels in British ports, or has any death or sickness ever occurred under even suspicious circumstances? If this question is answered in the negative, are we not justified in concluding that the appearance of a pestilential disease in a country must depend upon some other cause than imported virus, and that cause being most probably of atmospheric origin, we have no control over it by sanitary regulations.

The above remarks may be considered as mere speculative conclusions from negative evidence; and it remains to be shown that the disease may be, and has been, carried from one port to another, by persons sick with it at the time of embarkation, without mischief ensuing. In the year 1836, when the plague was raging at Constantinople to a great extent, and there was not any plague at Alexandria, His Highness's steam frigate "Nile," with a crew of upwards of 150 men, was sent to Constantinople with the tribute to the Sultan. She remained there upwards of a month, and communicated, without restraint, with the shore. A few days before her departure, on her return to Alexandria, a lieutenant was taken ill with the plague: he soon, however, began to recover upon steaming away from the pestilential atmosphere, and after leaving Constantinople no new attacks occurred; uninterrupted intercourse took place between the sick man and the other officers, and no precaution was adopted against contagion. Upon the arrival of the frigate at Alexandria, the officer was removed to the lazaretto, and the ship was put in quarantine for an unusually long period. Now, if the laws, which it is assumed regulate the contagion and propagation of plague are not erroneous, how is it to be explained that in this particular case no communication of the disease could be discovered? And is it not much more reasonable to suppose that the disease was prevented from extending, rather from the influence of a purer atmosphere, than as is the assumption in the Levant, that all the other individuals on board the ship were at that particular moment unsusceptible of the contagion.

Having thus taken a slight but practical view of the question, I can come to no other conclusion than that the propagation of the disease, from country to country, by means of substances which have been in contact with the bodies of diseased persons, is a fable grounded upon superstition, unsupported by any evidence, and contrary to experience, and that it is a prejudice which arose when it was more gratifying to the ignorance and credulity of mankind to impute the origin of a pestilential disease to importation from abroad, than to a domestic source among themselves.

4. The next division of our subject is to inquire "How long the infection of plague may lay dormant in an infected person, before it declares itself by evident symptoms." Upon this point I have no evidence, founded upon experience, to give, and it would be presumptuous to venture an opinion. Diseases which have their origin in specific morbid poisons, such as lues venerea, and itch, generally manifest themselves in a very few days after the infection has been received, and one disease alone stands as an exception to the rule (hydrophobia). If there were any analogy between these diseases and the one which is the subject of the present inquiry, a theory might be raised which might be subjected to the test of experiment; but feeling satisfied as I do, that

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the usual quarantine. If their destruction was not necessary for the public security, and when the disease was known to have been on board, the "Aurora," "Mentor," and "Lark," might have been with equal safety allowed to have performed an expurgation.

the disease is the result of atmospheric influence, and consequently it is impossible to decide when a person becomes infected, I am quite incapable of coming to any conclusion as to how long he may remain so without the disease being manifested by evident symptoms*.

5. "As to the virus, or morbid matter of plague, lodged in inanimate substances, and the manner of purifying such substances," I am not prepared to offer any suggestions upon the subject, from not being as yet convinced that this question is not entirely grounded upon a fallacy, and that it assumes a condition of certain substances which has not been proved even to have existed. A few brief remarks, however, upon the arrangement into the division of susceptible and non-susceptible articles, which has been made hitherto, may not be out of place in this point of our inquiry.

The property which various substances, it is assumed, possess of retaining for a very considerable length of time the virus of plague and other diseases, so as to be capable of communicating these diseases to persons placed in contact with them, has been somewhat arbitrarily arranged in two classes, namely animal and vegetable substances. Mineral substances are supposed to be perfectly incapable of conveying the morbific fumes, and are consequently ranked as non-susceptible. Fluids such as oil, water, wine, spirits, &c., &c., are also not capable of conveying the disease. Wood is non-susceptible†. Ivory is not in the list of enumerated articles, and consequently, I presume, is considered non-susceptible. The last-mentioned substance presents the only incongruity in that division of enumerated articles which belong to the animal kingdom with which I am acquainted; but I am quite at a loss to conceive upon what scientific ground it can have been consistently omitted, when we find horn, and leather, and parchment, and hair, enumerated, and particularly mentioned as substances to be especially guarded against.

When we come to the articles belonging to the vegetable kingdom, we have more inconsistencies, which cannot fail to strike even the most superficial observer with some degree of astonishment, We find among the numerous articles enumerated as highly dangerous, "canvass, cordage not tarred, flax, hemp, linen, mats and matting, nets, pack-thread, straw, tow, cork, &c." Now all these articles are composed of woody fibre‡, in different forms, that is to say, of precisely the same substance as wood, and nothing more, and yet it is not considered necessary to lay any injunction upon the latter, while the former are subjected to an ordeal of fumigation and purification, in order to drive out the contaminating principle with which it is supposed they may be charged. To say the least, this is a very arbitrary arrangement; and I think if it were subjected to the test of positive experiment, it would be found to be as fallacious as it is unscientific.

Having now brought to a conclusion this slight sketch of my experience and observations in the investigation of this disease, it only remains for me to make a few remarks upon the manner in which they have been conducted. When I first came to Egypt, I had not the intention of devoting any particular attention to this subject, and from having been long accustomed to regard the dogmas of the schools with considerable reverence, I considered the question as long ago settled, and as one which did not require further investigation. Circumstances, however, did not allow me to continue long in the dark, and soon forced me to commence an inquiry. I was startled by the apparently monstrous absurdity of some of the propositions which were constantly offered to my notice;—my contempt was excited for the chief supporters of these absurdities, from their general ignorance and credulity on all subjects of science. Impossibilities were related to me as facts, and stories which would have done credit to the inventive genius of Boccacio, or Defoe, were regarded with the awe and reverence pertaining to the mysteries of religion. When I came to analyse the subject, and to endeavour to winnow out the truth, I was much struck with the

* Dr. Mead makes a very important remark upon this subject. "If there has been no sickness in the ship, I see no reason why the men should perform quarantine. Instead of this they may be washed, and their clothes aired in the lazaretto, as goods, for one week." (See MEAD, *On Plague*, page 86.)

† See Order in Council, Cap. XXXI., XXXII., XXXIII., and XXXIV.

‡ The difference between cotton and flax, hemp, &c., consists in the former being composed of a downy substance, called vegetable fibre, and the latter of woody tissue.

boldness of assertions, and the over-strained assumptions which were every day allowed to usurp the place of unbiassed judgment and calm and scientific reasoning. I found numbers of persons who had had the disease in their houses, and had lost members of their families in consequence: to my inquiries they all replied that the appearance of the disease was to be attributed to a breach of quarantine, seeming by some strange infatuation to forget that, if a slight breach of quarantine could bring the disease within their doors, the actual existence of the disease must contaminate all around. I had fortunately an opportunity of practically investigating the disease, by the breaking out of as violent an epidemic plague, in the year 1835, as is to be found on record in the annals of Egypt; and I have since had ample opportunity of observing the laws which it follows, by the frequent recurrence of the disease in a sporadic form.

The opinions which I have expressed in the above Report are the result of the experience which I have thus acquired, and I trust that in thus firmly expressing the conviction I have come to after long and patient inquiry, I shall escape the imputation of having been in any way biassed in my judgment by a love of innovation or change. If the subject has ever been entered into practically, without a bias on either side of the question, and where facts and the evidence of the senses have been the tests upon which the judgment has been exercised, I have done so upon this occasion. I commenced the subject as a matter of science highly interesting to the profession of which I am member. I supported myself during the years which it has occupied, by the exercise of that profession, and being in no way employed or connected with the Egyptian Government, I am free from any influence it might exert to bias my judgment. In conclusion, I have only to remark, that if future experience and investigation should prove that I am wrong, and that the views I take of the question are erroneous, I trust I shall at least be allowed the merit of having conscientiously endeavoured to do my duty, and of having, in some small degree, contributed to throw a light upon this complicated subject.

Appendix to Inclosure 1 in No. 11.

Appendix to Dr. Laidlaw's Report upon the Contagion of the Plague.

1. AS an illustration of the vexatious nature and severity of the present quarantine establishments, I may be excused the relation of the following fact. A friend of mine left Alexandria a few years ago, for the purpose of meeting his lady at Malta, who was coming from England. The packet which brought the lady from England, was of course in pratique, and the ship from Alexandria in quarantine. When the lady left the packet to join her husband in the Lazarette, she was handed down by one of the officers, but unluckily before she quitted the hand of the officer, she had taken that of her husband with the other hand, and although she quitted in a moment, the circumstance did not escape the vigilance of the quarantine officer, and the packet which she had quitted was placed instantly in a strict quarantine as if it had come from an infected port.

When a chain of assumptions we have in this case. The gentleman quitted Alexandria when there was no plague known to the authorities to be in the country, he arrived in Malta and continued in the most perfect health; here it is first assumed that there might be plague in Egypt notwithstanding it was unknown to the authorities; the second assumption is, that he, notwithstanding his robust appearance and excellent spirits, might have the plague, or be infected; and the third is, that by having hold of one hand of the lady and the officer of the clean ship of the other hand, the virus could or would pass, in a moment, from him through the lady (like electricity), attack the purser, and through him the whole ship's company, till no one could tell where it would end. I need scarcely add, that none of these dire anticipations were realized, but that all parties remained in uninterrupted good health.

Sir Joseph Laffan, who has lately been devoting himself to inquiries into this particular question, and who has been travelling extensively in the East with the object of obtaining information on the subject, told me, that an inspector of quarantine at one of the continental ports had assured him, with considerable earnestness, that if a person affected with the plague was stationed at a distance of a mile from them, and if they were in contact with, or had hold of a cord which would extend the whole distance, and the other extremity of which was in contact with the diseased person, they would infallibly be infected with the disease through the medium of the cord. This may appear to be so absurd as to be hardly worth recording, but it is important when we reflect that this person, holding an important office, was in no way trifling, but was confidently expressing his belief in a superstition which has triumphed over the minds and common sense of thousands.

2. It has been a favourite assumption, from the earliest ages, with all writers upon the subject of plague, that the disease did not originate in their own particular country, but had been brought to them from abroad. This in modern times has been raised into an argument in favour of imported infection, and the supporters of the present system of sanitary regulations triumphantly refer to history and the experience of ages for a confirmation of their theory. A slight examination and analysis of this miscalled evidence, may throw some light upon the subject.

The earliest writer who records the history of an epidemic plague is Thucydides, and no better account than his has ever been published, although many have made attempts at imitation; his account is simple and affecting, bears no evidence of exaggeration, and is undoubtedly the plain unvarnished truth. It appears from his account, that the Athenians were as much imbued with the feeling that the disease could not have originated among themselves, but must have come from abroad, as are the moderns at the present time. He gives a slight sketch of its supposed origin and whence it came, but let it be remarked, he gives it entirely as conjecture. "It broke out first, as it is said, (says Thucydides,) in that part of Ethiopia which borders on Egypt; it afterwards spread in Egypt and Lybia, &c. &c." In the next sentence, he says the disease first showed itself in the Piræus, which occasioned a report, that the Peloponnesians had caused poison to be thrown into the wells: and then he goes on to say, as if he did not believe any one of these and other vague reports, "Let every one, physician or not, freely declare his own sentiments about it; let him assign any credible account of its rise, or the causes strong enough, in his opinion, to introduce so terrible a scene. I shall only relate what it actually was, &c. &c." The writer in no place attempts to support the opinion of its being imported, but seems rather to have offered the opinion of the day as a conjecture on a subject which he found quite inexplicable. He seems to have considered that it could be communicated from one person to another however, as he tells us that an army which was sent from Athens to assist in the siege of Potidæa carried the infection along with them, and communicated the disease to the army they were sent to assist, and which had hitherto been in a healthy state*.

* See Thucydides, b. 11, p. 162, Smith's translation.

What the opinions of this admirable and doubtlessly correct historian were upon the question, is of little importance; fortunately, he has recorded so many facts, that we can examine the subject almost as well as if we had been present. Let us see, then, what was the state of Athens and its territories when the plague broke out; what were the facilities afforded it to spread itself over the whole of Greece; and to what degree the malady extended itself when quarantines had never been heard of, and could not have been enforced.

The plague of Athens broke out in the beginning of summer, in the second campaign of the Peloponnesian war; by the advice of Pericles, the republic of Athens had decided upon withdrawing the whole population of Attica from the country within the walls of the town upon the first advance of the Peloponnesian army, and acting in their own territories entirely on the defensive. "They withdrew from the country their children, their wives, all the furniture of their houses there, pulling down with their own hands the timber of which they were built. Their flocks and their labouring cattle they sent over into Eubœa and the adjacent islands. But this removal was a very grievous business to them, since it had been the ancient custom of many of the Athenians to reside at large in the country*." "When they were come into the city, some few had houses ready for their reception, or sheltered themselves with their friends and relations. The greater part were forced to settle in the less frequented quarters of the city, in all the buildings sacred to the gods and heroes, except those in the citadel, the Eluisian, and any other from which they were excluded by religious awe. There was indeed a spot of ground below the citadel, called the Pelasgie, which, to turn into a dwelling-place, had not only been thought profaneness, but was expressly forbid by the close of a line in the Pythian oracle, &c. Yet this sudden urgent necessity constrained them to convert it to such a use. Many of them, further, were forced to lodge themselves within the turrets of the walls, or wherever they could find a vacant corner. The city was not able to receive so large a conflux of people. But afterwards the long walls and a great part of the Piræus were portioned out to them for little dwellings†."

The garrison of Athens, according to the statement of Pericles, at the period when they retired into the city, consisted of 13,000 heavy armed troops, 1600 city guards, 1200 horse, and 1600 archers, making a total of 31,800 fighting men, besides the crews of 300 triremes fit for sea.

Thus was the whole population of Attica, unable to make head against the formidable numbers of their opponents, obliged to shut themselves up in the city while the enemy advanced within a few miles of their gates, laying waste the whole of the surrounding country, and only retiring into their own territory upon the approach of winter, in consequence of having consumed all the provisions which the district afforded. A large agricultural body was shut in, idle and unemployed, and the results were then the same as they would be in modern times; crime and vice, sedition and tumult, misery and famine, were the forerunners of pestilence, and then the cup of wretchedness was full. The plague broke out in Athens very soon after the second irruption of the Peloponnesian army, that is to say, at the beginning, of the second campaign, when all the population had again retired within the walls, and the horrors which attended it are, I believe, in no way exaggerated by our faithful historian. "Before this reigning calamity," says Thucydides, "the general removal from the country into the city, was a heavy grievance, more particularly to those who had been necessitated to come thither. For as they had no houses, but dwelled all the summer season in booths, where there was scarce room to breathe, the pestilence destroyed with the utmost disorder, so that they lay together in heaps, the dying upon the dead, and the dead upon the dying. Some were tumbling one over another in the public streets, or lay expiring round about every fountain. The temples in which they had erected tents for their reception were full of the bodies of those who had expired there, &c. &c.," and a little further on he remarks, "The city was one scene of death, and the adjacent country of ruin and devastation."

Such is the simple but solemn account of what came under the personal observation of this author; he evidently connects the breaking out of the disease with the crowding together of large bodies of people within the walls of the city, the desolation without the walls, and the tumult and crime within. To these he adds, in his introduction, the occurrence of some natural phenomena which he evidently connects with the appearance of the disease. "Earthquakes, for instance, which affected the largest part of the habitable world, and shook it with the utmost violence; eclipses of the sun, which happened more frequently than former times had remembered; great droughts in some places, the consequence of which was famine, and what made not the least ravage, but did its share of destruction, the noisome pestilence."

We learn from Thucydides, that during the existence of this dreadful calamity, the Athenians fitted out several expeditions by sea to harass and annoy the enemy, and succour their allies: that one of these expeditions sailed for the Peloponnesus after the breaking out of the plague, which no less than four thousand heavy armed men, and three hundred horsemen on board; that they were joined in their expedition by the Chians and Lesbians with fifty sail of vessels; that they attacked Epidaurus, a city of Peloponnesus, ravaged a great part of the country about it, and tried to take it by storm; that they ravaged the country about Traxena, Halias, and Hermione, and in fact all the sea-coast of the Peloponn-

* See *idem*, p. 137. † See *idem*, p. 140.

nesus to the eastward, and then returned back to Athens. This author distinctly states that "the whole space of time that the Peloponnesians were upon the lands of the Athenians, and the Athenians employed in their sea expedition, the plague was making havoc both in the troops of the Athenians and within the city," and states that there was a report, that "the Peloponnesians, for fear of the infection, as having been informed by DESERTERS that it raged in the city, &c. &c." retired out of their territory with some precipitation. Yet, he says, "they persevered in this incursion longer than they had ever done before, and had made the country one continued devastation."

One of the most important facts recorded by this writer is, a concluding observation: "The pestilence broke out immediately upon the irruption (into Attica) of the Peloponnesians, and never extended itself to Peloponnesus, a circumstance which ought to be related."

Now here is a mass of historical evidence diametrically opposed to the theory of importing and exporting the disease. The Athenians were in direct communication, by sea, with a great number of other states, and an intercourse was kept up during the whole of the time; they were joined by their allies; they ravaged the coasts, and attacked the towns of their enemies; the islanders of Chios, and Lesbos, of Eubœa, and of nearly all the Cyclades, the Carians, Ionians, and all the nations on the coasts of Asia, and of Thrace, were in alliance and communication with them, yet the disease never spread out of Attica, except among the troops at the siege of Potidæa. The disease appeared neither in the Peloponnesian army, which received deserters from the Athenians, nor in the Peloponnesus, where the infected army was desolating. The troops which went from Athens to Potidæa, were four thousand in number, and one-fourth of them died of the plague, and they communicated the disease to the army before that town: a very natural consequence of crowding such a large body of men from a town where an epidemic was raging, on board of ship for a voyage of several days' duration. The disease carried off one thousand and fifty out of the four thousand men, under the command of Agnon, of which the force sent from Athens consisted, in the space of forty days, and the remainder returned home to Athens, leaving the original force to carry on the siege. It does not appear that the disease spread, to any extent, among the latter, for they were not only able to carry on the siege, after the infected army left them, but actually compelled the town to surrender before the end of the year.

That the Athenians, generally, had no idea that the disease was directed imported from abroad is perfectly clear from the speech of Pericles, who, in defending himself, says, "What, though beyond our expectations we have suffered the sad visitation of pestilence? Such visitations no human foresight will be able to prevent—though I know that even this hath, in some measure, served to sharpen your aversion to me, &c. &c*." "The evils inflicted by Heaven must be borne with patient resignation, and the evils by enemies with manly fortitude." If it is maintained that Thucydides means to say, that by general report it was supposed to have been brought from Egypt to Athens, and that he believed that report, it is just as reasonable to maintain that the Athenians believed that the disease originated from their wells being poisoned by the Peloponnesians, and that Thucydides was of the same opinion, for he mentions both in consecutive sentences, and let it be observed, mentions them only as popular reports. He speaks of the disease as having been known in, not imported from, other countries; he does not say that even report said it was carried, but he says it spread, that is to say, that a disease, known to have existed in one country, extended itself to another, and on every occasion, when speaking of the progress of the malady, he alludes to its active, not its passive quality. He says that the army sent to the siege of Potidæa, was *followed* by the plague even there (no word is said about carrying), and that they gave the disease to the army encamped before the town, and which had hitherto been free from the complaint. This is perfectly simple and intelligible; four thousand men were embarked in galleys, to be transported to a distance of upwards of two hundred and fifty miles by sea; they were taken from a town where a pestilential disease was raging, and that disease broke out among them and destroyed, in forty days, a fourth of their number, and communicated the malady to a few of the other army—they then returned home and no more is heard of the plague among the latter.

The above is a brief analysis of the leading points of the history of the plague of Athens, as handed down to us by Thucydides. This is the history which has always been triumphantly referred to as being the earliest testimony in support of imported contagion; with as much justice might the frightful mortality in the black hole of Calcutta, during a period of only one night, be imputed to the same cause. The vanity of every nation will even deny that this disease could have originated, or does exist, endemically in their own particular country: the Greeks disowned it; the Persians reported it as coming from Egypt; and the Egyptians referred the discredit of having generated it to the Ethiopians, and the latter, for anything we know, attributed its origin to some other district. The same is the case at the present time; Egypt is in quarantine with Constantinople and Smyrna, and they are in quarantine with Egypt. During the epidemic plague of 1835, when the disease was at its height at Alexandria, and nearly two hundred a day were buried, the quarantine officers of the port actually placed a vessel, with some English gentlemen on board, from Constantinople, in strict quarantine, for fear they should bring the disease!! According to the account of all it is not indigenous with them—quarantines have been established to

* The cause of it (the plague) was generally imputed to Pericles, who, by drawing such numbers into the city, was thought to have corrupted the very air.—Goldsmith's History of Greece.

keep it out and have signally failed. At Malta, at Marseilles, at Odessa, in Egypt, in Syria, &c., &c., their regulations have been enforced to a merciless and atrocious extent, and notwithstanding all their precautions—notwithstanding all the smoking, and purifying, and imprisoning—the disease has, at different times, appeared and spread desolation around. Experience, however, has produced no wisdom, the darling vanity has always triumphed,—a breach of quarantine has always been assumed, and the precautions have been doubled.

The trouble which almost every modern historian of this disease has taken to prove that the plague did not originate endemically from local causes in his own country, is enough, of itself, to give rise to a suspicion that there was always a large party whom it was worth while to convince of the truth of his position, and who were of an opposite opinion. The fact is, the public have been promised security through the medium of quarantine regulations—and these means have repeatedly and signally failed; it is, therefore, necessary to satisfy the public, that it has been by the evasion of these regulations that their security was engendered, and the disease brought to their families and homes. The endeavour to accomplish this has given rise to various productions, filled with the most extraordinary fables, and fallacies, and of which the following analysis of the history of the plague at Malta, written by the "Inspector of Quarantine, and President of the Board of Health of the Ionian Islands," may serve as an illustration.

The plague of Malta, in 1813, first appeared in the Lazarette of that island, in a ship from Alexandria, called the "St. Nicholas," the master and some of the crew perishing from the disease. The vessel was not admitted to pratique but was in strict quarantine all the time she was at Malta, and until she was sent back to Egypt under the convoy of a brig of war. It is remarkable that none of the crew, put on board to navigate her back to Alexandria, were taken ill. The authorities, at Malta, were fully aware, from the moment of the ship's arrival in port, of the existence of the disease on board*, and the most severe measures, in addition to the ordinary precautions, were instantly adopted† to ensure the public safety Now, let it be observed, that the St. Nicholas arrived on the 28th of March, and the captain, and one of his men, died in the Lazarette, on the 7th of April, of plague, and on the 10th of the same month the infected ship was sent back to Alexandria, so that she remained at Malta only thirteen days. During this period the most anxious attention was paid by the authorities to protecting the public from contamination—guardians of health were sent on board the vessel, and every possible precaution adopted; so much care, indeed, appears to have been taken, that all alarm had passed away after a few days‡. Yet, notwithstanding all these precautions, the plague was discovered in the house of a poor shoe-maker, on the 16th of April, and from communication with him and his family, it is said to have spread over the whole island. The daughter and wife of the shoe-maker were the first attacked, and died in a few days, and the shoe-maker himself was sent to the Lazarette with symptoms of plague. On the 5th of May, the medical officers, "*after the most accurate examination*, stated, that there did not exist a case of suspicion in the whole island, with the exception of the shoe-maker," safely lodged in the lazarette; yet we are told, by the same authority, that only two days afterwards, the 7th of May, many cases of suspicion were reported§. On the 16th of May, "the disease began visibly to increase," —many deaths were announced, and it now appeared that contagion had everywhere insinuated itself, &c., &c., and hence it assumed the epidemic character. The same authority tells us, in the same page, that on the 17th of May, (*only one day later*,) the advance of the disease became greatly alarming, dilating itself through the medium of communication to the remotest parts of the city. Government deemed it expedient to direct, *under the penalty of death*, all heads of families to make an immediate report to the Board of Health, or to persons deputed by that body, of the slightest appearance of sickness in their respective families, and concealment, on the part of any individual of an age liable to the penalty of the law, was made a capital crime." The author then goes on to assume that, notwithstanding all these precautions and arbitrary measures, the inhabitants of Malta, who, he has before told us, laboured under the most dreadful horror and excitement at the disease being merely in the lazarette, so far from attending to the warning and threats of the authorities, or yielding to the influence of their own fears, persisted in such communication and intercourse, that the disease was carried over the whole island.

The above is a slight sketch of the breaking out of the plague in the island of Malta: let us now see how it was said to have been conveyed from the St. Nicholas to the town: that it was so conveyed is assumed upon several grounds, but not a particle of evidence.

‖ 1st. It is said the disease first appeared in the house of the "shoe-maker, Salvatore Borg, in Valetta, a man who it was known placed little dependence upon his trade, chiefly relying upon his speculations, as a smuggler, for his subsistence.

"2nd. Immediately after this event, it attacked the child of the master of a wine-house, in a place contiguous to the quarantine harbour, the resort of persons of the character of Borg, and where the very under servants of the Health Office, who had charge of the St. Nicholas, were accustomed to retire.

"3rd. Some of the health guards of the St. Nicholas were among the first attacked.

"4th. The health guards, thus attacked, had been in the habit of dealing with Borg,

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* See Tully, History of Plague at Malta, page 37.

† See *idem*, page 38. ‡ *Idem*, page 39. § *Idem*, page 43.

‖ I quote verbatim from Tully.

and selling to him articles which they occasionally received from on board ships, sometimes as presents, and sometimes as speculative purchases.

" 5th. The persons who were next and in succession attacked, were those who had made purchases of susceptible goods from the shoe-maker, Borg, and who themselves traced their disease from this very source.

" Lastly, the situation of Sliema, the residence of the proprietor of the wine-house above-mentioned, was too conveniently situated to favour smuggling: as at the period alluded to, that or any other similar transaction might have been effected there, even without the knowledge of the under-servants of the quarantine departments. From all which, says our author, it is certainly but just to conclude, that the generally received opinion is but too true of Borg's having received infected goods clandestinely from the St. Nicholas."

The above summary includes all the arguments which the warmest, if not the ablest, supporter of imported contagion has to offer in this particular case. Let it be observed that in all the six points from which the conclusion is drawn, there is not a single fact recorded, they are all far-fetched assumptions. In the first it is said Borg was a smuggler as well as a shoe-maker. Where is the evidence for this? That he had ever been charged with or punished for the offence, is not asserted; it is merely said he was a shoemaker and a smuggler. In the second, " The child of the master of a wine-house, the resort of persons of the character of Borg, was attacked." A pretty argument truly; it is not even pretended to prove that Borg, or any of his family, ever were there at all; but only that people of his character went there; and it is therefore most absurdly assumed that he must have gone there. Why could not the master of the wine-house have been smuggling as well as the poor shoe-maker? With regard to the third and fourth points, I do not see how they bear upon the subject as relating to the importation of the disease by Borg. The fifth point is important if it could be substantiated: " The persons who were next, and in succession, attacked, themselves traced their disease to the purchase of susceptible goods from Borg." When a broad assertion like this is made, one would think it would be worth the while of the author, who could devote the labour of compiling a work of nearly 300 pages expressly for the purpose of supporting his own views of the question, to give us a few data, let us know who these people were, what were the articles they purchased, and when and how soon afterwards they were attacked, &c. &c.; and yet we have nothing but the mere assertion, which we may believe or not, just as we please. The concluding argument is so absurd as to be hardly worth notice. The peculiarly advantageous situation of the wine-house for smuggling, &c. &c., just as if it could be maintained for a moment that a house being conveniently situated for smuggling, could lead to an assumption that the owner or occupier must necessarily be a smuggler.

Now let us take a common sense view of the case. The St. Nicholas arrives in the harbour of Malta on the 28th March, with the plague on board, and the authorities are instantly made acquainted with the circumstance. Our author tells us the circumstance " excited considerable alarm amongst *all classes* of the inhabitants," and that the most energetic measures were adopted to enforce a strict observance of quarantine—guards were put on board to prevent the possibility of any evasion—the captain and crew were taken from the ship and put into the lazarette the next morning after the ship arrived, and on the 10th April the government put a fresh crew on board and sent her back to Alexandria under the escort of a vessel of war. This ship was regarded with the most universal horror by every class of persons. The attempt to communicate with her subjected the offender, if detected, to the punishment of death; and if observed in the fact by the guards, he would have been shot down at once*. The crew, it would appear, almost to a certainty could have had no smuggling transactions, as they came into port with their vessel in the morning, and every attempt at communication could hardly avoid observation by the vigilant eyes of the health officers. And they were allowed to remain on board only twenty-four hours, after which time, if any smuggling had been carried on, it must have been done by the persons put on board by the health office. It is perfectly incredible to suppose any person would expose himself to all these risks. It is perfect folly to believe he could have succeeded after all these precautions; or if he could and did, as is assumed, it is perfectly useless to persevere in our endeavours to keep out the disease by quarantine regulations, inasmuch as we see by the present instance, that every caution and care of a most vigilant government, supported by popular opinion, has been evaded.

It may appear, at first sight, a somewhat remarkable circumstance, that the disease should be discovered in the city of Valetta in so short a period as nineteen days after the arrival of the infected ship; but if we examine the circumstance with a little attention, it will be easily accounted for. In countries where the disease is of frequent occurrence, as Egypt, for example, we have cases of plague occurring now and then (sporadically) which excite no sort of attention if not made of importance as they have been of late by the vigilance of quarantine officers. An epidemic plague never breaks out suddenly at one moment, but it commences gradually, and increases as the season advances. The first cases are in general of so mild a character that few of the patients die; many even never complain or desist from their employments, yet these persons have buboes, and slight fever, and head-ache, &c. &c. As the season advances, or as the air becomes more pestilential, the disease assumes a graver form, and some die, and the average mortality of any place is

* This has been done I am informed more than once at Malta.

observed to increase. This excites attention, and the cause is discovered upon the first inquiry. Now the plague might have been in Malta for weeks before the arrival of the St. Nicholas, without exciting any particular attention, and no physician would have ever suspected that a patient applying to him for advice for a small tumour in the groin or axilla, and having only a trifling degree of fever, was infected with the plague—(such, in fact, were the first cases I saw in Egypt); but when the attention of every person in the island was attracted to the subject by the arrival of a ship having the disease on board, every case would be scrutinized with the utmost vigilance. At length the daughter of Borg the shoemaker was taken ill and died, and in conformity with what I have said above, the case was not suspected by the medical attendant, and she was buried in the usual way. A few hours afterwards the girl's mother was attacked, and complaining of pain in the groins, excited immediate suspicion, and after a consultation of physicians, and *after minute* examination, the disease was declared to be highly suspicious. This woman died a few days afterwards; and then the shoemaker was taken ill, and sent to the lazarette. Now let it be observed that on the 5th May (the first case having occurred on the 19th April), the report of the physicians, after the most accurate examination, stated that there did not exist a case of suspicion in the whole island, with the exception of the shoemaker, who had been tranferred to the lazarette. On the 21st May, five cases were discovered; a period of seven weeks from the supposed arrival of the infection intervening. The progress of the disease was still slow, and it did not advance till the summer season. It then spread violently and epidemically, and then gradually died away, or was said rather to have been driven away by the energy of the government, and on the 29th January, 1814, the island was declared by proclamation to be free from the disease. To return, however, to the point; it does not appear that it is in any way certain that there was no plague before the arrival of the St. Nicholas; all the evidence goes to show that the disease gradually appeared after the ship had left, and that the attention of the whole population being then directed to the subject, a case or two of suspicion were then found out; but several months elapsed before any thing like an epidemic was established.

One most remarkable circumstance in the history of this plague, as recorded by Mr. Tully, is the total silence he preserves as to the fate of the man Borg, who was said to have smuggled the disease into the island. He tells us that Borg's wife and daughter, and also his father and son, died in the lazarette; but as to the man himself, all we are told is, that he was sent to the lazarette with symptoms of the disease upon him. If he recovered, I think we ought to have been told of some proceedings for the purpose of proving his guilt; and if he died, we should also have been entitled to the satisfaction of knowing that his *crime?* met a just retribution.

3. I have had repeated opportunities of seeing whether the personal attendants upon plague patients contracted the disease from them submitted to the test of experiment. One or two instances will serve as illustrations. The master of the brig "Delight," in the port of Alexandria, was taken ill with the disease on the 8th March, 1835, during the height of the epidemic. I attended him on board his ship, and visited him twice a day till he recovered. The cabin boy nursed and attended upon him, and his mate rendered him every assistance in his power, being constantly in contact with him; the cabin-boy slept in the same cabin (a small confined place) during his whole illness: these individuals remained in perfect health. The master of the brig "Elliotts," was also attacked with the disease in the most malignant form; he was nursed by the cabin-boy, and looked after by several other persons, who were necessarily in contact with him during the whole time he was ill; the result was the same as in the former case. An Arab gardener, who assisted frequently in removing the dead, and who, on one occasion, had a desperate struggle with a patient, who, in a violent fit of delirium, rushed out of the house, and would have thrown himself into a well but for his humane interference, contracted no infection during the whole epidemic. Upon one occasion I was called to visit an old and much respected Arab gentleman, whose daughter was sick from the plague. I found the father holding his child, who appeared to be about three years old, in his arms; the patient was covered with petechiæ, and in the last stage of the disease; the mouth, and gums, and tongue were coated with sordes, the typhoid stage of the disorder having come on. When I told the parent that the case was hopeless, he drew the child to his breast, and I left him awaiting its decease, with the resignation and fearlessness of a pious Mussulman. On another occasion, a young girl, whose mother died somewhat unexpectedly of the disease, threw herself upon the bed and embraced the corpse, and so remained for some time till taken away by the bystanders. In addition to this exposure to infection she had been, during the whole illness of her mother, in constant and most assiduous attendance upon her, and slept in the same room with her, and assisted her in every way, so as to be as much in contact as could be desired if we were trying an experiment. This girl, as well as many other persons who had been exposed in a less degree, all escaped unharmed.

It is useless to multiply instances, the results of all which were the same. The experiment has been tried on a large scale in Egypt, where the Pacha has, for many years past, been endeavouring, by the advice of some of the European consuls, to extinguish the disease in his dominions, by the means of quarantine regulations*. A lazarette has been

* A similar attempt was made at Milan more than two centuries ago. The sick and all the persons living with them were removed to the lazarette, or if suffered to remain were placed under the charge of an officer appointed to ensure their perfect seclusion; but the mortality increased in

established, a Board of Health, consisting of several consuls, has been instituted, and the most merciless system of quarantine adopted, that has ever disgraced the world. No corpse is allowed to be buried till it has been inspected by a sort of medical officer of quarantine, who decides the question, or rather pretends to do so, by an inspection only, for he is not allowed to touch it. If his caprice or opinion turns to the side of plague, all the persons who have been, in any way, in contact with the deceased, with all their clothes and baggage, are hurried off to the lazarette to perform the proper expurgation. Every case of plague which is discovered, in towns or villages, is immediately shut up in the lazarette, and a general system of purifying carried on. I had an opportunity, the other day, of speaking with the medical officer in charge of the lazarette, upon this question, and I asked him if his experience bore witness to the circumstance of people who were carried there, in consequence of having been in communication with plague, or in proper quarantine language, compromised individuals, being frequently attacked while performing their expurgation there, and his reply was these words: "*Sometimes we have attacks, but in general not*"—so that the general rule is established by experiment, repeated in hundreds of instances, that in cases of plague the parties compromised are in scarcely any danger at all, and are very rarely attacked.

These observations apply chiefly to sporadic cases of plague as the disease occurs at present in Alexandria, or to the cases which are discovered early in a plague season, and the sick are not accumulated at the lazarette in great numbers—when the latter happens the disease spreads with dreadful violence, and a pestilential atmosphere is formed which is destructive to all alive.

4. The assertion, that quarantine laws, and the theory of propagation by contagion, are connected with superstition, is not a mere fancy of my own, but is a fact authenticated by history. Procopius tells us that during the plague of Constantinople, in the reign of the Emperor Justinian, "The manner of its attack was this: visions of spirits, in all sorts of human shapes, were seen. The sufferers thought they met a man who struck them, and were taken ill the same moment that they saw the spectre. At first, men strove to turn aside these spirits, by *uttering the holiest names, and hallowing themselves as best they could*, &c. &c. Others, again, were taken ill in a different way, and saw some one in a dream who stood over them and struck them; or heard a warning voice, that they were numbered with the dead*." In Egypt, the Arabs of this day believe that the victims of the plague are selected by an evil spirit, or geni, which stalks abroad, and strikes with a stick the individuals who are to suffer, and the belief in this superstition is so strong that many believe they can fix the precise moment when they were struck by this invisible but mischief-working monster. It is worthy of remark, as a curious fact, that the feelings of contempt which the European and Mahommedan population in the East, respectively feel for each other's superstition, are about as nicely balanced as possible. The Mussulman treats the Infidel's quarantine and sanitary regulations with insolent disdain; and the European, who places all his confidence in the strict observance of quarantine, pities and despises the infatuation of the superstitious Mussulman. Still more curious will it be if farther experience and investigation should decide, that they have each been worshipping a pure creature of their excited imaginations.

If these superstitious feelings were productive of no other results than contemptuous language and haughty disdain, we should smile at the expression of them with as much good nature as we should listen to a ghost story or a tale of witchcraft. But, it should not be forgotten, that at one period of our history a ghost story could drive the blood from the cheek of the bravest, or that many a poor unoffending old woman has been tortured and put to cruel death, amidst the exulting shouts of a populace not naturally cruel, but brutalized by superstition, on what was considered good and sufficient evidence of being a witch. The same sort of atrocity has been perpetrated, repeatedly, towards individuals who have been accused of clandestinely casrying about the fomes of plague, for the purpose of spreading the disease, and upon much the same sort of evidence.

During the plague of Milan, in 1630, it was supposed, "that foreign princes had generated, or at all events were maintaining, the plague with a view of weakening the power of the state, and taking undisturbed possession of it, when reduced to a solitude. A belief was propagated, that persons were employed to besmear everything likely to be touched with the most foul and pestilential compounds. The walls of houses, the fastenings of doors, household implements, clothes, men's persons, &c., &c., were thought to be poisoned by some unseen enemy. The belief originated in an unexplained appearance, the result, most likely, of some wanton joke, or malicious deception. On the morning of the 23rd of April, 1630, the fronts of the houses, throughout the whole length of the city, were observed, by the earliest passengers, to be marked with spots, appearing as if a sponge, filled with the matter of plague sores, had been pressed against them. The whole population, ere

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spite of everything, and then the pious Milanese determined upon carrying the relics of one of their celebrated saints in solemn procession round the city; but this seems to have answered even worse, for the disease, as if in scorn, boldly made head, and ravaged with ten times more violence than before. When the disease, however, began to decline, it was discovered that the blessed Virgin had miraculously interfered in their favour; a miracle was established, and is believed to this day.

* See Procopius de Bello Persico.

long, was in a commotion, and poured out to see this strange phenomenon. Reports were afterwards circulated and greedily received, that emissaries of hostile princes were diligently engaged in spreading infectious poison through the city, &c. &c.

"The populace were roused to such fury, and such jealous suspicion, that many fell victims, not to any imprudence, but to the commonest and most natural actions which the prevailing frenzy interpreted into the dreadful crime of anointing. An old man past eighty, well known as a frequenter of the church of St. Antony, was seen, on rising from his knees, to wipe the bench on which he meant to sit, with the skirt of his cloak. Some women raised a cry that the old man was anointing the seats. The people ran together in an instant, the old man was dragged by the hair, beaten, and kicked; the only thing that saved his life, for an instant, was the wish to carry him before the judges, and extort some knowledge of his accomplices. I saw him, says Ripamonte, dragged away thus, and never heard more of him. I think that he must have died on the instant.

"With the people in this temper, accusations and convictions for a crime, probably fictitious, were not wanting. The first victim was a person employed by the tribunal of health to make the daily round of a district, and report the names of all who were ill. He was accused by some women, who described his person, and swore that they saw him from their windows daub the walls with some preparation. *Being put to the torture*, he endured it with wonderful constancy until the fourth day, and then when the judges were about to release him, being wearied with his firmness, he made a sort of voluntary confession, and named one Mora, a barber, as the person who had given him the ointments. The house of Mora was found full of medical or chemical vessels, and preparations (it was then usual for barbers to practice surgery) which he declared were meant as preservatives to be distributed among his friends. The physicians, who inspected them, were of a different opinion, and declared them to be prepared for poisons: and on their report the barber *was put to the torture*, when, after several times confessing and recanting, he at length made full acknowledgment of his guilt, and of all the methods he had employed. Others, meanwhile, were apprehended upon the same charge, and made similar confessions, under the cogent arguments of the rack; and all were put to death, with circumstances of no common cruelty. Mora's house was demolished, and a column built on the spot where it stood, with an inscription to commemorate his guilt*!!"

Fanaticism and superstition, as exemplified in the above instances, have always taken a prominent station during the existence of every epidemic plague. During the plague which desolated London, in 1665, we have historical evidence of all sorts of fanaticism and folly, which, to recapitulate, would occupy too much space. The main import of the orders issued out for preventing the disease from spreading, was, (see Mead, page 101,) "as soon as it was found that any house was infected, to keep it shut up, with a *large red cross*, and these words, *Lord have mercy on us*, painted upon the door; watchmen attending day and night to prevent any one's going in or out, *except such physicians, surgeons, apothecaries*, nurses, searchers, &c., &c., as were allowed by authority: and this to continue at least one month after all the family was dead, or recovered." A very pleasant state of things truly, and as Mead very justly remarks, "It is not easy to conceive a more dismal scene of misery than this." The red cross and the words upon the door were precisely the same in intention as the "uttering the holiest names, and hallowing themselves as best they could," in the plague of Constantinople above quoted.

5. The state of medical science in the Levant is truly deplorable, and the absurdities which we see committed every day, if it were not for the melancholy results to which they frequently lead, would provoke our risibility. It is, certainly, an opprobrium to the science of medicine, that so little has been hitherto done in the investigation of this malady, and notwithstanding the rapid stride which has been made in medical science, and all its collateral branches, during the last century, yet, with respect to this disease, we are still, comparatively, in the dark as to its nature and treatment. One reason for this may be, that the personal risk has always been regarded as very great, and experience seems to confirm the opinion, inasmuch as many of those who have devoted themselves to the investigation, have fallen victims to their zeal or enthusiasm; but I am inclined to think that the want of professional education and experience in the investigators, has hitherto been the cause of our ignorance on the subject. So far as my own experience goes I can say with confidence, that if the sick have proper attention paid them, and can be carefully nursed, a very large proportion do recover. But I have often had occasion to observe, that the means which are resorted to with a view to assist the sick, are such as cannot fail to hasten the fatal termination of the malady. The search after specifies is universal, and the most opposite measures are often resorted to without any apparent reason, and mere caprice, or the desire of doing something, often leads to the adoption of the most pernicious and absurd treatment. I allude to the shutting up the sick in close rooms, and preventing the free circulation of the air; the application of the actual cautery to the buboes and carbuncles; also the attempts to extirpate them with the knife, &c., &c., instead of directing attention to the constitutional malady,

* These stories are quoted from Ripamonte de Peste, &c., in the Second Volume of Historical Parallels, published in the Library of Entertaining Knowledge, from which I quote, not having the original to refer to.

and treating it as we would a case of ordinary fever, according as the symptoms developed themselves. In the Levant we hear nothing of any attempts to diminish the delirium by soothing the cerebral and nervous systems—we see no anxiety to anticipate the stage of debility which often ensues, and during which the patient sinks; the secretions, over which we have a powerful control by medicines, are totally neglected, and all that is generally done is some absurd applications to the buboes and carbuncles, and the disease is allowed to pursue an uninterrupted career. Under such circumstances, and with such treatment, it is hardly within the bounds of possibility that any important discovery can be made, and the search for a specific is as hopeless as it is unphilosophical.

Another circumstance may be here mentioned, which has been of late years an insurmountable obstacle in the path of scientific investigation. Since the establishment of a Board of Health in Egypt, it has been the custom, as I have mentioned above, to carry away to the lazarette all persons attacked with plague, with all their families and effects, or to shut them up in their own houses, and place guards over them, to perform an expurgation of forty days. However incredibly atrocious and absurd it may appear, it is no less true, that the medical man who was attending the case was always shut up also, and not allowed to go out till he had performed a long quarantine, thus depriving all those who, in such terrible times, looked up to him for assistance, of the comfort of having their medical adviser at hand. I personally experienced great annoyance from this, as I was in constant dread of being shut up during such an opportunity for investigation, but fortunately the Pacha was subsequently induced, in direct opposition to the wishes of the Board of Health, to direct these proceedings to be abandoned.

6. The documents, of which the following are copies, are of such paramount importance, at a period when the intricate question of contagion in plague, and the utility or futility of quarantine establishments in preventing the transportation of that disease from one country to another, is again about to be examined in all its bearings, that it would be inexcusable to omit their insertion in this place. They consist of (No. 1) An Address from Mr. Consul Thurburn, of Alexandria, to the Members composing the Committee of the Board of Health of Alexandria, upon being elected a Member of the Board in September, 1838.

Mr. Thurburn has resided a number of years in Egypt, and has devoted a great deal of attention to the subject of our present inquiry, and his observations and experience are entitled to the highest respect and consideration. Mr. Thurburn's address was referred by the Board of Health of Alexandria, to the supervision of the Supreme Board of Cairo, consisting of the Surgeon-General of the Army and several Professors at the Medical College. These gentlemen taking into consideration the great importance of the questions contained in Mr. Thurburn's paper, and acting with the discretion which such a responsibility as they were about to incur, demanded, associated themselves with several other medical men of undoubted character and talent, and the unanimous result of their solemn deliberation on this subject is the accompanying document (No. 2).

Sub-Inclosure 1 in No. 11.

(1.) *Mr. Thurburn to the Committee of the Board of Health at Alexandria.*

GENTLEMEN, *Alexandria, Sept.* 12, 1838.

HAVING been elected a Member of the Board of Health at the late meeting of the Consular Body, I deem it incumbent upon me, before entering upon the functions of that office, to address to the other Members of the Board some observations upon the duty devolving upon us, according to my view of that charge, in the present state of the establishment at Alexandria.

The Board of Health has now been constituted nearly seven years, and has formed a code of regulations for the performance of quarantine, and for the guidance of its officers in the execution of their respective functions. An honourable member of the Consular Body has also been appointed permanent Commissary of the Committee. The duties of the Members of the Board of Health, as hitherto administered, are therefore brought within a very narrow compass; but the moment appears to me particularly favourable for the commission to extend its views to other objects of not less general importance in connection with the public health.

The primary object of this institution was the extinction of the plague in Egypt, and by the accomplishment of that, to establish a free pratique with Europe, or at least to obtain a considerable reduction in the period of quarantine. None of these objects has yet been attained, nor does the future hold out to us any better hopes of success by pursuing the system hitherto acted upon. Much has been done by our predecessors towards increasing the cleanliness of the streets; removing accumulations of filth; improving the construction and ventilation of the dwellings of the lower classes; making and clearing out drains, &c., &c.; but notwithstanding the desire evinced by the local authorities to second the efforts of the Board, it must be confessed that we are still far removed from that healthy constitution of the atmosphere to which most of the large cities in Europe are indebted for that superior degree of salubrity which they now enjoy, compared with that of

forty or fifty years ago. And since experience has taught us that plague does not assume an epidemic form without a general condition of the atmosphere favourable to its propagation, a wide field is still open for the exertions of the Commission in endeavouring to diminish that atmospheric disposition, not only in Alexandria, but all over Egypt.

It is now generally admitted by medical men, that the plague presents itself, independently of the condition of the atmosphere before-mentioned, and that, in that state, it is not more transmissible than other fevers common to the country. This is what is called the sporadic form of the disease; and I deem it my duty to call the attention of the Committee to the consideration of the means best adapted for determining which of these two forms is the one existing in the country at any particular period; as in the event of this distinction being recognised, it will appear manifest that the same sanitary measures cannot with propriety be applied to circumstances so widely different.

General consent has already established the period at which the plague puts off the epidemic character in Egypt, as after the end of June, there are no examples of the disease continuing to exert any greater degree of malignity than other fevers peculiar to the season, and most of those who are attacked after that period recover under proper treatment.

The period when the disease appears under the epidemic form in Egypt, is not perhaps so well defined; but from my own experience of upwards of thirty years in the country, I should say that it may be assumed not to commence before the beginning of January.

Should the Committee, after an examination of persons duly qualified to throw light upon this question, feel justified in admitting the classification of the disease which I now submit to their consideration, one of the consequences resulting from that concession, would be the establishment of free pratique in the other ports under the Egyptian Government from the beginning of July to the end of December, for all passengers proceeding from Egypt; leaving the precautions respecting goods to be modified according to circumstances.

The revisal of the rule now in force, which prevents the issuing of clean bills of health till forty days after the last case of plague, would be another consequence of this new classification of the disease; and here I may be allowed to observe, that instead of looking to Europe for instructions respecting the precautions to be adopted against that evil, the Board of Health in Egypt, from the superior means it possesses of ascertaining the peculiarities of the plague, ought to be looked up to by Europe as a guide in all such cases. No body of men ever enjoyed so many advantages for the prosecution of researches into the nature of the plague. Being perfectly independent, serving without emolument, and possessing, as we do, the entire support of the local authorities, I consider it a duty we owe, not only to the governments we have the honour of serving, but to the world in general, not to neglect the opportunities afforded by us by the frequent recurrence of the plague, of investigating, upon scientific principles, everything connected with that malady, in order to remove or confirm the doubts which exist respecting it—to ascertain whether the disease be endemic or of foreign importation—contagious or epidemic*.

In the present age of physical research, the enlightened world will not be contented to receive as infallible truths the opinions of our forefathers, unless they can stand the test of scientific examination. And we cannot shut our eyes to the fact, that the contagious nature of the plague has been called in question by many of the most distinguished physiologists in Europe, and more particularly in this country, by eminent medical men, who, in addition to their extensive professional knowledge, have had unlimited practical experience of the disease. The opinions of such persons cannot be treated with contempt by a commission instituted for the purpose of promoting the welfare of a numerous community, and it would be an honourable task for the Board of Health to enter upon the investigation with the assistance of such lights as those individuals may be able to throw upon the subject, and thus by an impartial, zealous, and unprejudiced scrutiny of facts, to set the question for ever at rest. There is no want in Egypt of enlightened and scientific men, fully qualified to second the exertions of the Commission in so noble a cause, and I trust that the valuable opportunities now within our reach may be so employed as to give to the labours of the Committee some claim to the gratitude of mankind.

With a view to render the quarantine regulations less oppressive, I venture to call the attention of the Committee to the determination of the question as to the utmost extent of time which an individual may carry about his person the elements of infection. An examination of this question in a place so favourably situated for such an inquiry, may point out the propriety of diminishing, without danger, the length of quarantine now prescribed for passengers; or of admitting them to the *spoglio* in a shorter period than is allowed by the existing regulations. At all events it must be admitted that there can be no plausible ground for subjecting a passenger and a bale of goods to the same period of expurgation; and whenever the rigour of quarantine can be mitigated consistently with a regard to the public health, our duty to the public requires that we should not neglect any opportunity of doing so.

Before concluding these observations, I must express my most decided opposition to

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* A disease may be both contagious and epidemic at the same time. Mr. Thurburn's meaning, I apprehend to be, Does the disease extend itself universally, by means of contagion, or does it not rather become epidemical through other causes which we do not at present understand, but which it is important to investigate?

all attempts at suppressing the plague, should it again appear here, by shutting up the houses where the disease has manifested itself. The horrors which attended the unsuccessful introduction of that practice during the epidemic of 1834 and 1835, when the Arabs were driven to bury their dead in their houses, or to throw them into the streets, in order to avoid the quarantine restrictions, have convinced me not only of the barbarity, but of the absolute folly of such measures. I was myself a Member of the Board of Health at that time, and it has been a consolation to me to reflect that I had contributed to induce the government to discontinue that practice for the time.

I am aware that the cessation of the plague at Malta, in 1813, and latterly at Odessa, is ascribed by some individuals to the employment of similar means. In both cases, however, the disease ran its course for several months, and when it finally ceased, there is good ground for believing that its suppression was effected, not so much by isolation, as by some change in the atmosphere, proceeding, as in Egypt, from natural causes, or by the enforcement of greater attention to the means of diminishing its pestilential condition, and by supplying the poorer classes with nourishing food.

In this opinion I have been strengthened by the fruitless result of all the means adopted with that intention by the Board of Health here since its organization, and more particularly by the Report of its operations presented on the 28th ult. at the general meeting of the Consular Body.

Having now briefly, though freely, stated my views with respect to some of the duties more immediately imposed upon a Board of Health, composed of Europeans, and established in Egypt, I have to express my readiness to lend my humble services, so far as may be consistent with those views, but should the present Commission deem it incompatible with its mission to depart from the narrow line of conduct hitherto pursued by its predecessors, I must in that case decline the honour of continuing to form one of its members, from a conviction that my services could not be productive of any advantage either to the public health, or to the cause of humanity.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,
Your most obedient servant,
(Signed) ROBERT THURBURN.

(Translation.)

(2.) The Supreme Board at Cairo, to the Committee of the Board of Health at Alexandria.

IN conformity with the letter which you have done the honour to address to the Conseil de Santé, its members Messrs. Clot Bey, Del Signore, and Destouche, having engaged the co-operation of Messrs. Duvignau, Pruner, Fischer, Perron, and Seison, physicians and professors at the Medical College, they formed themselves into a Commission, in order to reply as fully as possible to the questions contained in the Memorial of Mr. Thurburn, of which they have analysed the principal points, and reduced them to a series of seven questions.

The Commission did not conceal from itself that these questions comprehend the most important and difficult points that remain to be decided in the present state of the science, and which would require immense labour and research to reply to them explicitly. The Commission has deemed it proper to confine itself to a concise expression of its opinion, without entering into the elucidation produced during the course of the discussions.

Reply to the Questions on the Plague, addressed to the Board of Health by Mr. Thurburn.

1. *Causes of the Plague.*—All the general and particular causes of insalubrity of the country, are, in the opinion of the Commission, only accessory causes of the plague; they cannot determine, but only favour its development, under the action of general influences, which constitute what is called epidemicity (*epidemicité*). In fact, the action of those causes is permanent, whilst the plague does not manifest itself epidemically, unless at periods more or less distant.

2. *Is the Plague endemic or epidemic?*—The Commission is persuaded that the plague is endemic in Egypt, as every year cases of plague occur in the sporadic state, and often with sufficient violence to occasion death in a very short time. The disease is sporadic when the general influences have little energy; it becomes epidemic when those influences are more intense and permanent. The Commission does not confine the endemicity of the plague to Egypt alone, and considers it to be equally endemic in Syria and at Constantinople.

3. *Period of Appearance.*—All the world knows that the plague never appears under

the epidemic form before the month of December, and at the latest after the month of March*, and that it ceases at a period still more certain, that is, at the end of June.

4. *Mode of Propagation,—is it contagious or epidemic?*—We have already stated that the plague may appear under the epidemic form. With respect to contagion, as that is a question that cannot be brought within the compass of a brief summary, in consequence of the different shades of opinion entertained by each of the members on that subject, we refer the Committee to the statements transmitted by each of us to Colonel Campbell, in reply to the queries addressed by him to us, and of which a copy has also been communicated to the Consul-General of France.

5. *Duration of the (Incubation†).*—From the cases observed by all the members of the Commission, it results that the period of *incubation* is generally from two to three days, more rarely five, but never more than six days.

6. *Reforms of which the Quarantine Laws are susceptible.*—Quarantines being established for the sole object of preventing the plague from the penetrating into Egypt, the Commission is of opinion, that if the plague is endemic in this country, they are of no use, since even admitting the supposed importation of the disease, there would be required for its developement the concurrence of the general influences of which we have before spoken, and which of themselves would be sufficient for its developement without importation, for there are always in the country more elements of production that could be brought from abroad, viz. contaminated effects, and cases of plague. The inutility is still farther confirmed with respect to the importation from Syria, since it appears to be proved by the experience of every age, that the plague has never been introduced into Egypt from Syria.

7. *Seclusion or shutting up of the Houses.*—The Commission declares that the measures of seclusion are not only useless, but pernicious and inhuman, inasmuch as they spread terror among those who are exposed to them, and cause the people to evade them by violating all the laws of medical police. It is, moreover, sufficiently proved, that seclusion has never stopped the progress of an epidemic. Reclusion is one of the causes that promote the developement of typhus, as it has the effect of keeping the individuals thus shut up, exposed to the effects of a vitiated atmosphere. The case of Giglio, so often brought forward in support of contagion, has clearly manifested the fatal consequence of seclusion, since among the numerous individuals who were in communication with the first one attacked, only those who were shut in the house fell victims to the disease, whilst two of his brothers who had made their escape in order to evade seclusion, did not experience the least sickness.

The Commission being persuaded of the good intentions of the Consuls, is induced to hope for, if not the total abolition of quarantine in Egypt, at least the suppression of the more rigorous sanitary restrictions, and that we shall no longer see vessels, coming from ports where no plague exists, subjected to quarantine at Alexandria during the prevalence of an epidemic there.

The Commission is of opinion, that the measure proposed by Mr. Thurburn should be adopted for suspending all quarantine in Egypt during the season when the plague is not susceptible of assuming the epidemic character, viz., from the month of July to the month of November inclusively.

The Members of the Commission have the honor to be, with the highest consideration,

Your most obedient servants,

(Signed) DESTOUCHES. DELSIGNORE. CLOT BEY.
OD. FISCHER. D. PRUNER. SEISSON.
PERRON. V. DUVIGNAU.

Cairo, April 29th, 1839.

THE only remark which I think in any way necessary to make upon the above documents is, to point out the singular and important coincidence in most of the views which have respectively been taken on the subject by the Commission and myself. The gentlemen composing the Commission at Cairo were engaged in drawing up their Report at the same time that I was writing the one to which the present paper forms the Appendix. We have never had any communication with each other upon the subject, and to all but one of its members I am personally unknown. They have carried on their investigations at Cairo, and I mine at Alexandria, and yet in all points of any sort of importance we appear essentially to agree. This remark may appear attaching unnecessary importance to a trifling circumstance, but this would be taking a very erroneous view of the case, for the almost perfect unanimity which appears now to exist among medical men who have personally investigated the subject, is in itself of paramount importance; and it remains to be seen how long the world will submit to be governed, upon this subject, by the superstition, prejudices, and fears of former ages, when they have such testimony from such individuals, who, in the place of speculating on sanitary laws and susceptible articles in the closet, have met the disease in the country to which almost every writer has imputed its origin, have there investigated the laws by which it is governed, and have come to such remarkable conclusions.

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* In Egypt it must be remembered.

† I copy the French expression. They mean the time that the disease may be in the system of an individual without that individual being affected by symptoms of disease.

Inclosure 2 in No. 11.

Answers to Queries relating to the Contagion of Plague, by Dr. Gaetani Bey.

PREMUROSO di soddisfare alle brame di Su Eccellenza il Ministro degli Affari Esteri d'Inghilterra, le avanzo qui sotto la risposta alle varie domande che mi si fanno. In essa io non ho detto, che quello, che per la esperienza mia propria ho scorto.

So, che non maneano i discordanti dalla mia opinione; pure andando io certo di avere piuttosto, che diminato i fatti, obbedito loro, e pianamente interpretatili, mi lusingo non abbia a riuscire inutile il mio dire.

1°. *La peste se communique-t-elle par contagion?*

Per rispondere alla prima di queste domande nulla di meglio crediamo poter fare, che riportare una serie di fatti, i quali come furono observati da noi, cosi tutto il popolo Cairino li conosce per verissimi, e in ajuteranno mirabilmente all' ottenimento del nostro scopo.

Alessandria era addolorata tutta per le stragi, che faceva la peste, quando in Cairo, statone sin allora esente, avvenne, che un giovane Maltese, detto Giglio, il 2 Gennajo, 1835, arrivato da Alessandria a Sciubra (una lega al nord-est di Cairo), la notte stessa del suo arrivo cadde ammalato gravemente, e l'indomani andato alla capitale ad abitare eó fratelli, al terzo giorno morì. Trovati da noi bubboni e carbonchi nel cadavere fu costituita in quarantina la famiglia sua, composta di due fratelli, una schiava nera, un Maltese, e due Arabi, tutti e tre servitori di casa. Questi ultimi comunicarono per la terrazza con una casa attigua, abitata da un tal Marco, che aveva due schiavi, maschio e femmina. Infausta comunicazione come si vedeá. Frattanto quattordici di dopo la morte del Giglio (22 dello stesso messe), uno dei suoi fratelli, giá malaticcio per antica sifilide, aggredito dal medesimo morbo; in quarant' ott' ore se ne morì, presentando un cadavere tutto coperto di petecchie. Atterrito il superstite fratello, chiese di cambiare di abitazione, portando suo il domestico Maltese, e gli ne fu conceduta una fuori di cittá, aereata, nel merzo d'un giardino; ma vanamente. Che appena v' era da cinque a sei giorni, e il domestico si ammaló di peste (5 Febbrajo), e ne morì due giorni dopo.

Contemporaneamente a questo caso altri tre d'identica natura nell' isola detta Uarak avvennero su certuni, che pochi di avanti erano stati assieme in un bagno publico di Bolacco.

E in questo stesso giorno morì la schiava di Marco suaccennata; il 7 morì pure lo schiavo del medesimo; il 10, la nera del Giglio finì sua vita dopo tre sole ore di malattia, non mostrando il cadavere segno alcuno di peste. Il di 11 (38 mo. della reclusione sua), il Giglio incominció a lagnarsi verso sera di certo mal essere, e la mattina seguente spiró. E il 15, Marco ancora periva dopo alcuni giorni di malattia con un bubbone alta sinistra ascella. La sua casa fu messa in quarantina, ma coloro, che vi rimanevano passavano per il terrazzo al Capo della Contrada gli effetti del defunto, temendo non loro venissero bruciati. In breve tempo questo Capo di Contrada moriva pestiferato.

Il di 13, un Barberino, che aveva rimpiazzato il domestico Maltese presso il Giglio, veniva aggredito dalla peste; nel 16 moriva; il suo cadavere fu portato allo Spedale d'Esbekie, e notomizzato da noi, insieme ai nostri colleghi, Clot Bey, Fouread, e Bulard. Quattro giorni dopo la sezione l'infelice Fouread s'ammatava prima con vomito, e cefatalgia, poi con bubboni all' ascella sinistra, stupore, delirio, ed altri sintomi letali, ed il 22 dello stesso mese moriva. Finalmente, uno dei soldati preposti alla quarantina del Giglio morì anch' esso pestiferato.

E da notarsi che fin a quel momento non vi furono altri cogniti attacchi in cittá; ma d'allora in poi la peste, spargendosi per la popolosa capitale andó evescendo di ferocia, e non riguardando o sesso o etá, a stati diversi giunse a mietere nel mese di Aprile giornalmente piú di mille vittime. E questo tutto basti per l'origine del morbo.

Della quale pare evidentemente provato che il germe della peste, portato dal di fuori, si propagó per contagio in una lunga serie di fatti individuali.

Ma oltre questi oi accemati fatti ve ne hanno altri concorrenti al medesimo fine; cosi la inoculazione dei prodotti patologici della peste da noi praticata insieme ai sullodati nostri colleghi su cinque condannati alla morte produsse dal terzo al quarto giorno lo svolgimento del morbo in quattro di essi, uno solo essendosene mostrato refrattario.

Onde é da dirsi, che i fatti positivi di osservazione, e quelli di esperimento, concorrono a dimostrare la contagiosità della peste.

E quanto piú non dobbiame confermarci in siffatta opinione, se facciamo considerazione a quelli moltissimi fatti, e quasi universali, che per via negativa non tendono a pruovare altro, e in tutto concordano eó suaccennati? In fatti, in 32,525 individui isolati in quarantina, per la providenza del Governo Locale, niuno caso di peste si avveró. Li quali, esso io, qui annoto nei loro rispettivi spartimentia maggior soddisfacimento di chi legge.

In Allessandria.

	Individui.
All' Arsenale . . .	7,000
Alla Scuola della Marina . . .	1,000
Allo Spedale generale della Marina .	600
Alla Caserna della truppe di terra . .	500
Allo Spedale di Ras-el-tin . .	150

In Cairo.

Al Collegio di Artiglieria . . .	900
Alla Scuola di Cavalleria in Ghisa .	450
Al Collegio di Caser-el-ein . . .	1,200
Scuola Politecnica . . .	250
D' Ater-el-Nehi	75
Di Abuzabel	400
Coopi di truppa d'ogni arma accampati nel deserto	20,000
Totale . .	32,525

2°. *La peste se communique-t-elle par la contagion seule, ou bien par quelque autre moyen, et alors par quel moyen?*

3°. *Le contact avec une personne infectée est-il nécessaire pour communiquer la peste. Ou bien le simple rapprochement d'une personne infectée suffirait-elle?*

Avendo inteso fin qui a pruovare, che la peste é contagiosa, non abbiamo inteso, né intendiamo dire che non si possa ingenerare da cause epidemiche, e di infezione. Che anzi venendo a parlare in generale delle cause efficienti della peste, se ci facciamo a meditare su i tanti casi sporadici della medesima, che nell' Egitto Inferiore si osservano ogni anno in ceste date stagioni, senza vederli propagarsi, e dimostrare contagiosa virtá, ei é forza declarre, che in questa terra vi hanno le sufficienti condizioni per lo sviluppo spontaneo del morbo; imperocché quelli casi non, a preceduto contagio, o infezioni si possono attribuire; isolati si appresentano, isolati si dissipano. A spiegare i quali casi noi meglio non abbiano saputo fare, che evedere, che essi siano prodotti, e sostenuti da cause generali pestifere debilissime, cosicchi né abbiano valore a generare nei popoli la disposizione al morbo, ni a produrlo comunicativo negl' individui.

Che la peste poi si produca per infezione, e non siavi bisogno del contatto immediato, piú fatti e' invitano a credere; nei quali pare accertato, che il solo coabitare coi pestiferati, senza toccarli, abbiata sviluppata. E dove i fatti (difficilissimi a constatassi) non ei parlassero chiaro, a questo effetto dovrebbono quasi bastare i semplici argomenti di ragione. E infatti una volta ammesso, che la peste si comunica per contatto immediato, perche non si ammetterebbe che si potesse egualmente comunicare per il mediato, voglio dire, per infezione? Fosse é ella meno delicata della pelle la muccosa delle vie aereo, e

digestive, onde la virtú, che alla prima si volenterosamente s'attribuisce di potere assorbire le materie contagiose, alla seconda s'abbia a negare? A noi pare piuttosto che avendo ad escludere l'una delle due, la ragione é inviterebbe ad escludere anzi la pelle, che la muccosa pneumo-gastrica. Ma la ragioni né invita, e molto meno isforza a siffatte esclusioni, e ci consiglia all' ammissione di ambedia le vie di propagazione del contagio.

Su quanto alle cause epidemiche della peste infine abbiamo a dire, che le ci sono parate capaci a proclurre di per se sole il morbo. E infatti vedemmo dei casi (comunque rari) di peste in case di Europei strette da accorta, rigorosa, e vigilantissima quarantina, i quali poichi non sono attribuibili per niun cento a potenza contagiosa o infettante da quali cause potranno derivarsi se non dalle epidemiche? Ceste queste non rimasero inerti ni fra i reclusi, né fra i liberi; imperocchi fra loro indistintamente trovaronsi molte persone che accusavano dei dolori pungenti alle regioni glandulari prediletti dai bubboni.

Qui ci occorre rammentare alcuni fatti interessantissimi. Molte centinaja di persone, inscienti d'avere con se il germe del morbo, fuggirono per salvamento di propria vita, dal Basso all' Alto Egitto, dove morivano pestiferate. Eppure quantunque disseminatissime fossero pel paese, e si i profughi come gl'indigeni non si carassero di quarantina, nemmeno un caso di peste si avveró fra gli abitanti dell' Alto Egitto. Nell' inferiore ugualmente, piú villaggi popolosi, non sottoposti alle minime quarantina, non furono mai assaliti dalla malattia, abbenche da ogni parte circondati fossero da paesi infetti, e tutto straziati della epidemia. Cosa insegnano questi accertati, e rimarcabilissimi fatti? Fosse la peste non penetró nei villagi, e non fu contagiosa nell' Alto Egitto per ció che in tutti e due questi luoghi favoi assenza delle cause epidemiche? Noi lo evediamo; e ci pare da potere dire con veritá che le cause epidemiche della peste oltre che sono capaci di sviluppare la malattia di per se sole, bisogna che le siano presenti perché il morbo divenga contagioso. Cosi a modo di esempio, ei pare impossibile che un pestiferato giunto vi ora da Alessandria a Londra possa comunicare agli abitanti di questa cittá il proprio male, se pure essi non vi sono predispossi da cause generali patogeniche; cause che protebbero essere bene rappresentate da quelle che producono il tifo, morbo si affina alla peste, cause che niuno sui ad ora ha saputo enumerare in un modo sodisfacente.

Infine se compariamo il modo di azione delle cause epidemiche con quello del contatto mediato, e immediato, parei di dovere conchiudere:—

1°. Che le prime, benché in alcuni casi svolgono di per se sole il morbo, pure il piú delle volte non fanno che predisporze l'economia al di lui attacco. E infatti raramente si vide provenuta la pesta da queste cause agenti sole, mentre frequentissime fu osservata lá dove esse poterono agire coadjuvate dai secondi.

2°. Che le due sorta di contatti, benché insufficienti a produrze il morbo, lá dove mancano le cause generali patogeniche, valgono bensi a determinarne lo sviluppo, ogni qual volta la presenza di queste ultime cause ha predisposto al male gl' individui.

E per questi corollarj sará facile spiegare perché la malattia, cui non é riuscito di penetrare tante case recluse, tutte le volte che si é introdotta in una di esse, ótra fatto stragi spaventevoli? Poiche nel primo caso noi diremmo le cause epidemiche, essendo sole, furono insuficienti a svolgere la peste; mentre nel secondo oltre la comunitá delle cause patogeniche generali col primo attaccato essendosi anche la presenza della materia contagiosa elabrata dall' individuo pestiferato, non é meraviglia se questa possa determinare la malattia in quasi tutti i reclusi.

4°. *Des corps qui auraient été en contact avec une personne infectée pourraient-ils communiquer la peste, e alors quelles sont ces substances?*

Certi oggetti stati in contatto prolungato ei pestiferati possono comunicare il morbo. Perché essendo impregnati delle esalazioni morbose dell' ammalato a cui si possono aggiungere i predotti morbosi di ogni specie della sua infermitá, quelle, e questi possono essere assorbiti dall' economia di un individuo sano, ed ajutati dalle insuficienti cause epidemiche determinarr lo svolgimento della peste. Questi oggetti, pare, siano specialmente i seguenti: i peli, le piume, il lino, la canapa, il cotone, la seta, le pelli; mentre della vi notata

virtá pajono privi i corpi compatti e luigati come i metalli, e la maggior parte delle sostance inorganiche non che di quelle organizzate vegetali, come il legno, le foglie, i frutti, &c.

5°. *Combien de tems l'infection de la peste peut-elle rester cachée dans un individu infecté, avant de se manifester par des sympôtmes évidens?*

Il tempo che la peste puó vimanere nascosta in un individuo affetto non é facilmenta determinabile. Pure ramenentiamo che coloro che furono sottoposti da nei all' inoculazione delle sostance pestifere per i primi tre di, non dimostrarono d'essere affetti. In generale pei nei evediamo, che questa manifestazione possa ritardare anche di otto giorni. Poiché quelli fra itanti profughi sopra nominati, che mostraronsi pestiferati nell' Alto Egitto, non tardarono mei ad apparire tali, piú che otto di, centando dal giorno di loro fuga dal Cairo. Il quale giorno in questo caso deve essere preso come punto di dipartenza per istabilire la durata del periodo d'incubazione, perché le cause pestifere mancarono nella terra che li accolse.

6°. *Combien de tems la matière contagieuse de la peste logée dans des corps inertes peut-elle conserver son pouvoir contagieux?*

Piú difficilmente ancora puó sissarsi il tempo che puó durare e conservare il suo potere propagativo la materia contagiosa della peste che si trovi locata in corpi inerti, e noi ingenuamente confessiamo non poterlo determinare nello state attuale delle cose. Anzi ei pare che quando vi saranno dei fatti tendenti a limitare questo tempo s'avrá ad andare molto canti nelle deduzioni. Imperciocché chi potra assicurare che quel caso di peste eveduto determinato dalla materia contagiosa stanziata da piú tempo in un corpo inerte, non sia da derivarsi in tutto da generali cause epidemiche dominanti in quel luogo dove il caso si manifesti? E vice-versa, dove il corpo inerte che si evedeva contenere materia contagiosa pestifera, non abbia determinate é morbo nell' individuo che ei si é esposto, s'avrá da dire assolutamente, che questa materia era giá decomposta nel corpo inerte, o dissipata? Non s'avvebbe forse uguale diritto di qui supporre, che malgrado la persistenza integra della sostanza pestifera nel corpo inerte il morbo non si produsse a cagione dell' assenza delle cause patogeniche generali, che predispongono alla peste? Pure le molte, e ripetute osservazioni, e gli esperimenti ripetuti, quando dassero uniformi, e costanti risultati, spargerebbero molto lace sul subbietto. Ma queste numerose osservazioni vogliono lungo tratto di tempo, e gli esperimenti ripetuti non poca evadezza d'animo.

7°. *Quels sont les moyens par lesquels les corps contenant la matière contagieuse de la peste pourront être purifiés.*

In ultimo i merzi per cui si crede che si decompenga la contagiosa materia contenuta nei corpi inerti sono gli alcali, gli acidi, e fra questi ultimi il nitroso, il solforoso, ed il cloro; l'esposizione prolungata all' aria, e la immersione per alcune ore in una gran massa di acqua.

(Firmato) DRE. GAETANI BEY,
Protomedico di Su Altezza il Vice-Rè d'Egitto, &c., &c.,
Cavaliere dell' ordine Reale Americano d'Isabella
la Cattolica, Socio di molte illustri
Accademie Europei.

(Translation.)

DESIROUS of acceding to the wishes of His Excellency the Minister for Foreign Affairs, of England, I inclose replies to the various queries made to me. In them I have said no more than what I have ascertained from my own experience.

I know that there are not wanting some who differ from my opinion, but as I

am satisfied that far from endeavouring to make facts accord with those opinions, I have merely stated them as they are, and interpreted them plainly, I flatter myself that what I have said will not be found useless.

First query.—Is plague communicated by contagion?

To reply to the first of these queries, we think we cannot do better than report a series of facts, which being witnessed by ourselves, and known to be true by all the people of Cairo, will conduce very powerfully to attainment of our object.

Alexandria was in a state of heavy affliction from the mortality caused by plague, when it happened that a young Maltese named Giglio, arrived on the 2nd January, 1835, from that place to Shubra, one league to the north-east of Cairo, which city had hitherto been free from the malady; on the very night of his arrival, Giglio became very ill, on the next morning he went to the capital to reside with his brothers, and on the third day he died. Buboes and carbuncles being found by us on the body, the family, consisting of two brothers, a black female slave, and three domestic servants, one of whom was a Maltese and two Arabs, was all placed in quarantine. These persons communicated by a terrace with an adjoining house, inhabited by a certain Marco, who had two slaves, male and family. An unfortunate communication as it appeared. Fourteen days after the death of Giglio, on the 22nd of the same month, one of his brothers, a sickly person from the effects of an ancient syphilis, was attacked by the same malady, of which he died in forty-eight hours, his body being covered with petechiæ. The surviving brother became alarmed and requested to be allowed to change his dwelling, and to take his Maltese servant with him: he was allowed to move to an airy house, standing in the middle of a garden, away from the city. And all in vain; for they had scarcely been there five or six days, when, on the 5th of February, the servant was seized by plague, of which he died in two days.

Contemporaneously with the case, three others of the same nature took place in the island of Uarak, on certain persons who a few days before had been together at a public bath in Bulak.

On this same day the female slave of Marco abovementioned died: on the 7th the male slave of the same died: on the 10th the black slave of Giglo died, after three hours sickness only, the body exhibiting no marks of plague. On the 11th (the thirty-eighth of his seclusion) Giglio began to complain towards evening of being unwell, and on the following morning died. On the 15th Marco also died, after some days' sickness, with a bubo on the left axilla. His house was placed in quarantine; but the persons who remained there conveyed the effects of the defunct over the terrace to the chief of the qnarter, fearing they might be burned. In a short time the chief of the quarter died of the plague.

On the 13th a Barbary man, who had replaced the Maltese servant in Giglio's house, was attacked with plague, on the 16th he died, his body was taken to the Hospital of Esbekie, and dissected by us with our collegues Clot-Bey, Fouread and Bulard. Four days after the dissection the unfortunate Fouread fell ill; first with vomiting and headache; then with buboes on the left axilla, stupor, delirum, and other fatal symptoms, and on the 22nd of the same month he died. Finally one of the soldiers of the quarantine guard of Giglio also died of the plague.

It is to be observed than until then, no other attacks were known in the city; but from thenceforward the plague extended itaelf with increasing violence through the populous capital, sparing neither sex, age, nor condition, until, in the month of April, the mortality exceeded 1000 victims per day. This may suffice for the origin of the disease.

From this it appears evidently proved that the germ of plague, imported from without, was propagated by contagion in a long series of individual instances.

But in addition to these facts there are others concurring to the same view: thus the inoculation of the pathological products of plague performed by us with our worthy abovenamed colleagues on five criminals condemned to death produced the development of the disease on four of them from the third to the fourth day; the fifth alone remaining exempt.

It is thus shown that the positive facts of observation concur with those of experiment in demonstrating that plague is contagious.

How much more shall we be confirmed in this opinion if we consider those numerous and almost universal cases, which negatively tend to the same conclusion with those we have stated before. In fact, out of 32,525 individuals insulated in quarantine by the care of the local government, not one case of plague has been proved. These I here state in their respective departments for the better satisfaction of the reader.

In Alexandria.

At the Arsenal	7000	Individuals.
At the Marine School	1000	,,
At the General Marine Hospital	600	,,
At the Barracks	500	,,
At the Hospital of Ras-el-tin	150	,,

In Cairo.

At the Artillery College	900	,,
At the Cavalry School in Ghiza	450	,,
At the College of Caser-el-ein	1200	,,
Polytechnic School	250	,,
Ater-el-Nehi	75	,,
Abuzabel	400	,,
Troops of all arms encamped in the desert	20,000	,,
TOTAL	32,525	

Second Query. Is plague communicated by contagion alone, or by other means also, and, if so, by what means?

Third Query. Is actual contact with an infected person necessary for communicating plague, or will a close approach to such person communicate the disease?

Our intention has been to show that the plague is contagious; but it has not been, nor is it now our wish to say that it may not be generated by epidemic causes, and by infection. On the contrary, speaking generally of the efficient causes of plague, if we reflect on the many sporadic cases of the same which are every year observed in Lower Egypt, in certain seasons, without spreading, without showing any contagious quality, we are obliged to declare, that in this country the sufficient conditions for the spontaneous developement of the disease do exist; because those cases cannot be attributed to preceding contagion or infection; they arise without communication, and without communication they disappear. To explain such cases we do not think we can do better than believe that they are produced and maintained by general pestiferous causes of slight intensity, which have not the power either to generate in the people a disposition to receive the disease, or to produce it in the individual in a condition capable of communicating it.

Many facts induce us to believe that plague is produceable by infection, and that immediate contact is not necessary; among these facts, it appeas to be proved that the mere residence with persons infected, without touching them, has developed it. And if facts (which are very difficult to prove) did not clearly show this, the mere arguments of reason would almost suffice to do so. In fact, once having admitted that plague is communicated by immediate contact, why not admit that it is equally communicable by mediate contact, which is infection? Is the mucous lining of the aerial and digestive passages less delicate than the skin, that we should deny to the former the power of absorbing contagious matters, which we readily attribute to the latter? It appears to us that if we must exclude one of the two, reason would rather exclude the skin than the pneumo-gastric mucous membrane. But reason does not invite, and still less does it force us to make such exclusions; it rather advises us to admit both means of propagating the contagion.

Lastly, with regard to epidemic causes of plague, we may state that they appear to us capable of producing the plague alone; and, in fact, we see cases of

plague (although rarely) in the houses of Europeans closed by a prudent, rigorous, and most vigilant quarantine; and as these can in no wise be attributed to a contagious or infectious influence, from what can they be derived but epidemic causes? These assuredly were not inert, either among those secluded or the free; for there were many persons among them, indiscriminately, who complained of acute pains in the glandular regions usually attacked by buboes.

On this subject we may cite some very interesting instanees. Many hundred persons, unconscious that they carried the germ of the malady with them, fled to save their lives from Lower to Upper Egypt, where they died of plague; but although they were scattered all over the country, and neither the strangers nor the natives paid any attention to quarantine, not a single case of plague has been proved among the inhabitants of Upper Egypt. In Lower Egypt, also, many populous villages, not subjected to the slightest quarantine, were never attacked by the malady, although surrounded by infected places laid waste by the epidemic. What must we infer from these ascertained and most remarkable facts? Did the plague not enter those villages, and did it not penetrate into Upper Egypt, because in these places there was an absence of epidemic causes? We do not believe it; and we think we may say with truth that the epidemic causes of plague are not only capable of developing the plague by themselves, but even that their presence is necessary to render the disease contagious. Thus, for example, we think it impossible that a person from Alexandria, arriving in London with the plague, should communicate his malady to the inhabitants of that city, unless they be predisposed to it by general pathogenic causes; causes that might be well represented by those which produce typhus, a malady so like the plague; causes which no one has hitherto been able to enumerate satisfactorily.

If, finally, we compare the mode of action of epidemic causes with that of mediate and immediate contact, we think we must conclude,—

1. That the former causes, although under some circumstances they may of themselves produce the disease, yet generally do no more than predispose the human frame to its attacks; and in fact the plague has rarely been known to arise from those causes acting alone, while it has very frequently been observed where they have acted conjointly with the latter.

2. That the two kinds of contact, though insufficient to produce the disease, where the general pathogenic causes do not exist, are yet capable of determining its development wherever the presence of these causes has predisposed the individual to the attack.

And from these corollaries it will be easy to explain why the plague, which has not been able to penetrate into so many houses when closed, yet when it has been introduced, has caused frightful havoc. Because, in the first case, we should say that the epidemic influence, being alone, was insufficient to develope the plague; whereas, in the second case, besides the community of the general pathogenic causes with the first individual attacked, there being also the presence of the contagious matter elaborated by the infected person, it is not surprising that this should determine the disease in nearly all the persons in seclusion.

Fourth Query.—Can Substances, &c.

Certain objects which have long been in contact with diseased persons may communicate the disease, because being impregnated with the morbid exhalations from the sick person, to which may be added the morbid products of his disease of every kind; both may be absorbed into the economy of a healthy individual; and aided by the insufficient epidemic causes, may determine the development of plague. These objects, it appears, are principally the following:—Hair, feathers, flax, hemp, cotton, silk, furs; while the same property appears not to exist in compact and smooth bodies, such as metals, and the greater portion of inorganic substances, and some vegetable products, as wood, leaves, fruits, &c.

Fifth Query—How long may, &c.

The time that plague may remain hidden in an infected person is not easily determined. We may state that those who were subjected by us to the inoculation of pestiferous substances, showed no effects of it for the first three days. In general, we believe that the manifestation may be retarded even to eight days,

since among the many persons above mentioned who fled into Upper Egypt from the plague, the malady did not appear in some of them until the eighth day, reckoning from the day of their flight from Cairo, which day must in this case be taken as a point of departure to establish the duration of the period of incubation, since there were no pestiferous causes in the land which received them.

Sixth Query.—How long will, &c.

It is yet more difficult to determine how long the contagious matter of plague may last and preserve its propagative power, when lodged in inanimate substances, and we candidly confess ourselves unable to do it in the present state of things. It even appears to us that if there are facts tending to limit this time, we must be very cautious in our reasonings upon them; for who can be sure that a case of plague which is suppnsed to be determined by contagious matter lodged in an inanimate body, may not be derived entirely from the general epidemic causes dominant in the place where the case has shown itself? And *vice versâ*, when the inanimate body which was supposed to contain pestiferous contagions matter has not determined the disease in the individual exposed to it, who can absolutely say that this matter has been decomposed or dissipated in the inanimate body? Would there not be an equal right in arguing, that, notwithstanding the entire persistence of the pestiferous substance in the inanimate body, the disease was not produced in consequence of the absence of the general pathogenic causes which predispose to the plague? It is true that many and repeated observations, and repeated experiments, if they gave uniform and constant results, would shed much light on the subject; but these nnmerous observations would require a long lapse of time, and repeated experiments demand much intelligeuce.

Seventh Query.—What are the means.

The means which are believed efficacious in decomposing the contagious matter contained in inanimate bodies are the alcalis, the acids, particularly the nitric and sulphuric, and chlorine, prolonged exposure to the air, and immersion for some hours in a large quantity of water.

(Signed) D. GAETANI BEY,
Chief Physician to His Highness the Viceroy of Egypt, &c., &c.,
Knight of the Royal American Order of Isabella the Catholic,
Member of many illustrious European Academies.

Inclosure 3 in No. 11.

Answers to Queries relative to the Contagion of Plague, by Dr. Del Signore.

1°. *La peste se communique-t-elle par contagion?*

NON vi ha dubbio che la peste si comunica per contagio. Il non-contagionista o non ha mai visto peste, o l'ha esaminata collo spirito di prevenzione: i medici non-contagionisti in fatti che io conosce erano tali prima di vederla. Come si può infatti negare senza impudenza innumerevoli, evidentissimi, comprovatissimi fatti osservati da tutti gli Europei che hanno viaggiato o abitato il Levante, particolarmente da medici di scienza, e di probitá non equivoche?

Da tempo immemorabile ogni volta che la peste si manifestò con insensita in un paese del Levante, tutte le famiglie Europei si sono sequestrate dal resto dell popolazione, e cosi si sono sempre salvate dal flagello; e come si osa ora chiamare in dubbio l'autenticitá di fatti si solenni? Il fatto si rendeva si patente a tutti, che Greci, Armeni, ed Israeliti, imitavano gli Europei quonde lo potevano. I Mussulmani stessi ad onta dei pregiudizi nazionali, e della mal interpretata legge di Maometto cedettero all' evidenza, e volentieri seguirano quella pratica: dissi mal intepretata legge, perchè quel gran legislatore avea detto: "Se ti trovi chiuso in casa con un pestiferato non fuggire, se sei fuori non entrarvi." Non e questa una legge di contumacia? Fu in Costantinopoli,

pliait les couvertures sans faire subir ni lavage, ni purification, les serrait dans ses cases, et puis après, les faisait servir aux malades qui arrivaient après l'épidémie ; aucun résultat fâcheux n'a été occasionné par cette conduite.

En 1824, la peste régnait au Caire ; tous les jours un grand nombre de personnes le quittait pour se rendre à Alexandrie ; aucun cas de peste ne se déclara ni dans cette ville, ni sur toute la ligne du Caire à Alexandrie.

Une grande preuve de la contagion pour bien des gens, c'est que les Européens qui se renferment, qui font quarantaine, dit-on, sont à l'abri de la maladie ; d'abord cela n'est pas : quelquefois la peste se déclare dans les maisons en quarantaine, mais alors on dit que c'est à la suite de quelque imprudence : tantôt ce sera un morceau de coton qui voltigeait en l'air sur une terrasse, aura été en contact avec les vêtemens du quarantainé ; tantot un chat qui vous aura touché ; en raconte tant d'aventures burlesques à ce sujet, qu'un homme de bon sens ne peut qu'en rire ; ainsi un jour une demoiselle était sur un balcon, sur amant lui jette d'une maison voisine une rose, la jeune personne la prend, et immédiatement tombe malade et meurt ; ce qu'il y a de positif dans cette quarantaine à laquelle se condamnent les Européens en Orient, c'est qu'ils sont moins exposés au mal, parceque, d'abord, ne croyant pas à la possibilité de la maladie, si ce n'est après un contact impur, leur moral est plus tranquille, par conséquent ils sont par cela seul moins exposés au mal épidémique ; puis c'est qu'ils suivent un genre de vie de plus hygiéniques, se nourrissent bien, sont bien logés, proprement vêtus, et ne travaillent pas, car les affaires étant suspendues, ils gardent un repos forcé ; et soit dit en passant, je sais par expérience que les fatigues du corps prédisposent singulièrement au développement de la peste ; telles sont probablement les vraies raisons qui garantissent ceux qui se séquestrent.

Voila pour la contagion ; quant à l'infection, voici un fait qui qorterrait à y croire :—

Un jeune homme arrive dans le mois de Janvier du Caire à Alexandrie où n'était pas la peste, il en est pris ; dans sa maison tous ceux qui ne sortatent pas, ses frères, les domestiques, en sont morts, tandis que ceux qui, communiquant avec le monde, n'habitaient pas le même toit, n'ont rien eu.

M. Clot nous dit qu'il pourrait citer un plus grand nombre de faits qui ne sont pas dans le moment présent à sa mémoire, mais ceux dont il a parlé lui paraissent suffire pour prouver que sa conviction est fondée.

Il ne conclut pas de ce qui précède qu'il faut détruire les quarantaines, bien loin de là, il veut qu'on se rend à la voix de beaucoup de médecins, des populations, qui les réclament, parcequ'ils croient fermement à la contagion ; en pareille matière, lorsqu'il s'agit de la santé des hommes, il faut toujours que ce soit la majorité qui gouverne.

Mais bien des modifications sont nécessaires dans le système quarantainaire actuel : ainsi il est avéré que la peste ne met jamais que cinq ou six jours à se déclarer, dix jours au plus pour donner plus d'extension ; pourquoi alors tenir un individu en observation pendant quarante jours ? Pour les hardes le simple lavage, pour les marchandises une ventilation bien faite pendant quelques jours, suffiraient ; d'ailleurs comment croire que des marchandises puissent transporter une épidémie ; car une épidémie exige pour être constituée des circonstances atmosphériques particulières qui ne peuvent, en aucun cas, se transporter.

Vous avez témoigné à votre honorable collègue, par l'organe de M. le President, tout le plaisir que vous éprouviez à le voir concourir à vos travaux, et votre gratitude pour les renseignemens qu'il venait de vous donner sur une maladie qui heureusement n'a pas reparu depuis plus d'un siècle dans notre cité, autrefois si souvent ravagée par elle.

QUERIES AND ANSWERS

RELATIVE TO

THE CONTAGION OF PLAGUE.

No. 1.

Viscount Palmerston to Dr. Davy.

(Extract.) *Foreign Office, October* 27, 1840.

I EXPRESSED to you my wish that you should pay careful attention to the nature of the Plague, and to the question whether it is contagious or not, and to the bearing of that question upon the present system of Quarantine; and especially that you should give the Turkish Government your opinion as to the expediency of the Quarantine arrangements which they intend to establish in Turkey.

No. 2.

Dr. Davy to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received May 26.)

My Lord, *Constantinople, April* 16, 1841.

I HAVE the honour herewith to transmit a letter of the 3rd instant, from Beyrout, which I have received from Dr. Robertson, relative to the plague in that country. I have made known this communication to his Excellency Viscount Ponsonby.

Previous to receiving Dr. Robertson's letter, I had requested him to remain in Syria.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) J. DAVY,
Inspector-General of Hospitals.

Inclosure in No. 2.

Dr. Robertson to Dr. Davy.

(Extract.) *Beyrout, April* 3, 1841.

PLAGUE is now prevalent among the troops in Sidon; forty cases are reported, many dying daily. At Acre, the disease first manifested itself among the troops. The disease is now prevailing there to a great extent; thirty-six cases proved fatal between the 11th and 16th ultimo, among the civil population. I have not heard of the number of soldiers who have been attacked. At Beyrout, plague first appeared in a man who had arrived from Acre by land. Several cases next occurred in the lazaretto, in persons who had come from Acre by sea, and were performing quarantine. Several soldiers in the town, particularly within the last two days, have been attacked, but the civil inhabitants are yet free.

The disease as manifested in the cases here, is not particularly severe.

I have seen most of the cases, but not at a period sufficiently early to be able to describe the symptoms of the first stage. In some there are buboes, others have petechiæ, but neither buboes nor boils. The fever does not appear different from severe typhus. The head seems the region most affected.

As yet, I have seen too little of the disease for any observation of mine to have much weight, but my present opinion is, that the disease is contagious, although not highly also.

On the 20th ultimo, a cordon of troops was formed round Beyrout, and no one has since been permitted to enter the town without performing

quarantine. This measure has at least the merit of doing away with the absurdity which previously existed, of persons coming by land being allowed to enter the town, while those arriving by sea from the very same place were obliged to perform quarantine. Influenced by my anxiety for the safety of our own people, and wishing to do all in my power to preserve the public health, with the sanction of Colonel Bridgeman, I waited on the Seraskier Pasha, and represented to him the necessity of taking measures to detect the disease as early as possible, in those who might be attacked in the town. He received my suggestions favourably, and in consequence, the town has been divided into districts; and the khans and public places where strangers usually resort, are visited daily by the medical officers attached to the quarantine establishment, and the inhabitants have been admonished to report every case of fever or serious disease that may occur in their houses, without delay. The streets, which, like all those of Eastern towns, were extremely filthy, are being cleaned. These measures may, I hope, contribute to preserve the health of the town. I regret to say, that I have found the greatest difficulty with the military, in establishing a medical police. I have hitherto represented in vain, the propriety of making daily medical inspections of the soldiers, and the necessity of providing an hospital for the reception of suspected cases of plague. The authorities are so perversely regardless of all proper precaution, that a party of Egyptians have been marched from Acre,—the very focus of the disease,—to this place, several of whom have been left on the road with plague, and five are now affected with the disease in the lazaretto here. Although I have not had much encouragement, yet I shall not fail to continue my exertions to induce the authorities here to be more attentive, and not to permit troops to be marched from infected places to those which are yet free from the disease.

In my last letter, which I had the honour to address to you, I expressed a wish, for reasons therein stated, to be allowed to visit Constantinople; but I now beg to acquaint you, that Colonel Bridgeman is very anxious that I should remain here until it is seen whether the plague will pass lightly over us, or not, and I am most willing to comply with his request, if it shall meet with your sanction.

No. 3.

Dr. Davy to Viscount Palmerston.—(*Received June* 26.)

My Lord, *Constantinople, June* 3, 1841.

I HAVE the honour to transmit a copy of a letter of the 14th ultimo, from Dr. Robertson, at Beyrout, reporting on the manner in which he has lately been employed, with some remarks on the plague in Syria, and on the very defective state of the lazaretto at Beyrout.

In transmitting a copy of this letter of Dr. Robertson to Viscount Ponsonby, I took the liberty of calling the attention of his Excellency specially to Dr. Robertson's remarks on the subject of the lazaretto; and of expressing the hope, that the Turkish Government might be induced to remedy the evils complained of, if brought to their notice by his Lordship.

The lazaretto at Beyrout, from the information which I have been able to collect, is not a solitary example of the kind. I have heard of others as bad. The quarantine system, as at present organized in Turkey, appears to be very defective, and quite inadequate to afford security against the propagation of plague, if it be a contagious disease; and whether it can ever be made efficient, seems to be very questionable, considering the very great difficulties to be contended with, arising out of the nature of the country and its inland communication, and the little control that can be exercised over the people of thinly inhabited districts.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) J. DAVY,

Inspector-General of Hospitals.

Inclosure in No. 3.

Dr. Robertson to Dr. Davy.

(Extract.) *Beyrout, May* 14, 1841.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 28th ultimo. I now beg to acquaint you, that I left Beyrout for Mount Carmel, near Acre, on the 24th ultimo, from whence I returned here on the 10th instant, and am now performing quarantine: it is only for a few days, but it prevents my having access to my papers, or being able to write as fully as I desire on the state of this place.

On my journey I found every part of the country suffering, more or less, from plague, and the disease seemed on the increase.

At Acre the deaths are stated to have been twenty daily, and at Caiffa the disease was also very prevalent. The former place is about twelve miles from Mount Carmel, the latter quite close. The mortality at Acre I believe is greatly exaggerated, but it is, no doubt, greater than at any other place. The population, exclusive of the soldiers, I conceive is not much above 5,000. The soldiers, stated to be 1,800 in number, are encamped outside of the town. Dr. Zohrab recently arrived there, told me, that 500 had died from plague, but he has no returns or documents of any kind, and I place no reliance on his reports. The whole of the patients in the Military Hospital at Acre are stated to have been attacked with plague, and the medical officer in charge died. There were 150 ill of the disease when I was there; they had been removed to a separate building; for the English Sappers to enter Acre to perform duty is at present out of the question; they have been established in camp, on a declivity of Mount Carmel, near the sea. Strict isolation from the inhabitants is observed, and they were all well when I left the camp on the 7th instant, a naval Assistant-Surgeon having joined, in pursuance of orders of Captain Pring, senior naval officer on the coast. The difficulty which occurred in this instance, confirms me in the opinion I have already expressed, that some army medical officers should be permanently attached to the troops if they remain in Syria, and I am most happy to find by your last letter, that you have recommended this measure. In every point of view, I consider it of importance. A detachment, however small, requires a medical officer, as no medical assistance of any value can be obtained in the country.

A knowledge of the diseases of Syria would also be interesting, and serve to complete the information, which it appears to be the wish of Lord Palmerston to obtain on Syria.

I regret to find that the plague is making progress here, although not to any alarming extent. I shall be able to send you more particular details next month, as, from my present position, (being in quarantine,) I am unable to ascertain how matters have proceeded during my absence.

It will afford me great pleasure if I can, by any happy chance, obtain a delineation of the plague-spots you require; but I must first find an artist, and one willing to go near enough to be able to execute the task.

It is difficult to believe the degree of fear entertained by Europeans here, in reference to the contagious nature of plague.

I cannot go the length of saying, that I do not think it contagious; but as now prevalent here I do not think it highly so, When it attacks patients in Turkish hospitals, it is not surprising that it should spread in its filthy ill-ventilated wards. Contact alone is what the Europeans dread.

I need not say the quarantine regulations, as affecting travellers by land, are quite inefficient.

The sanitary cordon is still kept up here. I advocated this measure at first to prevent the town being crowded by persons from infected districts, and to get the soldiers out of the town, as they were living in miserable khans, there being no regular barracks. This was desirable, whether the disease is supposed to be diffused by contagion, or to depend

on endemic influences. No vessel arriving at any port in Syria with a foul bill of health, can obtain pratique until after the performance of quarantine at Beyrout. The lazaretto here is in the most wretched state, and the Consul ought, in my opinion, to protest against it: there are no means of separating the different classes of inmates, or the decidedly compromised, from those who are not, or of isolating those actually attacked with plague. To all remonstrance, want of money is the only answer of the Turkish Government; but this is a case which demands instant and serious notice; and if you can do anything to bring it under the notice of the authorities at Constantinople, you will serve the cause of humanity. I would be most happy to give every assistance in my power to organize it on a better system. If something is not done, quarantine laws should be done away with altogether; as at present existing they do harm. Travellers by land perform quarantine in tents; and if the system is not efficient, it does no harm.

No. 4.

Viscount Palmerston to Dr. Davy.

(Extract.) *Foreign Office, July* 15, 1841.

I TAKE this opportunity to state to you that it would be desirable that you should procure from the officers under your orders, and send home, reports upon the nature and treatment of the diseases most prevalent in Syria, and in any other parts of Turkey, with respect to which you can procure information.

No. 5.

Dr. Davy to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received September 22.)

My Lord, *Constantinople, August* 7, 1841.

I HAVE the honour herewith to transmit copies of two letters which I have received from Dr. Robertson in Syria: one of the 23d ultimo, relative to the fevers which have prevailed in the detachments of Her Majesty's troops in Beyrout and at Mount Carmel, intimating the prudential measure of the removal of the latter to Beyrout; the other of the 26th ultimo, containing some observations and remarks on the subject of plague, and especially on the important question of its nature, whether it be communicable by contagion or not, with some particulars showing the very bad manner in which quarantine is conducted at Beyrout.

I have communicated the contents of these letters to his Excellency Viscount Ponsonby, and I have transmitted copies of them to the Director-General of the Army Medical Department.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) J. DAVY,
Inspector-General of Hospitals.

Inclosure 1 in No. 5.

Dr. Robertson to Dr. Davy.

Sir, *Beyrout, Syria, July* 23, 1841.

I HAVE the honour to inform you, that, having received a report from Assistant-Surgeon Acton, R.N., stating that fever of a dangerous character had attacked the detachment of Royal Sappers and Miners

encamped at Mount Carmel, I recommended that one of Her Majesty's ships should be sent there, for the purpose of removing the sick, or the whole detachment, if necessary. The senior naval officer having directed the "Stromboli" to proceed for that duty, I embarked in her on the 8th instant, and arrived at Carmel the same day.

This detachment was intended to assist in repairing the fortifications of Acre, but, in consequence of the prevalence of plague in that town, it was encamped on Mount Carmel.

Plague was prevalent at Caiffa, only two miles distant from the camp, but for two months the men continued healthy. On my arrival, I inspected the detachment, when it was reported to me that one man had died the preceding day, and I found seven in hospital labouring under fever.

The Assistant-Surgeon stated that the first case had occurred on the 25th ultimo. He described the disease to have been attended with extreme prostration of strength from the very commencement, the prominent symptoms being great irritability of stomach and head-ache.

He reported, that the depression of the vital powers was so rapid,—the pulse at the wrist being hardly perceptible,—that he did not have recourse to general blood-letting. In some cases, he had applied leeches to the head and epigastrium, but in small numbers, and afterwards blisters, prescribing, at the same time, purgatives, and calomel and antimonial powder in small doses. In two of the cases I found the vital powers so depressed as to indicate a rapid and fatal termination. In one of them there appeared great cerebral oppression; the patient seemed to understand what was said to him, but was unable to reply; his skin was clear and free from eruption of any kind; he had no glandular enlargements in any part of the body. In the other case, the patient was perfectly sensible; but he appeared to suffer extreme distress, the nature of which he could not explain: he was constantly tossing himself about, and it was reported that he had been convulsed. Like the other, he was free from eruption or glandular swellings.

The other cases presented the usual symptoms of typhus in the second week,—great debility, dull countenance, confusion of thought, but no decided delirium, no complaint of local pain, the skin moist, the tongue red and dry, but brown in the centre.

I had always been of opinion, that encamping British troops for any length of time in Syria, would be attended with danger to their health, and expressed my apprehensions as to the results, when the Sappers first proceeded to Carmel; but for some reasons, of which it is not my province to judge, the officer commanding deemed it necessary that they should remain there. The site of the camp was apparently well chosen; it was placed at an elevation of about 200 feet on the side of Mount Carmel, facing the sea, at the point where the Carmel range terminates in a bold promontory, and forms the southern boundary of the plain of Acre, which extends about twenty miles to the north, as far as Cape Bianco.

At present, but a small portion of the plain of Acre is cultivated, and in several parts there are swamps formed by the Rivers Belus and Kishon, which run through it. The River Belus takes its rise in some marshy ground in the centre of the plain, and flows into the sea very close to St. Jean d'Acre; its banks are low and swampy in its whole course. The Kishon—a small stream in the dry season—has its rise near Mount Tabor, and runs through the plain nearly parallel with, and not far from, the northern border of Mount Carmel; there is a sand-bar at its mouth, which dams up the water, forming a kind of lake with swampy banks. These swamps undoubtedly contribute to render the plain unhealthy, St. Jean d'Acre certainly suffers from the vicinity of the marshes of the Belus; they are all, however, at a considerable distance from the camp, and the wind seldom comes from the quarter in which they are situated. The plague was still prevalent at Caiffa.

Upon consideration of all the circumstances, I was led to believe that the serious disease which had attacked this small body of men, was produced by their lengthened residence under canvas, and the very high temperature of the weather, the thermometer being 95° or 96° by day, in the tents, the debilitating influence of the great heat by day, and

exposure to the damp air of night, if not actually inducing disease, predisposing the men to be affected by miasma, or other endemic influences.

The rapid debility, gastric irritability, and cerebral oppression would have induced me to view them with suspicion, as to their nature, from the existence of plague so near as Caiffa, but that there was a total absence of glandular enlargements, or any kind of eruption characteristic of plague. I, however, thought change of air the most likely measure to benefit the sick not beyond the power of recovery, and to preserve the health of those not yet attacked, for it seemed highly probable that the peculiar state of the atmosphere, which favoured the ravages of plague at Caiffa, aggravated, if it had not a large share in producing, the disease that was in the camp. I therefore recommended the removal of the whole detachment to Beyrout. The sick were embarked on the evening of the 8th, the remainder of the detachment next day; on the 10th, we arrived at Beyrout.

Of the seven sick embarked, three died on board. Two of them were the cases I have described as hopeless; in the third I had not expected so rapid and fatal a termination; he was only in the fifth day of the disease, strength not very much reduced; on arriving on board, he complained of severe head-ache, and the surgeon of the ship, while I was yet on shore, thought it right to bleed him; only four ounces of blood were drawn. He sank rapidly, and died on the afternoon of the 10th. The four cases landed at Beyrout are recovering; in one, inflammation of the parotid gland took place, and was followed by apparent relief; it did not advance to suppuration, and the swelling is now nearly gone. The morbid appearances found after death in two of the fatal cases which were examined, were injections of the membranes of the brain, and softening of its substance—in one case serous effusion in the ventricles—the liver congested —gall bladder distended with bile—spleen much enlarged, and soft, like grumous blood. Since the arrival of the detachment at Beyrout, three of the men have been attacked with fever, but not of a formidable character, and they are now convalescent.

This confirms the opinion I had formed at Carmel, that there existed some peculiar local influences there, which produced or modified disease.

It certainly behoves all who have the medical charge of soldiers in this country, to be on their guard against a form of fever, which at times prevails in certain localities, (camps appear peculiarly favourable to its production,) which is not remarkable for the violence of its symptoms at the commencement, yet assumes a typhoid character in its course, and when arrived at this stage is remarkably intractable, and often fatal. Such was the kind of fever which was prevalent among the Marines at Acre, and attended with such lamentable results.

I have unfortunately seen but few cases, except at an advanced period of the disease; the cases I found at Acre were nearly all in the second week, when treatment had little influence. In those which I have had an opportunity of treating at an early period, I have seen the best effect produced by the exhibition of a large dose of calomel, at least from ten to twenty grains, followed after some hours by a laxative, as castor oil, or salts. When the bowels had acted freely, the exhibition of small doses of Ant. Tart., (unless when the stomach was irritable.)

When the head-ache is not relieved by the free action of the bowels, twenty or thirty leeches should be applied to the temples immediately, and afterwards a blister to the neck. On the second night the calomel should be repeated. By these means, I have seen the symptoms subdued, and the disease run a mild course. Within the first twenty-four hours, blood-letting might sometimes be useful in young and robust subjects, but not at a later period—even leeching is not safe after the second or the third day. Nothing can be more different than this fever and the inflammatory remittents of the Mediterranean.

During the present month, there have been admitted twenty-nine cases of fever from the small detachment of Royal Artillery, (sixty in number,) and last month there were twenty-four. Within the last few days, some cases of cholera have been admitted. These cases have all

been of a mild nature, apparently arising from biliary derangement following the extreme heat of the season: the thermometer, for the last fortnight, has ranged from 85° to 93° F.

The fever in no case has lasted beyond the fourth day, going off with profuse perspiration; large doses of calomel, followed by saline aperients, and Ant. Tart., has been the treatment adopted with the most perfect success, by Assistant-Surgeon Robertson, R.N., in charge of the hospital. In some few cases, leeches were applied, when head-ache was urgent. This being an ordnance hospital, a full description of the disease, and its mode of treatment has been forwarded by Mr. Robertson to Sir John Webb, K.C.H., &c.

Fever of a typhoid type, and dysentery, are very prevalent among the Turkish troops at Beyrout; this fever, in many instances, much resembles plague, being attended with petechiæ, and enlargement of the maxillary and parotid glands.

I am very doubtful how far there exists a specific difference betwixt this form of fever and plague; it is difficult to distinguish betwixt them in certain stages.

The mortality in the Turkish hospital is considerable, as the treatment is not only inert or bad, but the patients, from want of proper system, are seldom brought to the hospital till late in the disease.

Turkish soldiers have a great aversion to go into hospital, and never do so except when reduced to extremity.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) JOHN ROBERTSON, M.D.,
Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals.

Inclosure 2 in No. 5.

Dr. Robertson to Dr. Davy.

Sir, *Beyrout, July* 26, 1841.

I AM happy to inform you that plague is now on the decline all over Syria. No. 1 Return transmitted herewith, is as accurate a document as circumstances will allow, of all the cases that have occurred in Beyrout and its immediate vicinity, by which you will see the disease has made little progress here; so far as I can learn, its ravages have been most extensive at Acre and Sidon.

Dr. Zohrab, who has been at Acre, states that 300 of the Turkish troops died there from plague, and probably an equal number at Sidon and Jaffa.

From what I observed myself in Acre, I feel assured that the disease was very fatal there to the civil inhabitants; the same was the case at Caiffa.

Inquiry as to the contagious or non-contagious nature of plague is so interesting, and it is so desirable, if possible, to come at some definite conclusion on the subject, that I have paid all the attention in my power to the progress of the disease. Some of the facts observed, as usual, lead to somewhat contradictory views, but on the whole, I think the evidence preponderates in favour of the endemic origin of the disease, and that it is only communicated by contagion under peculiar circumstances.

I will first mention some facts observed, which would seem to favour the doctrine of contagion.

1st. The disease commenced among strangers from Acre and Egypt, where the complaint was prevalent, and for some time it was confined to them.

2nd. The soldiers were next attacked, and some of them had communicated with comrades from Sidon and Acre, where the military were suffering severely.

3rd. The first civilian attacked was a shoemaker employed in repairing the shoes of the Turkish soldiers.

4th. The attendants at the lazaretto suffered in a far greater proportion than any other class of people.

5th. Four men employed in carrying the body of a soldier dead of plague to the lazaretto were placed in a solitary fort to undergo quarantine; two took the disease on the ninth day, of whom one died on the fourth day after the attack, the other on the sixth. On the tenth day of isolation the other two took the disease, but recovered.

I may also mention that medical men have suffered in the Turkish hospitals where plague prevailed.

One at Jaffa (died.)

One at Acre (died.)

One at Sidon (recovered.)

A sanitary cordon was established round Beyrout, and although for some time there was no plague in the town, yet I cannot attribute this exemption altogether to the communication with the diseased being cut off, as the cordon was often broken, and ample opportunities offered for the introduction of the disease, had it been of the highly contagious character which some believe.

Some of the cases I have mentioned are difficult to be accounted for, except on the supposition of a contagious property in plague; but, on the other hand, there is an overpowering number of facts to prove that this has been much exaggerated.

1st. Fifteen persons disembarked from a bombard from St. Jean d'Acre; one ill; in course of the day it proved to be plague; a second was seized the same night; a third the day following; two recovered; one died; none of the rest took ill.

2nd. A servant of Omar Pasha from Acre was seized with plague, and sent to the lazaretto; six persons who had been in close communication with him were also sent there to perform quarantine. According to the vile system of that establishment at Beyrout, they were confined for some days in a room adjoining and communicating with that in which the servant and five other plague patients were placed. None were attacked.

3rd. Thirty-seven soldiers were quartered in a khan in Beyrout, one took plague, and died; the others had been in constant communication with him during his illness, which was not reported, but all remained well. Strange to say, it was after transporting the body of the above person, that the four men were attacked with plague, which I have already alluded to.

4th. Six soldiers had plague in a most malignant form in a house occupied as an hospital in the Bazaar street; all died; none of the attendants took the disease.

5th. A little girl, one of a family of nine persons, had plague, and recovered (I visited this case); the family communicated freely with her, but all remained well. This family had, previous to the child being attacked, preserved the most rigid isolation.

6th. One of the most respectable Syrian inhabitants had plague with carbuncle, which destroyed the whole of the integuments of the left side of the neck and left shoulder, denuding the clavicle; by the skill and attention of Assistant-Surgeon Robertson, R.N., he recovered. None of his family, seven in number, suffered.

7th. On the 4th of May I carefully inspected all the houses in Beyrout reported as infected by plague. Return No. 3 is the result of my observations. None of the persons affected could give any account of the origin of their disease; they said God sent it: all denied any knowledge of having been exposed to contagion.

The fifty-seven persons who had escaped any attack had the most intimate communication with the diseased, standing towards them in the relation of husband and wife, parent and child, &c.

8th. It will be observed by Return No. 1, that of 1,800 soldiers, only forty took the disease, of which nineteen died. I am quite certain that hundreds of those who remained well had communicated with the diseased before they were removed to the lazaretto.

9th. A fatal case of plague occurred in the barrack at the Seraglio

gate; the whole of the men were removed to the lazaretto, some of whom were attacked with buboes, but without fever. No means whatever were adopted to clean or purify the barrack; and another detachment was immediately placed in it, all of which remained well.

10. The Mahommedan inhabitants, impatient of guardians being placed over the houses in which there were cases of plague, and also indignant that the bodies of the dead were taken to the lazaretto to be buried with lime, assembled one day in great numbers, seized a body that was being conveyed to the lazaretto, and, to show their contempt for all sanitary regulations, embraced the dead body, and rubbed themselves with the coverings of it. The mob also dispersed all the guardians that were over the infected houses, and from that day (17th May) there was no longer even the semblance of quarantine in Beyrout. I never heard that any of the persons concerned in this affair suffered in their health.

Upon a review of all the facts on both sides of the question, I feel assured that, in Syria, plague is by no means highly infectious or contagious, and that it is often generated from endemic influences.

I believe, however, that it is sometimes communicated from the sick to the healthy; it seems probable that a principle is given off from the bodies of plague patients which, if concentrated, or pent up in confined ill-ventilated place, may produce the disease in persons much exposed to its influence, as attendants in an hospital, or medical officers who do their duty to their patients.

There may also be a peculiar susceptibility in certain persons to be affected by slight exposure.

I feel assured, however, that the contagious principle is very limited in its power and extent.

It appears also well established that when plague developes itself in any place, either by endemic causes or by introduction by contagion, it never is extensively diffused, unless favoured by some external circumstances which give it activity.

I do not think plague can extend itself in a pure atmosphere.

I may here mention a fact which did not come under my own observation, but is well authenticated.

Her Majesty's ship "Zebra" was wrecked last winter near Caiffa, and the crew were on shore for some months, some at Caiffa, others employed in assisting in repairing the fortifications of Acre. They were subsequently embarked in Her Majesty's ship "Castor;" thirteen of them were attacked with plague, of which nine died. Immediately the disease broke out on board, the "Castor" sailed for Malta. None of the crew of the "Castor" were attacked except two, who had been on shore at Acre*.

It is generally stated, and I believe truly, that plague has never been very fatal in Beyrout, but it is difficult to account for its good fortune: it certainly does not arise from superior cleanliness. It is one of the most filthy towns in Syria. The sewers are not covered over, and exhale the most offensive smells; dead animals are allowed to remain unburied until devoured by dogs. The streets and court-yards are heaped up with filth of the most offensive kind. With all this, and a temperature of from 85° to 96° F. in the summer months, Beyrout is one of the least unhealthy towns in Syria.

Return No. 2 will serve to give some idea of the nature and comparative frequency of the different local affections characteristic of plague. I regret that my opportunities of observation of that kind are too few to enable me to elucidate the nature of the disease.

I seldom, indeed, hardly ever saw a case early in the disease, or had the opportunity of trying the effect of remedies†. The prejudices of the people altogether prevented *post mortem* examinations.

The number of deaths at Beyrout may be considered as an example of the mortality in plague when left to nature. Many of the cases in Returns Nos. 1 and 2 were only seen by professional persons after death. Those sent to the lazaretto were shamefully neglected: they were often left for days without the common necessaries of life.

* I am not quite certain as to number of cases.

† This arose from the desire of concealment on the part of those attacked, for fear of being sent to the lazaretto.

The system of quarantine in Beyrout is perfectly absurd, and would afford no protection, if the views on which it is founded were correct.

There is only fifteen days' quarantine for persons coming from Alexandria, which is not half long enough, as disease may remain latent a much longer period. Even this period is often evaded, and goods and letters are frequently landed without any precautions whatever.

But the whole system of quarantine for arrivals by sea in a country where plague in endemic, and intercourse by land generally unrestricted, would only be deserving of ridicule, were it not for the serious inconvenience to trade, and the great discomfort to travellers produced by it.

Persons, if they please, are allowed to hire a house to perform their quarantine in, under the surveillance of a guardian, who, for a few piastres, will allow him to do as he pleases. A circumstance occurred to myself, which may serve to illustrate the absurdities of quarantine in Syria.

I had been at Mount Carmel to visit a detachment there; at this time plague was prevalent all over the country. On returning to Beyrout, I found the sanitary cordon, though ill preserved, yet nominally existing. I had exerted myself much in getting this cordon established in the first instance, (having greater fear of contagion then than at present,) expecting good effects from it, and it certainly had some, as it prevented Beyrout being crowded by persons who would have rushed into it from Sidon and Acre, where the mortality was great. I was now called on to perform quarantine, and as I had been the means of many undergoing that penance, I was obliged to submit. A house was taken for me, and a guardian assigned to take charge of my movements, who allowed me to do exactly as I liked. My quarantine was finished, but the house being cool and comfortable, I was inclined to remain in it, when one day I happened to look into a room on the ground floor where I discovered a sick person. I had him brought to the door and examined, and found it was a decided case of plague. The patient had been ill before I entered the house.

I regret that I have nothing more interesting to communicate on the subject.

Very faithfully yours,

(Signed) JOHN ROBERTSON.

Sub-Inclosure 1 in No. 5.

Abstract of cases of Plague occurring in and around Beyrout, in the Lazaret, and arrested at the Cordon, from 27th February to 23rd June, 1841.

Where the Disease occurred.	CIVILIANS. Population, 18,000.			SOLDIERS. Probable Strength, 1,800.			TOTALS.		
	No. Attacked.	Recoveries.	Deaths.	No. Attacked.	Recoveries.	Deaths.	No. Attacked.	Recoveries.	Deaths.
Town	45	33	12	12	3	9	57	36	21
Gardens	18	11	7	2	2	0	20	13	7
Pines	0	0	0	4	3	1	4	3	1
Cordon.	3	1	2	18	9	9	21	10	11
Lazaret	15	8	7	4	4	0	19	12	7
Totals ...	81	53	28	40	21	19	121	74	47

NOTANDA.—Amongst the Civilians are included the Guardians, of whom fourteen were attacked, (four in a castle in town, undergoing quarantine, having transported to the lazaret the body of a Turkish soldier who had died of plague,) of these, seven died and seven recovered, one of the deaths being the Chief Guardian of the lazaret. Fifteen of the cases were dead before seen by a medical officer of the sanitary establishment.

2nd. Amongst the soldiers are included three Egyptian soldiers (prisoners) arrested at the Cordon, of whom two recovered; the third died.

Sub-Inclosure 2 in No. 5.

Analysis of a List of 121 *accredited cases of Plague occurring in Beyrout, on the Coast of Syria, between the* 27*th February and* 23*rd June,* 1841, *with the appearances the Disease assumed, the situations of the swellings, &c., with the total attacked, and the results in each class of cases.*

Appearances the Disease assumed.	Situations of the Swellings, &c.	Total Attacked.	RESULTS.	
			Recoveries.	Deaths.
UNCOMPLICATED.				
Buboes	Groin—Right	23	16	7
	Left	27	17	10
	Two on each	1	1	0
	Two on left	1	1	0
	Axilla—Right	4	3	1
	Left	7	5	2
	Situation not recorded	2	2	0
	Neck—Left side	1	0	1
	Parotidean Region	1	1	0
	Right Axilla and Groin	1	1	0
Charbons	Hip, Neck, Breast, Neck, and Breast, Acromion	9	7	2
Petechiæ	General	5	1	4
Gangrenous Pustules	Fore Arm and Arm	1	1	0
COMPLICATED.				
Buboes with Charbon	Charbons on Neck, Sternum, Breast, Parotid, Calf of Legs, and Thighs	8	5	3
Buboes with Gangrenous Pustules	Bubo, left Arm-pit; Gangrenous Pustules, right Fore-arm	1	0	1
Buboes with Petechiæ	Buboes—4 Right Groin 1 Left Groin 2 Right Axilla 1 Parotid Petechiæ general	9	1	8
Charbon with Petechiæ	Charbon, left, infra Palpebra	1	0	1
Charbon with Petechiæ and Gangrenous Pustules	Charbon, on right Cheek, involving face, Pustules on right Fore-arm, Petechiæ generally distributed	1	0	1
General Symptoms	Nothing recorded	1	1	0
	Total	121	74	47

Sub-Inclosure 3 in No. 5.

A List of eighteen Houses, inspected by Dr. Robertson, Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals, in town of Beyrout, in which Plague had and did then exist, showing the number of Inhabitants, number of Attacks, Results, &c.

Number of House.	Number of Inhabitants.	Number of Attacks.	Probable Ages.	Description of Persons.	RESULTS.		Numbers in communication not attacked.
					Recoveries.	Deaths.	
1	3	1	21	female	1	0	2
2	5	3	not ascertained.	1 man 1 female 1 child	0	3	2
3	4	2	7 & 14	2 boys	2	0	2
4	5	1	60	man	1	0	4
5	9	1	23	female	1	0	8
6	4	1	7	child	0	1	3
7	6	5	not ascertained.	1 man 2 children 1 woman	4	1	1
8	1	1	19	man	1	0	0
9	1	1	35	man	1	0	0
10	7	1	23	man	1	0	6
11	9	1	7	girl	1	0	8
12	7	1	—	—	0	1	6
13	2	1	28	female	0	1	1
14	5	1	20	man	0	1	4
15	6	3	23 14 & 7	1 man 2 children	1	2	3
16	7	2	30 35	1 man 1 female	1	1	5
17	2	1	23	female	0	1	1
18	2	1	30	female	0	1	1
Totals..	85	28	—	—	15	13	57

No. 6.

Dr. Davy to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received November 23.)

Lazaretto, Schupanek, near Orsova, October 5, 1841.

My Lord,

IN compliance with the instructions contained in your Lordship's letter of the 27th of October, 1840, I now have the honour of submitting such observations as I have been able to make since my departure from England, in November last, on the subject of quarantine, and especially on it as it is conducted in Turkey, with some remarks on the laws of quarantine in general in connexion with plague.

Preliminarily, I would beg to notice what has fallen under my observation, in coming from Constantinople to this place, by way of the Black Sea and the Danube. The circumstances I have to relate appear to me well fitted to show—what I have long been convinced of—that quarantine as a system conducted as it is at present, is founded on no just principle; is one very much of forms, vexatious and expensive in execution to the individuals concerned; and fallacious as regards security of the public health, which it ought to insure.

Before engaging a passage to Vienna by the Austrian steam-boat, I had inquiry made at the office of the steam-boat company in Galatz, relative to quarantine, and was informed that it was understood that the passage by the Danube was free, there being no cases of plague in the lazaretto of Constantinople; and that, therefore, the quarantine, which had been laid on when some cases occurred in the summer, it was pre-

sumed, was withdrawn; an opinion that was confirmed by the authority of the Austrian Consul, who, I was told, expressed his belief, but not from certain knowledge, that Constantinople was then in pratique with Austria by the Danube. This, however, has proved a fallacy. It may further be worth while to mention, that, till we arrived at this frontier quarantine station, on the 30th ultimo, we were in a state of uncertainty whether we should be stopped here, or allowed to proceed, so imperfect, and so little to be depended on, is information to be obtained in these countries, relative even to sanitary measures involving the question of liberty to proceed onward, or a detention in confinement for many days, on the present occasion ten.

Before embarking at Constantinople, each passenger was required to have, and was furnished with, a certificate in the following form:—

BULLETIN DE SANTE.

"*L'Intendance Sanitaire de Constantinople*

"Certifie, que M part de Constantinople, dans un tems "où cette capitale, ainsi que ses environs, jouissent d'un état de santé "satisfaisant, et qu'il n'y existe aucun soupçon de peste.

"*Constantinople*, 21 *Septembre*, 1841."

It may be mentioned, that this certificate is given with the sanction of the Superior Council of Health, constituted principally of individuals belonging to the Embassies of the different Powers of Europe, and responsible only to their own Governments for their proceedings. Being so formed, it might be supposed, that a statement gravely sanctioned by this Board, would have weight with the distant authorities in Vienna, and the other capitals of Europe, which our experience in quarantine here seems to render questionable.

On our passage from Constantinople, after crossing the Black Sea, we landed at Costanjee, and thence crossed about forty miles of almost desert country to the Danube, to re-embark in another steam-boat, which brought us within a few miles of this place. At Costanjee, after we had communicated, our certificate of health was required. At Sistowa we landed without any certificate being required, as we did also at Widdin, —the residence of the Pasha of the province of the same name. But there we were obliged to undergo the process of fumigation, which was conducted in a most inefficient manner; each person remaining in the fumigating box only two or three seconds, not time enough for the fumes, had they been very much stronger, to penetrate through the most delicate article of clothing. After passing the Servian boundary, which we did in an open boat tracked by oxen, on account of the rapids of the Danube, and in one place had to walk a little distance along shore in passing the most difficult part,—the Porto di Ferro,—we were accompanied by a guard to prevent communication, and who, whilst he was very strict in preventing our touching persons or ropes, himself, without hesitation, received from the hands of the servants a piece of bread,—bread, in the classification of articles into susceptible and non-susceptible, being considered as belonging to the former, provided it is not hot. On our arrival at this lazaretto, we were met by its Director and the medical officer attached to it. Our passports were demanded, but not our certificates of health; and when I tendered mine, it was declined as useless, nor was any inquiry made relative to our health. The following morning, a person came round to take an account of our effects, in case, he observed, of our dying whilst in the lazaretto they might be justly accounted for. This I found was little more than a form; he was satisfied with noting down the articles and the number of each from my dictation, done hastily from memory; even the amount of money not being made an exception. It is true, that my portmanteaus were opened at his request, and that he looked into them, and no more; and consequently the list he prepared was a very inaccurate one. He was not in quarantine himself, and had a dread of my coming near him; but he had no hesitation in sitting on a

chair I had a little while before used, and in writing on the table I was then using, the chair and the table being of wood,—an article, like cooled bread, belonging to the arbitrary class of non-susceptible substances. The same morning an order was given, that our clothes should be exposed to the open air for three days consecutively, provided the weather were fine. At the same time, it was mentioned, that the under-clothing and smaller articles need not be taken from the portmanteaus, as if a great coat were more susceptible of conveying the contagion of the plague, than a flannel or cotton under-waistcoat, or a shirt, or a pair of stockings.

Having made these few preliminary remarks, tending to show some of the main defects of the quarantine system as at present conducted, I shall enter on the principal subject of my report, viz., the quarantine system specially in Turkey, in connexion with plague, for the exclusion of which it has been instituted, on the ground that this disease is strictly contagious, and is capable of being communicated only by contact.

The quarantine system in Turkey, which has been commenced now about two years and a half, dating from the period of its organization, is extensive, and attended with a heavy expense to the Government. The number of distinct stations are at least fifty; and these, it is certain, are far from adequate to the wants of the empire, on the principle that every part of the country is to be under observation, and an account rendered regularly to the Superior Council of Health of all such occurrences as are likely to affect the public health, and more especially the appearance of any contagious disease, and above all, the plague.

At each station there is a medical officer and a director of quarantine; the former, almost in every instance, a Frank; the latter invariably a Turk. They are responsible to the Government for carrying into effect the quarantine regulations; and the former has every fifteenth day, or oftener, to report to the Superior Council of Health on everything of importance connected with the health of the district in which he is placed, and also to the Consuls or Vice-Consuls of the European Powers residing there, should a case of plague, or any other contagious disease, occur.

The Superior Council of Health is composed of a President, (a Turk of high rank,) of a Director-General of Quarantine, (at present M. Robert, a Frenchman,) of delegates from the respective Embassies of the principal European Powers, and of some other individuals, chiefly medical men, selected by the Government, some of whom receive pay, and others not. The duties of this Council are, to form regulations, to meet in consultation on all matters of importance connected with the public health, and to give their sanction to all sanitary measures issued from the preservation of the same, according to the subjoined form*. Of the principal regulations hitherto published, I have been favoured with copies by M. Robert, a set of which, for reference, I shall attach to this report†.

At each quarantine station there ought to be a lazaretto, and at most of them, if not at all, there is an establishment so called; but, in very many instances, they are ill deserving of the name, and are totally unfitted for the purposes for which they are designed.

On the value of the quarantine system, as at present constituted in Turkey, and the degree of confidence due to it, I now beg to offer a few remarks; and, first, on the Superior Council of Health; secondly, on the Directors of Quarantine and health officers; and, thirdly, on the lazarettoes, in addition to those already made.

The Superior Council of Health is the most important and vital part of the system, and that, in consequence of the members belonging to it, from the foreign Embassies, who are independent of the Porte, free to offer their opinions conscientiously, and who can calculate on the support and protection of the Ambassadors, under whom they act, and to whom they have to report proceedings. It is generally understood, that, were it

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* Discuté et approuvé par le Conseil Supérieur de Santé à Constantinople, le

Le Directeur-Général des Quarantaines,
L. ROBERT.

† See Turkey, Sub-Inclosure in No. 68.

not for their presence and exertions, quarantine, very shortly after its institution, would have been abolished, the Turks generally having an aversion to it; and especially certain influential individuals, who regard it with an eye of jealousy, on account of the manner in which the Council is formed.

Of the Directors and health officers, I have some hesitation in expressing the opinion which I have formed of them generally; partly because it is chiefly from what I have heard of them, and partly because it is not favourable. The Directors being Turks, are commonly ignorant on the subject of quarantine, and on entering into office were necessarily destitute of experience. Absurd stories are related of the proceedings of some of them on points of quarantine, very characteristic. The health officers are commonly medical men, imperfectly educated. The reports of many of them can be of little value, owing to their very limited knowledge and professional incompetency.

The lazarettoes generally are, I believe, of a very bad description; and most of them, as I have already observed, are totally unfit for the purposes for which they are designed. A very small number perhaps may be excepted; and even these, I believe, are at present worse than useless, owing to the ill manner in which they are conducted. The best lazaretto in the empire is understood to be that of Kouleli, on the Asiatic shore of the Bosphorus, and also the best regulated. The edifice, built for a cavalry barrack, is an ample one, and not ill adapted for the reception of passengers and their insulation, particularly in the fine season, when it is likely to be most used. Yet, in this lazaretto, during the last summer, when cases of plague were admitted into it, the disease was not insulated; the son and daughter of the purveyor, supposed to be safe, contracted the disease and died of it; and a monk from Syria, performing quarantine there, also contracted it, in whom it appeared after his receiving pratique, and after passing into his monastery in Pera. These accidents were attributed to carelessness, and chiefly on the part of the guardiani, who were Turks, and the officers of the establishment; and which was confirmed, on a thorough examination of the apartments of the buildings by members of the Superior Council, preparatory to its purification after the removal of all the cases of plague. If the lazaretto of Kouleli is the best in the Turkish territories, that at Costanjee is probably the worst; for it is hard to imagine anything worse. It is a low mud hut, not unlike an Irish cabin, divided into three small cells, without fire-places, without windows, with no intended passage for air or light, excepting by the doors, and with the naked ground for a floor. These two lazarettoes are the only ones I have myself seen, and they may be considered as the extremes.

Taking into account the comparatively short time that the attempt has been made to establish quarantine in the Turkish dominions, and the many and great difficulties that have been encountered, and are still in the way,—difficulties connected with the Government either lukewarm towards, or averse from, the measure;—the Directors ignorant and careless, and little satisfied of the necessity of the measure; the officers of health, too often professionally incompetent; and, lastly, the guardians, if possible, worse than the Directors,—with public opinion decidedly and strongly hostile, it is not surprising that more has not been done to improve the system; it is rather surprising that it has been tolerated, and that it is gradually, though slowly, improving.

The regulations which have hitherto been issued, are such as might be expected from the source from whence they have proceeded, viz., the Superior Council. And they have been formed evidently, mainly to be in harmony with the regulations of the old Sanità establishments of the Mediterranean, and of the countries bordering on Turkey, on the European side, with a view, by their enforcement, to effect, in the absence of plague, a free intercourse between Turkey and these countries, to the great advantage of both.

Two questions naturally arise for consideration; one, whether the measures of quarantine, as now directed, are observed with sufficient strictness to warrant a confidence in their efficacy? the other, whether

the regulations themselves, considering them in accordance with those of the best reputed quarantine establishments, are deserving of the confidence that is commonly placed in them as means for the exclusion of plague?

From all I have been able to collect, I have no hesitation in expressing my opinion, that the manner in which the regulations of quarantine are carried into effect is extremely imperfect, and in no wise to be depended on for the exclusion of plague from any part of Turkey, not even from Constantinople, where the greatest efforts are made, immediately under the care of the Superior Council, to have the regulations well observed. During the last nine months that I was resident in Pera, I heard of several infractions of the quarantine laws. I knew two English travellers, who, without receiving pratique, came direct to a lodging-house in that quarter, and who, after having slept there, the following morning met the master of the vessel in which they arrived, and proceeded together to the Sanità office to obtain pratique.

From the situation of Constantinople, both as regards its communications by water and by land, and the nature of the adjoining shores, the whole extent of the Bosphorus, the Sea of Marmora and the Hellespont, it must be very difficult to prevent the infringement of quarantine amongst any people, and especially the Turks, who are averse to the system, and without faith in its efficacy. It is to be feared, that, before the Turkish quarantine is respected by the Powers of Europe, the patience of the Turkish Government will be worn out, and that quarantine, already so often threatened, will be abolished as unsuitable to the country and people, and as an experiment (which it seems to be considered by the most enlightened Turks) not worth the trouble and expense involved in the continuance of it. It may appear inconsistent to express any concern relative to the continuance of a system, of which I have made such unfavourable mention; but with time, if allowed to persist, it is to be hoped it will improve, and become efficient; and that, well regulated, many advantages will flow from it.

Relative to the second question, whether the existing quarantine laws, —those of Europe in general,—are deserving of confidence or not, I trust I shall not be considered presumptuous in offering an opinion,—the subject being one of such vast importance, in all its varied relations, one that specially requires to be dispassionately discussed, without bias, and which hitherto, unfortunately, has commonly been discussed in the contrary manner, with a heat, and in a spirit hardly compatible with sound reasoning.

The opinion which I have been forced to form, after several years of observation, and a good deal of reflection, is, I regret to say, of an unfavourable kind; to the effect, that the quarantine laws, taken as a whole, are insecure, and unworthy of confidence. The main ground on which this opinion has been formed is, the classification of articles, and the regulations connected with that classification, into those which are susceptible of conveying contagion, those which are doubtful, and those which are non-susceptible. If this classification is not correct in principle, it must be admitted, I apprehend, that the whole system of quarantine is vitiated, that no just reliance is to be placed in it, and in consequence that it is worse than useless.

I have often inquired of those most experienced in quarantine matters, on which principle the classification in question has been made; but I have never received a satisfactory answer. The reply commonly made has been, that it rests in experience; that such and such articles during the time of plague have been found to convey the disease; that such and such others have been found never to convey it; and that some others, the doubtful articles, sometimes appear to convey it, and at other times not. These are not the very words in which the answers have been made, but the spirit of them. No definite experiments are ever referred to; no precise observations; nothing is adduced in the least satisfactory, either to the minds of those who have prosecuted at all scientific research, or have paid attention to the value of evidence. If it be kept in recollection that there is a considerable number of enlightened

men who have had good opportunities of studying the nature of plague, and are in doubt as to its contagious character, and some who deny its contagious character altogether, and this after having been contagionists, the foundation of these distinctions into susceptible and non-susceptible can hardly but appear weak, and the distinctions themselves rather vaguely inferred than satisfactorily proved.

For a substance, to be non-susceptible of conveying contagion, ought it not to have a power either repulsive of the matter of contagion, or destructive of it? Has glass, has porcelain, has metal, which rank high in the list of non-susceptible articles, any such power? There is no proof that they possess any such power; on the contrary, they are the very substances which are used for preserving one of the most delicate and easily-destroyed contagious matters with which we are acquainted, viz., vaccine lymph. In a tube, or between plates of glass, or of porcelain, this matter, as is well known, can be conveyed to distant countries. The steel point of a lancet, whether gilded or not, smeared with lymph, may be used with effect for vaccination many hours, and occasionally many days, after the lymph has been applied to it. Similar remarks are applicable to wood; and following the same process of reasoning, all the articles belonging to the class non-susceptible must be pronounced to be susceptible, with the exception, perhaps, of certain saline substances which may exercise a destructive chemical effect on the matter of contagion.

Relative to the class of articles designated susceptible, I have not been able to find that there is any more satisfactory proof of their having the power of conveying contagion, than that the preceding class is destitute of that power. By those who defend the classification, when questioned on the subject, an appeal is made, as has been already observed, to experience: but when examined into, it is found to be of so vague a kind as to be deserving of no confidence; and, in some instances, opposed to the results of observation, extensive, precise, and apparently most satisfactory. The article cotton, is one of those instances: it ranks high in the list of susceptible substances; and before it is admitted into Europe from Egypt and the Levant, it is subjected to quarantine; each bale is partially opened by men, whose express duty it is, and exposed to the air. This experiment (for so it may be considered) has been made thousands of times in all the principal lazarettoes of Europe, and in some of them probably millions of times; and yet it has never happened that any one of the men engaged in this duty has contracted plague. And the same remark, I believe, in all strictness, is applicable to silk. Indeed, I have heard it admitted by the Director-General of Quarantine in Constantinople, that there is no instance on record of plague having been introduced into any country through the medium of merchandize.

Considering the subject apart from experience, such as that alluded to, guided by analogy, the conclusion, it appears to me, that may be fairly arrived at is, that the majority of articles pronounced to be susceptible are not so in a greater degree, but rather in a less degree than those pronounced to be non-susceptible. Cotton, in chemical composition and properties, is much the same as wood; it differs chiefly in its fibres not being compacted together, but separated by the intervention of air, so as to be extremely bulky and compressible. At first view, such a condition may appear favourable to susceptibility for contagion, as it is favourable to absorption. But this view, I believe, is fallacious. The air which the cotton contains, there is reason to infer, has a tendency to destroy the contagious matter by promoting its putrefaction or decompo sition. If we wish to preserve vaccine lymph, we do not attach it to cotton or wool: if we wish to preserve any species of animal or vegetable matter, especially in the humid state, the main object is to exclude air; and, if in the dry state, equal care must be taken not to employ substances like cotton, or wool, or silk, possessed of considerable hygrometrical power.

It would be an irksome task to go through the different classes of susceptible, doubtful, and non-susceptible articles, and to criticise them seriatim. I venture to hope, that the remarks I have made on the sub-

ject may suffice, if not to carry conviction, at least to raise doubt, that the classification is neither founded on scientific principles, nor on trustworthy experience, but is contrary to both. If this be admitted, it is lamentable to reflect on the vast sacrifices that have been made to error, on what may prove, and I believe to be, a delusive system: the loss of time passed in quarantine, the expense incurred, especially as regards shipping and merchandize, and the injurious effect on international communication. An instance, in illustration, may, perhaps, be admissible. One arrives from a country in quarantine, and one is placed in quarantine, subject to its severe laws: a supply of provisions is sent from an hotel, or from the purveyor of the lazaretto, or it may be a present of fruit from a friend; the baskets are emptied and returned. I have seen them rapidly pass from the hands of those who received to those who brought them, that is, in a few seconds of time; and plates, and dishes, and glasses, and cups, are commonly similarly treated. I would beg to mention another instance. At a Sanità Office, I have seen masters of vessels, some in quarantine, some not, come to the same receiving place of papers, and in succession place their hands on the same board, without apprehension either of giving or receiving contagion, the surface touched being of wood, decided by authority to be a non-susceptible substance. Numerous other instances, to the same effect, might be related, tending to illustrate farther the insecurity of the system of quarantine as at present organized, and how worthless, as a whole, it is for the very important object for which it is designed.

The defenders of this system may say, and with some appearance of reason, "We put aside all scientific considerations, all abstract reasoning, all analogy, and rest our belief on experience alone,—experience limited to the plague. Europe, before quarantine was introduced, was very subject to the disease; since it has been introduced, it has been free from the disease; for more than a century, plague has not appeared in any capital of Europe, excepting Constantinople; the system, therefore, works well, and we are satisfied with it."

This reasoning, I apprehend, is rather specious than sound; not worthy of enlightened men, or the present age. Witchcraft, during a period of progressive improvement, as in the time of Bacon, might have been advocated in the same manner. The subject of quarantine, is, unquestionably, of the first importance, and deserving of the most careful consideration. The evils it inflicts on society are very great, and the only excuse for them that can be offered is, their supposed necessity. If their efficacy be doubtful, their necessity must of consequence be so. On inquiry, it may appear that the system may be altered, and its efficacy increased. It may appear that a few and simple measures, and those only occasionally enforced, may suffice to protect a country from this disease. Hitherto, on the subject of quarantine, legislation has preceded, or rather been substituted for inquiry. What now seems most necessary is dispassionate and careful inquiry, preliminary to a revision of the quarantine laws.

The first point of inquiry would necessarily be, is plague truly a contagious disease? Should it be proved to be so,—and I think there is a great weight of evidence in favour of it, and some facts which are almost demonstrative of it,—other points of inquiry will naturally offer themselves, especially as regards the nature of the contagion, its essence, and its various qualities, considered as a specific substance, without a knowledge of which, it must be met like an enemy in the dark; and the regulations formed against it, as at present, must be imperfect, and may be injurious rather than beneficial.

It would be out of place, in a report such as this, to allude to other heads of inquiry, or to dwell at all on the manner in which it should be conducted. If engaged in, it need hardly be observed, that it ought to be undertaken by the individuals most competent to bring it to a satisfactory termination; professional men of established character, known lovers of truth, free from all interested motives of an unworthy kind, and in whose conclusions the public of Europe can have confidence.

I have just alluded to some facts as almost of a demonstrative kind

relative to the reality of the contagion of plague. As they occurred at Constantinople whilst I was resident there, and am satisfied of their accuracy, I considered it a duty briefly to notice them. They have had a considerable influence on my mind in doubt on the question of the contagion of plague, and perhaps they may not be without effect on the minds of others, who have not yet come to a positive conclusion on the subject.

On the 8th of last June a merchant-vessel, belonging to Yazidjy Oglou Mehemet, arrived at Constantinople from Alexandria, with several cases of plague on board amongst her passengers and crew. At this time, and for rather more than two years previously, the capital and its neighbourhood had been free from plague—indeed, it was in this month that free communication was for the first time permitted between Turkey and Aurtria, by way of the Danube*.

Amongst the persons employed to carry into effect the sanitary measures considered necessary on this occasion, two require to be specially mentioned,—one, a young man named Abdullah, who from early youth had resided in Constantinople, and for the last two years had been employed as a guardiano; the other, a man of middle age, a porter by trade, of the name of Mehemet Hussein, and who also for many years had lived constantly in the capital.

Abdullah, on the arrival of the infected vessel, was sent on board of her, in the state of perfect health, with the caution not to touch any of the passengers. This caution he neglected, having, as he said, no fear of the disease: he assisted even in landing at the lazaretto some of the individuals labouring under it. On the 13th of the same month he was taken ill; on the 15th he expired—the symptoms of plague were decided, accompanied by a large bubo in the groin. He was seen and examined both by the Director-General of Quarantine, M. Robert, the Director of the lazaretto, Cherif Mehemet Effendi de Ghes, and by the health-officer, Dr. Davout Oglou.

The porter, Mehemet Hussein, in good health, was taken into the lazaretto of Kouleli, for the purpose of aiding in removing the effects of the passengers and the merchandize from the infected vessel. On the 22nd of June it was reported that he was labouring under plague; he was then seen by M. Robert and by Dr. Davout Oglou, and was found to have the symptoms of plague, with a large bubo in the groin.

If these two cases be admitted to be true cases of plague,—and I must express myself satisfied that they were, there being no occasion for doubt, as far as I was able to judge, after careful inquiry,—may they not be considered as demonstrative as possible that plague is contagious? May it not be concluded, as a thing certain, that if these two men had not communicated with the persons and effects brought in the infected vessel, they, in common with the whole population of the city and its suburbs, amounting, it is estimated, to about 800,000 souls, would have remained free from the disease? Had the plague broken out about the same time in Constantinople, or its environs, or shortly after, then it might be inferred that the individuals in question might have had the disease independent of such communication; but as the plague did not then appear in a single instance among the population, and afterwards only in a solitary case,—an individual just liberated from the lazaretto,—such a conclusion seems to be quite inadmissible.

A distinguished member of the Superior Council of Health, M. Pezzoni, has done me the honour of addressing a letter to me on these two cases, as proofs irrefragable of the contagious nature of plague, the circumstances connected with them being such as, in his opinion, not to admit of their being considered of endemic origin,—a conclusion in which I cannot but concur with him. His letter is accompanied by declarations signed by M. Robert, certifying as to the facts of the cases in question,

* After the occurrence of plague in the lazaretto of Constantinople, I am informed that five weeks were allowed to transpire, before the quarantine on Turkey was resumed by Austria,—the period of any danger;—and that when it was resumed the danger was over, not a case of plague remaining.

and which, with M. Pezzoni's letter, I propose to publish, it being his express wish that all possible publicity should be given to it.

I have ventured to express the hope, that were careful inquiry instituted on the subject of plague, conducted by competent persons, the result might be the revision of the laws of quarantine, and the rendering them far less severe, and at the same time increasing their efficiency. I shall now take the liberty of mentioning a few facts, in addition to those already brought forward, tending to confirm this favourable view. And, first relative to the degree of activity of the contagion, taking it for granted that the disease is contagious.

That its activity commonly is not great, appears to be proved by many facts. Of the fifty porters employed in the lazaretto of Constantinople in removing the effects and merchandize, in the month of June last, from the infected ship already mentioned, one only—the individual already named—contracted the disease.

During the last spring and early summer at Beyrout many remarkable instances occurred of escape from plague, after communication with the infected,—instances adduced by Dr. Robertson, in an able report on the subject, which I have had the honour of transmitting to your Lordship, in proof that the tendency of the disease to spread by contagion has been greatly exaggerated. I shall mention only one of the many he has brought forward, and shall give the relation in his own words :—

"The Mahomedan inhabitants, impatient of guardians being placed over the houses in which there were cases of plague, and also indignant that the bodies of the dead were taken to the lazaretto to be buried with lime, assembled one day in great numbers, seized a body which was being conveyed to the lazaretto, and, to show their contempt for all sanitary regulations, embraced the dead body, and rubbed themselves with the coverings of it. The mob also dispersed all the guardians that were over the infected houses; and from that day (17th May) there was no longer even the semblance of quarantine in Beyrout." "I never heard (Dr. Robertson adds) that any of the persons concerned in this affair suffered in their health." This was written not till the 26th of July, when the plague was on the decline all over Syria, and when Dr. Robertson, from the experience he had had, was "assured that the contagious principle is very limited in its power and extent."

There are very many instances well authenticated by individuals who have attended on patients labouring under the plague, and who have freely touched them without taking any precaution, and who have escaped the disease. On the 20th of June I visited the lazaretto of Kouleli, in company with M. Robert, to see the cases of plague—five in number—which were then under treatment, in charge of a "plague doctor," a Jew of the name of Abraham, about sixty years of age, who never had plague, though he had often attended and practised in plague hospitals. Whilst we were present, he touched the patients with the greatest unconcern, and dressed a suppurating bubo and other sores, using his fingers without a forceps to remove the dressing, and shortly after he took a pinch of snuff, without ever washing his hands.

There are also very many instances of towns remaining free from plague when freely communicating with others suffering under the disease. Constantinople, before quarantine was introduced, had been exempt at intervals for comparatively long periods, for three and four years, and, as I have been assured by good authority, even for eight years uninterruptedly.

The last time that plague occurred in Constantinople was in 1838, at the same time it broke out in the Turkish towns on the Danube, with the exception of Widdin, one of the largest of them; that town, though constantly and freely communicating with the others, I have been assured, entirely escaped the disease, and yet no precautions whatever had been taken to avert it.

In Syria, during the last spring and summer that plague prevailed in most of the towns and villages of that country from Beyrout eastward; I have been assured that it did not extend westward, although the nearest quarantine station was Konia, and where quarantine was so negligently

conducted, that it was the merest of forms. In proof, it may be mentioned that my informant, coming from Syria to Constantinople, plague then prevailing in the former, passed through Konia. On arrival, he was admitted to the Pasha, sat with him on the same couch, smoked a pipe, and had coffee with him, and then was placed in quarantine, in a tent outside the city, which, of great extent—the houses being scattered—was protected by two guardiani only; and though nominally in quarantine, he was at liberty to go where he pleased.

Many other statements might be made, and additional facts given, confirmatory of the conclusion, that the activity of the contagion of plague is not commonly great, and that it may be guarded against easily, and that it is more easily excluded than most other contagious diseases, especially small-pox, but the preceding, I trust are sufficient.

Next, as to the time that the disease can remain latent, or appear in an individual after infection. Both analogy (taking for guidance the laws of the contagions which have been most carefully studied) and experience would seem to prove that the latent period of plague is very short, limited to a few days,—it may be to a few hours,—and that a person who, after contact with a plague-patient, or an infected article, remains exempt from the disease eight days, afterwards may be considered safe.

Lastly, relative to merchandize and articles of dress, furniture, &c., there seems to be good reason to believe that their power of retaining and conveying contagion has been greatly exaggerated. It is well known, that after plague as an epidemic has ceased, and traffic is renewed with activity in the bazaars of Turkish towns, that the dresses of those who have died of the disease are plentifully offered for sale, and readily purchased, and even without scruple, and this without a fresh outbreak of the disease. Could articles of dress retain the contagion of plague long, Constantinople, and, indeed, every eastern town, ought never to be free from plague, as every one, I apprehend, must be convinced, who has ever strolled through the old clothes bazaar of the city just mentioned, and witnessed the enormous quantities of articles of dress accumulated there, of all descriptions and conditions, and with the least attention possible to cleanliness, as the Turkish name of the quarter indicates.

Considerations arising out of the probable slight activity of the contagion of plague; the short time it is probable that it remains latent in the living system; the little aptitude that articles of merchandize, of dress, &c., seem to have to preserve the matter of contagion, are all in favour, I cannot but think, of the necessity for a revision of the laws of quarantine, with a fair prospect, as I have already observed, of their being greatly mitigated, and at the same time rendered efficient, to the great comfort of the traveller, the incalculable advantage of commerce, and the universal benefit of mankind.

Were reason and the results of experience followed merely in the institution of quarantine, independent of crooked political motives altogether unworthy of a right-minded Government, it can hardly be doubted that very mild measures of quarantine would suffice merely for the protection of the public health; it is probable that no restrictions would be found requisite on the importation of merchandize from the Levant; and that no quarantine would be required on persons coming from the Turkish dominions, provided they had a certificate of health from a Board or Council of Health similar to that now given at Constantinople, or from the Consular Agents of the principal towns through which they may have to pass.

Whilst I venture to offer this opinion as my belief, I should witness with regret any alteration in the existing quarantine laws, not preceded by inquiry. A searching inquiry into the whole subject is the first thing necessary. When that is made, and the results published, it may be presumed it will be easy to form regulations, on the principle of protecting the public health with as little trouble as possible to individuals, with as little loss of time, and as economically as possible. So necessary is this inquiry, that there is no author lately who has written on the subject, who has not advocated it, excepting, indeed, those who hold

plague to be an endemic disease, destitute of contagious power, and quarantine, consequently, however modified, totally useless.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) J. DAVY, M.D.,

Inspector-General of Hospitals.

No. 7.

Dr. Davy to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received November 23.)

Lazaretto, Schupanek, Orsova,

My Lord, *October 7*, 1841.

HAVING been requested by your Lordship, in your despatch of the 15th of July, to obtain and send home from the medical officers under my orders reports on the diseases prevalent in Syria and in any other parts of Turkey, on which information can be procured, I have now the honour to inclose one from Dr. Dawson on the diseases of the capital; and I expect shortly to receive another from Dr. Robertson, for transmission, on the diseases of Syria, having immediately after receiving your Lordship's letter, applied to him to prepare it.

Dr. Dawson's report is merely a slight sketch, for the reasons which he has assigned. Dr. Robertson's I hope will be fuller, and contain more valuable information, he having had better opportunities of studying some of the more important diseases to which at least troops are subject in the interesting country in which he has been stationed.

Though my own means of collecting information have been almost as much limited as those of Dr. Dawson, I propose, though with some hesitation, to submit to your Lordship a few remarks on the subject under consideration, taking the wide range of the Turkish dominions.

These dominions, geographically considered, are indeed of a very wide range, exceeding in this respect every other empire, excepting the British with its colonial possessions. And the climate is even more various than the degrees of latitude comprized would seem to indicate. Many of the provinces appear to have a climate peculiar to themselves, depending on local physical circumstances. Egypt may be mentioned as an example; Kurdistan and the contiguous elevated districts as another; Turkey in Europe as a third; the Asiatic provinces bordering the Archipelago and the upper part of the Mediterranean as a fourth; and the desert country on both sides of Egypt as a fifth.

Between the climates of the two provinces first mentioned, how remarkable are the contrasts. Egypt, stretching into the tropic, very little elevated above the level of the sea, exempt from the cooling influence of rains, watered periodically and flooded by a mighty river descending from a tropical region, has essentially a tropical climate, but marked by peculiarities depending on the adjoining deserts, the Nile, and the Mediterranean.

Kurdistan and the adjoining mountainous districts, though in the latitude of the south of Europe, being at a great distance from the tempering influence of any sea, and elevated some thousands of feet above the level of the sea, have a winter climate of extreme severity approaching that of the Arctic regions, and of long duration; and also like the Arctic regions, a comparatively high summer temperature. At Erzeroum in Armenia, in winter, the thermometer has been known to fall 25° below zero; whilst in summer it rises often above 80°. Its latitude is about that of Naples; but its elevation is at least 6000 feet higher, and its distance from the nearest sea about 100 miles, and that the Black Sea, which, in relation to climate, is itself in many respects peculiar.

What a contrast again between the climate of the deserts of Arabia and of the fertile provinces bordering on the Mediterranean! The one a desert as much from the almost perpetual drought to which they are exposed, as from their moveable sands. The other owing their fertility

to the effect of periodical rains, and to a mildness of temperature depending on the vicinity of a deep and warm sea.

The climate of Turkey in Europe is less strongly marked than the preceding, and less regular in its character, the country being of wide extent, and exposed to the influence of many different circumstances which have a powerful effect on temperature, and atmospheric humidity and the direction of the winds. The southern portion of this country, including Constantinople, may be considered as approaching in its climate to the south of Europe. The shores of the Bosphorus are too cold for the orange, and lemon, and myrtle, and even for the olive; the olive is indeed to be seen growing in a few favoured sheltered situations, but its fruit does not ripen. The northern portion, especially the districts of the Balkan and those bordering on the Danube and the western shore of the Black Sea, have a climate more resembling that of Sweden and Russia than of Greece and Italy; the winter is extremely severe; the Danube is commonly frozen, and even the water of the Black Sea to a considerable extent from land.

The inhabitants of these different regions with climate so diverse, are, as might be expected, very various,—partly no doubt depending on climate, partly on blood. But, various as they are, the institutions under which the Mahomedan portion of them live being similar, their usages, their general manner of life, even their diet, bear a close resemblance. In this point of view, diversity of climate, contrasted with similarity of manner of life, they become a very interesting study to the medical inquirer; and it can hardly be doubted, that a careful investigation, conducted under favourable circumstances, would be well rewarded by many valuable results, especially as regards the causes of certain diseases, and the effects of certain usages on the constitution of man. Abstinence from wine, a large use of coffee, the free use of the pipe, the regular use of the vapour bath, early hours, early marriage, little mental exertion, a resignation and disposition to trust in Providence, may be ascribed generally to the Mussulman population. Their dress too generally is very similar, loose, ample and warm, the quantity and quality of it always regulated by the atmospheric temperature, for in common they delight in exposing themselves to the open air. The men, though they shave the head, leave the beard unshorn, which affords some protection to the air passages, acting like a respirator; and the women as commonly cover the mouth and nostrils with some light texture, which must have a similar effect.

That these peculiarities (comparing the people of this empire with the Christian nations of Europe) must have some effect on the health and diseases of those in whom they are witnessed can hardly be doubted; but so little inquiry hitherto has been instituted on the subject,—not a single work, that I am acquainted with, having yet been published on the diseases of Turkey, not even on those of the capital,—that it would be a vain attempt to endeavour to describe with any precision what the effect is, either as regards the constitution of individuals, or the nature of the ailments to which they are liable.

From such information as I have been able to collect, I am disposed to infer, that, generally, diseases of the brain and lungs are much less common than amongst the inhabitants of Great Britain, and especially insanity and pulmonary consumption; that diseases of the joints are also less common, particularly gout; but that affections of the abdominal viscera are more common, particularly if the intestines are in a larger proportion.

Dr. Dawson in his report on the diseases of the capital, has expressed the same opinion as that above given relative to the little prevalency of insanity and pulmonary consumption in Constantinople. That insanity is an uncommon disease among the Turks is generally admitted; and hardly a doubt I think can be entertained that the conclusion is correct, when it is considered that there are no private lunatic asylums in the country, and that for the whole of the capital there are only two receptacles for the insane of all ranks,—one for men, the other for women,—and that each commonly contains not above twenty individuals; and, considering further, that the disease is of a nature difficult to conceal, and as likely

to attract the attention of the ordinary traveller as of the medical inquirer. The cause of this happy peculiarity is not very obvious. I am disposed to attribute it more to abstinence from the use and abuse of ardent spirits than to rest of mind; for even admitting that the intellect of the Turk is commonly but little exerted, and rarely, if ever, severely tasked, it does not follow, that this circumstance is sufficient to account for its generally sound state, inasmuch as the cultivation of the intellectual faculties and their exercise seem rather to strengthen the organ on which they depend than to weaken it,—as it appears to be proved by the large proportion of insane persons in our own country, especially in Scotland, and it may be added in Ireland, belonging to the lower and uneducated classes. It has been supposed, that there is some connexion between scrofula and insanity: if there be, as is probable, another reason for the small proportion of insanity in Turkey may be found in the comparative rareness of the disease just alluded to.

That scrofula is not common amongst the inhabitants of the capital and provinces, I am induced to believe from my own very limited observations, and from such information as I have been able to collect. This disease and pulmonary consumption are often associated, and seem to depend very much on the same causes. The rareness of the one would render probable that of the other. The inferred comparative small proportion of pulmonary consumption seems therefore to be confirmed by the circumstance of the small proportion of scrofula, and *vice versâ*, the rareness of the former by that of the latter. The comparative freedom from these afflicting maladies, presuming this to be fact, may be owing in part to climate, varied as it is, and partly to dress, their warm clothing, —the defending of the inlets of the lungs, the mouth and nostrils,—their early hours and general mode of living, and perhaps not least, their early marriages. The influence of climate it is difficult to appreciate. It would appear that pulmonary consumption and scrofula are both most common, not where the atmospheric temperature is in extremes, either very elevated, as within the tropics, or very depressed, as within and towards the Arctic regions, but rather where it is in a medium state, verging on cold, combined with excess of humidity, as in Great Britain and the north of France. Now, in the Turkish territories, the tendency of temperature is rather to the extremes than to a middle condition; the summer generally being hot and dry, and the winter either mild or warm, or extremely cold. As an example of the latter, I have already mentioned the climate of Erzeroum; and there, I have been assured by a well informed medical man, who spent more than twelve months in that town, that pulmonary consumption is almost unknown, and that pulmonary complaints generally are rare, even pleurisy, and even during the time of severest cold. Constantinople, in its winter climate, may appear to be an exception to the above remark; the weather during the winter months and the early spring, being exceedingly variable—occasionally mild and even warm, when southerly winds blow, but more commonly bleak and cold, and sometimes very cold, from the effect of the northerly and more prevalent winds. This atmospheric state, favourable, it may be presumed, to the consumptive tendency, is perhaps in part corrected and counteracted by the mode, in common use there, of warming the rooms, not by wood or coal fires under chimneys, producing currents of air in the apartments, and a very unequal temperature, but by charcoal fires in braziers placed in the middle of the rooms; which, whilst they warm, also dry the air of the apartments, and tend to keep up, for a long time, an uniform temperature.

That diseases of the joints are comparatively rare appears to be pretty well ascertained as regards the inhabitants of Constantinople; and also the extreme unfrequency of gout; and, I believe, the same remark applies to the inhabitants of the provinces. I have made inquiries of several medical men who have practised in different parts of the country, and have been invariably assured that, according to their experience, gout is a disease from which the Turks are, in a great measure, exempt. Whether this exemption is owing to their abstinence generally from wine and ardent spirits, or to the regular use of the vapour

bath, it may not be easy to decide; perhaps both are concerned in producing the exemption. Those who are in easy circumstances indulge in the pleasures of the table, and commonly eat largely, and of greasy dishes, many of which, however, are chiefly vegetable. The exemption, therefore, is not attributable to temperance in eating, indeed, without a knowledge of their diet, this might be inferred from the disposition to obesity which generally prevails, and amongst both sexes.

It has been mentioned, that diseases of the abdominal viscera are more common than any other. This, which appears to be generally admitted by those medical men who have had the best means of obtaining information, may probably arise from excesses at table amongst the opulent, and to carelessness as regards diet, and the use of bad articles of provisions, especially ill fed or diseased meat, unripe fruit and spoiled vegetables, amongst the poor and labouring classes.

From what has thus been very briefly and generally stated, it might be inferred that the health of the Turkish people is good, rather above than below par, compared with the public health of European countries. If the conclusion be just, another inference would seem to follow, viz., that the population should be progressively increasing. That such, however, is the fact is very doubtful; the opinion generally entertained by those who have given their attention to the subject is, that the Mussulman population, instead of increasing, is actually diminishing, and rapidly, of late years, so as to impair greatly the military strength of the empire. I am disposed to think that this opinion has been too strongly expressed, but that it is mainly correct. Granted that it is, it is not altogether incompatible with the former conclusion,—of the public health commonly being good. The diminution of the population may be attributed, and I believe justly, not to ordinary causes, such as those which influence every day health, but rather to unusual ones, more of the nature of accidental occurrences, such as the destructive effects of epidemic diseases, particularly plague and typhus fever, and remittent fevers, the production of malaria. Such as the destructive effects of war, of late years, often within the Turkish territories, associated with spoliation and want; and, lastly, to pass by minor circumstances, the great loss of life, especially in early infancy, owing to the low state of the medical profession in Turkey, and the neglect or ill treatment of infantine diseases.

It may be said that most of these circumstances, that all of them probably, with the exception of foreign invasion, have been in operation ever since the Turks have had a footing in Europe. It can hardly be denied, and partly on this account I am disposed to conclude, that though the population may be diminishing, its diminution is not very great. The population of these countries, since they have been taken possession of by the Turks, with a few exceptions, has probably never been large. Agriculture has been little, if at all encouraged; and the useful arts in Turkey are generally in a very rude and primitive state; the people are rather pastoral than agricultural,—a condition, I need hardly remark, incompatible with any approach to a dense population. The larger proportion of the cultivators of the land, I believe, are Christians,—the Rayah part of the people, who are exempt from military service.

The study of the epidemic and endemic diseases of this country would be very interesting, and might lead to conclusions of great value, both as regards medical science and the cause of humanity, and the public good of the nations of Europe, through the medium of the laws of quarantine, which such an investigation might help to modify and render less onerous. A very important question, and which can only be determined in the Turkish dominions is, whether plague is ever endemic, or capable of being produced, as it is believed remittent fevers are generated, by the influence of local circumstances acting on the living system, or giving rise to some material substance, which, acting on it, has the same effect? Should it be proved, after careful inquiries, that plague is capable of this origin, and that it is not an unfrequent occurrence, the fact would be a very strong one against the institution of quarantine in this country, excepting in a form totally different from that in which it is at present conducted. Should the result of the inquiry, on the contrary be, that plague is never

of endemic origin, that it is never propagated, excepting from individual to individual, either directly or indirectly, by means of a matter of contagion, then there would be the strongest inducement to preserve the institution of quarantine, modifying it in such a manner as to render it as efficient as possible for the preservation of the public health against plague, and at the same time as little vexatious, and as light as possible.

In a country in which endemic and epidemic diseases are of frequent occurrence, armies in the field commonly suffer severely, and especially foreign troops. Last autumn an example of such suffering was afforded in the British troops which served in Syria. A large number of them, in proportion to their strength, contracted dysentery, and many died. Should it ever again be necessary to afford similar assistance to the Turkish Government, much disease and a large proportional mortality ought to be calculated on; especially were military operations to be carride on either in Egypt, in Syria, or the provinces of the Danube; and it would be highly desirable that the medical staff attached to the force should be well selected and numerous, and amply provided with medicines and hospital stores.

I am, &c.,
(Signed) J. DAVY, M.D.,
Inspector-General of Hospitals.

Inclosure in No. 7.

Report on the Diseases of Constantinople, by William Dawson, M.D., Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals.—September, 1841.

THE few following remarks are offered with considerable hesitation, for they are the result of only very limited opportunities which were afforded me of making personal observations, and are chiefly derived from the collected opinions of some medical men, and others who have been long resident in Constantinople.

In a country where there are no public hospitals for the reception of the sick, and where statistical returns and reports of all kinds are not thought of, it is difficult for a stranger to form a satisfactory estimate of the proportions of the prevalent diseases and of the mortality arising from them. Nor was this difficulty lessened, as might have been expected, by our being permitted to visit the several military hospitals; for there were no medical records kept in them, that would enable us to form an idea of the disorders chiefly affecting the soldiers. The total want of system, the incorrect nomenclature of the diseases, and the incompetency of the medical officers, prevented the possibility of obtaining such information.

The generally healthy appearance of the population of Constantinople is remarkable. The labourers in the streets and on the water are all especially robust and active, and even the artificers in the shops have among them few delicate or sickly-looking persons. Among the reasons which may in some degree account for this, the following are perhaps not the least influential. The city is supplied entirely with its working population by daily arrivals of the healthiest and strongest of the people from the country who, not being Turks or Mussulmans, are exempt from the conscription for the army and navy. Whenever from sickness or advancing age they become unequal to their laborious duties, or sooner, if they have amassed what they deem a competency, (and which is said often to happen within a few years after their arrival,) these all return to their homes, thus making room for a fresh supply of young and active labourers. They are in general warmly clothed, and have it in their power to procure good and wholesome food at a moderate rate. Their habits are favourable to the preservation of health; for their hours of daily labour are neither so early or so late as with us; and their evenings are spent in rest at home, and not in the indulgence in intoxicating drinks.

Whenever their poor people are attacked by sickness, and especially

by acute diseases, it is supposed they are carried off rapidly, and in great numbers. The only endeavour made by the public authorities to provide them with advice or medicines is a dispensary belonging to the medical school at Galata Serai, which from its situation in the suburb of Pera, can be accessible to very few, and is said to be seldom resorted to.

The Greek Church supports an hospital, distant about one mile from the walls of Constantinople, for the reception of their sick poor; we visited it in the summer, and found it to contain about one hundred and twenty patients. Their squalid and dirty appearance, the poverty of the diets we observed in the kitchen, and the neglected condition of the wards generally, were far from creditable to the managers of an institution having so excellent a building for the purpose of an hospital, and reported to be kept up at a very considerable expense.

There are likewise said to be hospitals attached to some of the Armenian, Roman, and Greek churches, and to the several mosques in the city; but no medical officers being appointed to them, they are useful only as affording food and shelter to the poor and aged.

Constantinople with its suburbs is situated on several hills on the shore of the Sea of Marmora and along the Bosphorus, the port, or Golden Horn, dividing it for a considerable extent. Excepting on the Asiatic side it is quite unprotected; for the neighbouring hills are little more elevated than those of the city; and within a distance of several miles round there can scarcely be seen a tree but those in the gardens of the town and the tall cypresses in the numerous cemeteries. Thus, unsheltered from the cold winds of the north and the hot winds of the south, it is liable to extremes and sudden vicissitudes of temperature. In winter at times the cold is excessive, and in summer the heat is often as oppressive as it is within the tropics. A great deal of rain falls in winter, while in the summer not a cloud is to be seen for several months. Almost every morning in the year there is to be seen a fog rising from the shores of the Hurham and along the Bosphorus, and extending to a greater or less distance from them. And occasionally, during the winter and spring months, the north wind brings to Constantinople some of the dense cold mists which is so frequent in the Black Sea.

Fevers. Intermittents of every form are said, in some seasons, more especially after the usual falls of rain in September or early in October, to be very common, and to resist obstinately the customary modes of treatment. Remittents, too, of a very severe type, such as are sometimes met with on the warmer shores of the Mediterranean, or even resembling the malignant fevers of the tropics, are reported not unfrequently to prevail towards the termination of a very hot summer. Although there is no marshy ground in the immediate neighbourhood of Constantinople, except on the banks of the river, which flows into the upper part of the harbour, it is probable there are other sufficient sources for the production of malaria to account for these fevers. For there being a want of proper drains in every part of the town, and the duties of the police not at all enforcing cleanliness in the streets, there are at all times large collections of putrefying vegetable and animal substances, especially in the more crowded parts of the city. The river too just mentioned, in summer becomes nearly dry, and there being little current, more particularly in its upper part, the water of the Hurham becomes more or less stagnant, having quantities of offensive matter floating on its surface, and large accumulations of filth along its shores. During this summer we have not heard of the existence of much either intermittent or remittent fever. For several months, to within a few days of our departure, the heat and dryness of the summer has been excessive; and, perhaps, has been the cause of a greater prevalence of fevers, of an ardent kind, particularly among the labourers and boatmen employed on the Bosphorus. Common continued fevers are to be met with at all seasons, among all classes of the inhabitants, and lone types of nervous fever never cease to occur. Typhus, of a very severe form, is at some seasons more prevalent than at others; but the town is said never to be free from it. It is at all times very destructive of life; and in the early months of the present year produced

so alarming a mortality as apparently to rouse even the Turkish authorities to the necessity of making some inquiry into its cause, especially among the troops. It was said that the replies given by the medical officers attributed it to the paucity of the soldiers' food, to their exposure to severe cold, and to their not being sent to hospital in the commencement of the disease; and in corroboration of the last statement it was affirmed that most of them died within a few hours after their admission; that some were covered with petechiæ when first seen; and that some had even died on their passage from the barracks to the hospital. Certainly during our visits to the hospitals and barracks we saw men lying in the barracks who appeared to be seriously ill; and it was evident that although inspections are said to be made daily for the detection of disease, they are made by incompetent persons. The detention of the sick among the healthy, must have led to the propagation of the fever. Other causes of the mortality, at this particular period, may have been that all the efficient troops having been sent to Syria in the last year, the regiments in Constantinople were composed chiefly of boys, lately brought by conscription from the country, who, besides being too feeble for the duties of soldiers, were likely to suffer from the material alteration of their habits; and likewise, that such of the troops as returned from Syria were in a sickly condition, having been subjected to much privation and sickness during their marches in that country, as well as on board the crowded transports in which they were conveyed.

Inflammatory diseases are supposed by the medical practitioners to be more prevalent in Constantinople than elsewhere; and, without doubt, in such a climate they must be sufficiently numerous among the persons much exposed to their causes. In walking through the wards of the military and Greek hospitals we were surprised to see more than half the cases under treatment designated as inflammation of some important organ—generally of the abdominal viscera; or the same cause was said to be the characteristic symptom of every form of fever. But both my own observations and the reports of others lead me to believe that it is a fashion here to attribute to inflammation many affections which are dependent on other causes,—for pains of every description, whether arising from nervous irritation, or even from flatulent distension, and fevers of every type, are supposed to be inflammatory,—and we hear of blood-letting being prescribed largely and repeated daily, to the almost entire exclusion of other remedies. Where the practitioners of medicine do not endeavour to obtain any further acquaintance with disease than such as can be derived from the observation of symptoms, it is not too much to believe that they understand very little of pathology, and that their mistakes regarding the nature and seat of disease must be frequent. No medical man in Constantinople ever attempts the examination of the dead body, contenting himself with the belief that the prejudices of the country are opposed to it. But it may be stated, that last winter the Turkish students in the Galata Serai evinced no repugnance to dissection; while among the numerous Frank residents it cannot be supposed to be greater than in other countries, where a judicious anxiety expressed by the medical attendants to examine the bodies of their patients is seldom refused by the friends.

Diseases of the head. Excepting those inflammations of, and determinations of blood to the brain and its membranes, which might have been expected to be frequent among those classes who are a good deal exposed to the sun in summer, I cannot learn that diseases of the head are common. Apoplexy is said to be a rare affection, even among the more wealthy classes; in the streets hardly any instances of paralysis are to be met with; and it is but charitable to believe that epilepsy must be extremely uncommon, for in the Greek hospital we saw a boy about ten years of age confined among the insane patients by a heavy chain round his neck, who was said to be subject to epileptic fits.

The only asylum (that belonging to the Mosque of Suleiman) for the reception of the male insane among the Turks contained at no period within the last ten months so many as twenty patients. There is another establishment for women, the number of whom is said to be much less;

and medical men have told me they have no reason to believe that any Turks are privately confined. If such be the case, the proportion of persons labouring under mental disorders must be extremely small in this country—and fortunate it is so; for the patients whom we saw, were treated in the same manner as the wild animals who were confined in a part of the same building. Each patient was fastened by a heavy chain round his neck to the wall. Their persons were dirty and neglected, though in winter they were provided with rugs. Their cells were far from clean, and had grated windows with doors open to the public. At the time of our visit we saw several boys and young men amusing themselves by teasing and irritating some of the more excitable of the patients.

In the Greek hospital there were twenty-five male and female patients, all of whom, whether the harmless or those liable to paroxysms of fury, were treated in the same manner as those in the Turkish asylum.

Though difficult to assign with certainty the causes of this comparative exemption from mental diseases among the Turks, we may with some probability attribute it to the essential differences of their moral and physical habits and those of other people, among whom insanity is more frequent, these differences being chiefly in those habits, the excessive indulgence in which is generally regarded among the principal predisposing, as well as exciting causes of the disease. I allude to their mental and bodily inactivity,—to their being seldom engaged in ambitious, speculative, or mercantile pursuits,—and to their reputed abstinence from wine.

Acute inflammation of the lungs are said during the winter months to cause a considerable mortality among those classes who have not in their power the means of procuring proper medical assistance. But I believe that catarrhal affections are far from being so prevalent as with us, and that pulmonary consumption is a still more rare disease. Why this should be so among all classes is impossible to say; the climate does not seem more favourable than our own to the preservation of a healthy state of the chest; and I can only surmise as a possible reason, the unfrequent exposure of any of the inhabitants to the night air. The hours of business both of the Turks and the Franks are early; and there being no places of public resort, either for amusement or otherwise, they have little inducement to leave their own homes after dark.

Diseases of the bowels are perhaps among the more frequent of those to which the lower orders are subject. In the several hospitals they certainly constituted by far the larger proportion of the cases. If not immediately fatal, as many of such diseases no doubt are, they must lay the foundation of serious affections that ultimately may prove destructive of life. Healthy and nourishing food seems abundantly within the reach of the industrious; nevertheless, in summer especially, they are known to live very much on fruit, often consumed in large quantities in an unripe state.

Small-pox never ceases its ravages in Constantinople, and must always be productive of great mortality. Great numbers of persons are met with bearing the marks of having seriously suffered from it. And it is said that, although not frequently practised, inoculation of the small-pox is occasionally resorted to by the Turks.

Vaccination is not held in much estimation. Though one of the duties of the Board of Health be to preserve a regular supply of vaccine lymph for the public use, at two periods, within the last ten months, it has fallen within my own knowledge that it could only be procured, after some delay, from private sources.

Excepting one or two cases in the lazaretto, and one in Pera, this summer plague has not appeared in Constantinople for the last two years; and the public authorities take credit to themselves for having protected the city from it by their lately established quarantine regulations. These, however, it is pretty well known, have never been consistently acted on. I have never seen plague; but it seems to me contrary to reason to believe that the best quarantine regulations in existence can of themselves ever be efficient to the prevention of the contagion.

Hernia must be a very common affection among the working classes,

from the number of the shops in which trusses are seen exposed for sale; but whether it be likewise frequent in the higher orders of the Turks we have no means of ascertaining; for the medical practitioners are not often consulted in such cases, which belong to the province of the barber.

Persons bearing the marks of having suffered from syphilis are more often encountered in the streets than one would have expected; and several of them are women: but as they are all of the lower classes the knowledge of the nature and treatment of their diseases does not often fall within the observation of the physician.

If, as it is most likely, surgical diseases are as numerous as elsewhere, the loss of life from them must be considerable. The practitioners of Constantinople are pure physicians, who seldom pretend to an acquaintance with surgery, and barbers and bone-setters without education, and a few licentiates of the medical school of Galata Serai, native Turks and Armenians, who are utterly ignorant of practical anatomy, and who can have derived little useful information on any subject from lectures given in the French language, which they imperfectly understand.

(Signed) W. DAWSON, M.D.,
Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals.

No. 8.

Dr. Robertson to Mr. Addington.

Sir, *London, April* 21, 1842.

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith a Report on Plague, and beg to request that you will have the goodness to submit the same to the Earl of Aberdeen. I have, &c.,

(Signed) J. ROBERTSON, M.D.,
Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals.

Inclosure in No. 8.

Report on Plague, as observed in Syria, particularly in reference to its origin and mode of propagation.

PLAGUE first came under my notice at Jaffa, in the month of February, 1841, where I discovered it in the Turkish military hospital, but duty obliged me to proceed to Beyrout almost immediately after, so that I had then no opportunity of investigating the disease in a satisfactory manner. It was not long, however, before Beyrout was visited by the disease, and the annexed Table, No. 1, contains, I believe, a correct statement of the cases that occurred there, betwixt the 27th day of February, and 23rd of June, 1841; the sketch will show the localities alluded to in the table.

It would be foreign to the purpose of this Report, which is not intended as a medical essay on plague, to enter into any minute detail of the symptoms of the disease; it may be of general interest, however, to give a brief account of some of its peculiar characters.

Plague is sometimes a very mild disease, presenting only swellings of the glands, accompanied by very slight, or perhaps no febrile disorder; in its severe form, however, the fever is intense, and the appearance of the patient is so peculiar, that when once observed, the impression can never be forgotten. He has the appearance of a person intoxicated, the countenance has an idiotic expression, the power of articulation is lost, and with difficulty can the tongue be protruded for examination: the muscular power is entirely prostrated, and he can neither stand nor sit upright. I do not intend to convey the idea that these peculiar characters are always present; sometimes it is difficult to decide, before the appearance of the local symptoms, as to the real character of the disease. Fevers of a typhoid character, are very common in Syria, and in many instances much resemble plague, being attended with petechiæ, or spots on the skin, and enlargement of the parotid gland; these cases can only be distinguished by attentive observation of the whole course of the

disease. I am quite satisfied that the term "plague" is used in Syria, without just discrimination; whenever the disease exists at all, every case of fever, with eruptions or spots on the skin, or with buboes or tumors on any part of the body, is termed plague; the same is the case with buboes or gangrenous sores without fever. The great dread of the disease, too, generally entertained by the medical men, as well as by the European population, prevents all proper investigation of its nature. Plague, however, in its usual form, may be defined as an intense fever with symptoms of great debility, and attended with buboes, carbuncles, or charbons as they are usually termed in the Levant, spots or stains on the skin. The Table No. 2 will show the relative proportion of these local affections as observed at Beyrout. A scientific observer, after a little experience, will easily distinguish the disease, which has been well described by many authors; its origin and mode of propagation, however, are questions of extreme difficulty, most interesting to science and humanity, but on which, unfortunately, the most opposite and conflicting opinions are entertained.

The most recent writers on the disease, Clot Bey and Monsieur Bulard, who pursued their investigations in the same field, and at the same time, are at complete variance. The first rejects altogether the doctrine of contagion, which is supported by the latter, although he believes it is in the first instance generated by other causes.

Previous to any personal experience, I was inclined to consider plague as highly contagious, but in proportion as I became more intimately acquainted with it, the more reason I saw to question the justice of my preconceived opinion. My first doubts arose from the little progress made by the disease at Beyrout, notwithstanding there were many cases placed under such circumstances, as would certainly have caused it to spread among the whole population, had it been of a highly contagious nature. In one house, occupied as a Turkish military hospital, I found in a room not ten feet square, four persons labouring under plague, and evidently at the point of death; they were on the ground without bedding or any comfort, a fifth had recently expired, and one of those yet alive had made a pillow of the body. This house was in the bazaar, no care had been taken to prevent external communication, and the patients had been previously in a barrack among a large number of men. After such a scene I naturally expected that if the plague was so virulently contagious as some describe, that it would soon be widely developed among the soldiers, and also among the civil population; this however did not prove to be the case, as will be seen by reference to Table No. 1. At this time I daily heard of the dreadful ravages produced by the disease at Acre and Sidon; I was therefore led to the conclusion, that if it were propagated by contagion, certain external circumstances were necessary to give it activity, and that these existed in less force at Beyrout than at those places where the disease was proving so fatal. In the progress of my investigations, I admit that some circumstances were observed, which seem to favour the doctrine of contagion. Not desiring to give a one-sided view of this important question, I will first notice these:—

1. The disease first commenced among strangers from Acre and Egypt, where the complaint existed, and for some time was confined to them.

2. The soldiers (Turkish) were next attacked, and some of them had communicated with others from Sidon and Acre, where the military were suffering severely.

3. The first civilian attacked was a shoemaker, employed in repairing shoes for the Turkish soldiers.

4. The attendants at the lazaretto suffered in a far greater proportion than any other class of people.

5. Four men employed in carrying the body of a soldier who died of plague to the lazaretto, were placed in an isolated fort to undergo quarantine, two took the disease on the ninth day, of whom, one died on the fourth day from the attack, the other on the sixth; the remaining two took the disease but recovered.

Although these cases apparently support the doctrine of contagion,

or at least throw doubt on the contrary opinion, yet some explanations which I shall offer hereafter, lessen their weight, and numerous facts come under notice which negative the contagious nature of the disease, or at all events show that it has been much exaggerated.

1. Fifteen passengers disembarked from a bombard from St. Jean d'Acre, one unwell, and his case proved to be plague, a second was seized the same night, a third the day following, two recovered, one died; none of the rest took ill, and they received pratique in thirty-one days.

2. Six persons who had been in close communication with the servant of Omar Pasha from Acre, who had plague, were sent to the lazaretto, and were shut up for some days in a room adjoining and communicating with one in which were the servant and five other plague cases; none of these took the disease, and after twenty-five days they were set at liberty.

3. Thirty-seven soldiers were quartered in a khan in Beyrout, one took plague and died, the others had been in constant communication with him, but none took the disease.

4. Six soldiers had plague in a most malignant form, at a house occupied as an hospital in the bazaar; all died, none of the attendants took the disease.

5. A little girl, one of a family of nine persons, all observing strict quarantine, was seized with the plague, but recovered: all the family communicated freely with the patient, her sisters nursed her; no bad consequences followed to any.

6. One of the most respectable Syrian inhabitants had plague, with a carbuncle, which destroyed the whole of the integuments of the left side of the neck and left shoulder, the clavicle being denuded; by the skill and attention of Assistant-Surgeon Robertson, R.N., he recovered; none of his family, seven in number, suffered.

7. A fatal case of plague occurred among the soldiers in the barrack at the Seraglio gate, the whole were removed to the lazaretto, and some were subsequently attacked with buboes but without fever: no means were taken to purify the building, and another detachment was immediately quartered in it, but without any bad consequences.

8. Of 1,800 soldiers quartered in Beyrout (see Table No. 1), only forty took the disease; and I feel assured that hundreds of those who remained well, had communicated freely with the diseased.

9. The Table No. 3 gives the result of an inspection which I made, assisted by Assistant-Surgeon Robertson, R. N., of all the houses at Beyrout known to be infected, on the 4th of May. It will be observed, that in five houses only had more than one person been attacked. Fifty-seven individuals who had the most intimate communication with the diseased, standing towards them in the relation of husband and wife, or parent and child, altogether escaped.

10. A friend, on whose report I have every confidence, informed me, that when he was a passenger on board an Austrian steamer, going from Beyrout to Smyrna, a person was seized with plague, the nature of the disease was not immediately discovered, and the patient remained in communication with the other passengers for several days. The vessel was placed in quarantine at Smyrna; none of the passengers took the disease. The plague patient was landed, and I think recovered.

11. An Austrian officer, a man of rank, died of plague at Damascus; his friend who nursed him, and frequently supported him in his arms, felt no bad consequences.

After an attentive and unprejudiced consideration of the foregoing facts, I think it impossible to maintain that plague is a highly contagious or infectious disease, and that the slightest actual contact (most Levantines exclude all other mode of infection) with a diseased person, or contaminated substance, is sufficient to produce the disease. I am aware that the advocates of contagion assert, and most truly, that some individuals, from peculiarity of constitution, are not susceptible of infection, and this might be a satisfactory answer to a solitary case of exemption, such as the last quoted, but where, as in the other instances I have adduced, a large number of persons were exposed with impunity, to contact with the diseased, the explanation is not satisfactory.

In reference to the circumstances I have stated as seeming to support the doctrine of contagion, and that the disease was possibly imported from Acre or Egypt, I have to observe that, all the individuals arriving from these places by sea, were placed in the lazaretto to undergo quarantine; those coming by land, at first entered the town, but in all cases where the disease was developed, the patients were sent to the lazaretto, as also all who had communicated with them; and in no instance could I trace that there had been communication betwixt these strangers and the inhabitants of Beyrout, who were afterwards attacked, and I have given an instance of six persons having been shut up in the lazaretto with a plague patient from Acre, without injury.

That the Turkish soldiers were first attacked is not surprising; they were lodged in miserable damp khans, and much crowded.

The first civilian attacked, had been employed in repairing shoes for the soldiers, but he was immediately removed to the lazaretto, and no instance of any one taking the disease who had intercourse with him, was ever discovered.

The fact of four men who carried a dead body, having afterwards taken the disease whilst in quarantine, is singular, as the man whose body or its envelopements, were supposed to have communicated the disease, died of plague in a khan, where there were fifty-seven persons in intimate communication with him, who did not take the disease, and I have already quoted this fact as a proof of non-contagion.

It is one of the doctrines of the contagionists, that the dead, when cold, cannot communicate infection, and it would be rather extraordinary, that thirty-seven should all escape the contagion from the living man, and that the whole four who carried his dead body should be attacked. It appears, therefore, highly probable that these men took the disease from other causes. The first one attacked was after an interval of nine days, and the place in which they were confined was damp, filthy, likely to injure their health, and render them peculiarly sensible to any prevalent disease. The following circumstances also will show that contact with a dead body may take place with perfect impunity.

The Mahomedan population at Beyrout were much exasperated by a report that the dead taken to the lazaretto, were interred without the usual forms enjoined by their religion, and one day an infuriated mob seized a body which was being taken there, and to show their contempt for all sanitary precautions, numbers embraced and kissed the body, and rubbed themselves with the clothes which had covered it. I never could trace that any bad effects followed, nor do I believe that such was the case.

As a proof that the contact with a diseased person or contaminated substance, is the sole cause of the complaint, the immunity which persons enjoy, who isolate themselves during the prevalence of plague, is constantly adduced. This immunity has, I believe, been much exaggerated: some few instances came under my own observation, where isolation did not prevent an attack. At Caiffa, near Acre, a whole family except one was cut off while observing strict quarantine. The one who escaped, probably owed his safety to the circumstance of his having taken flight to a more healthy locality.

The wealthy Europeans in the Levant do not pay much attention to an occasional case of plague, but whenever the deaths exceed a certain number per day, they shut themselves up in their houses. These houses are usually in the most healthy situations, provided with every comfort, and the inmates, by seclusion, avoid many of the predisposing causes of disease; during such times also they pay great attention to their mode of living. All these circumstances will account for their being less frequently attacked than others not so well provided with all the comforts of life. To instance that isolation under favourable circumstances, tends to preserve health during the prevalence of the disease, I may mention that I recommended that the detachments of Her Majesty's troops at Beyrout should be confined to their quarters while plague existed in the town. The house occupied as a barrack, was a spacious and excellent one on the sea shore, with a large garden attached, which afforded sufficient space for exercise and amusement. The usual opportunities for intemperance

and other excesses were cut off, while they enjoyed sufficient freedom in the open air, in the most healthy locality of the town. Never did the men enjoy better health. I beg to observe, however, that their food and other articles were introduced without any of the usual forms of purification adopted in the Levant; and instances of external communication took place which could not be prevented.

It often happens, however, that all these precautions are vain; the disease penetrates into the best guarded retreat. In such cases the absurd and ridiculous stories which are told, to account for the disease consistent with their preconceived opinion of contagion, by eyewitnesses only at once serves to prove how rigid and perfect had been the isolation, and how useless it had proved as a means of security. No article has entered, the food of the family, and every other article [illegible] undergone the prescribed form of purification; in that case [illegible] dog or cat, a bird or insect, is accused as the infecting medium, or some contaminated piece of cotton or paper has been blown in at some unobserved aperture. It would appear therefore from what I have stated that numerous persons who have been in intimate communication with the diseased, escape, and that frequently those who most carefully isolate themselves, fall victims, whose attack can only be accounted for by contagionists, on the most improbable grounds.

Upon a review of all the circumstances, the only conclusion I can arrive at is, that plague arises from local causes, although the nature of these, and the peculiar circumstances under which they are generated are, and probably will for ever remain unknown. The endemic nature of the disease in Syria is proved by the fact, that it is often met with in the interior of the country, in remote mountain villages, distant from any great route of communication with those countries where plague is known to exist. It existed at Zeb-d-Eni, in Anti-Lebanon, during the last summer,—a season when it is never known on the sea coast.

An intelligent French surgeon, who was in the Egyptian service, stated that for two years preceding 1841, plague had existed in some of the mountain villages of Lebanon. The disease produced great mortality at Acre, Caiffa, Tyre, and Sidon; at the latter place 1,800 are said to have perished out of a population of 9,000; 400 cases occurred among the troops, and 190 proved fatal. Contrast this result with what occurred at Beyrout, when the total number of cases was 121, notwithstanding there were abundant opportunities for the disease to propagate itself by contagion. Further north than Beyrout, the disease was even more rare; at Tripoli it did not appear at all, and Aleppo, according to information I received in my inquiries there, had not been visited by plague for thirteen years; yet all these places were not protected by any sanitary regulations whatever, nor indeed could any ever be established that would be efficient in a country like Syria, to cut off communication between diseased and healthy places. The fact seems to be, that the causes of plague, whatever may be their nature, are sometimes confined to certain localities of a country, sparingly generated and acting with little intensity, only affecting a few and probably highly predisposed persons; at other times the deleterious influence is widely developed, and acts with extreme energy, producing an epidemic, with frightful mortality. Want of cleanliness, heat and moisture, the decomposition of animal and vegetable matter, have been assigned as causes of plague, but all these if they have any influence, it is only of a secondary nature; and some peculiar circumstances, as yet beyond the reach of science, are necessary to its development. Some of the above causes do not seem to have much influence even on the progress of the disease.

Beyrout is one of the most filthy towns in Syria; the sewers are uncovered and most offensive; the immediate vicinity is covered with the putrid bodies of animals, and I refer to the sketch, by which it will be seen that at no great distance there is a low irrigated ground, highly productive of miasma. In the neighbourhood of this ground I admit the attacks were most numerous, the scanty population considered.

Temperature certainly has great influence on the disease, which never, or scarcely ever, appears until after the great heat of summer is

over, and disappears in June when the hot weather returns. Hot days and cold nights seem peculiarly favourable to its production.

In conclusion, in reference to the contagious or non-contagious nature of this at times frightful disease, I beg to state, that the result of all my experience leads me to believe that the disease originates in local causes, and that it is endemic in Syria and Egypt: that it is not of a highly contagious nature, and that if ever so at all, some other concurrent circumstances are necessary to render it so. Extreme and exclusive opinions on the doctrine of contagion, are hardly warranted by the present state of our knowledge; my own firm conviction is, that the plague cannot be communicated from one person to another in a pure atmosphere, even by contact, but I am not prepared to assert that if plague patients are crowded together in confined and ill-ventilated apartments, infection will not be produced, just as happens in typhus fever.

In my visit to Egypt, I had no opportunity of observing the disease, as, except at Alexandria where, at distant intervals, a case was reported, the country was reported free.

None of the respectable medical practitioners with whom I had an opportunity of communicating, appeared to entertain any doubt of the endemic origin of plague, and that is a point I think incontestably established, both as regards Syria and Egypt; in the latter country, also, numerous and strong proofs of its non-contagious nature, are adduced by men who seem to have observed without prejudice. One gentleman—a countryman and of great experience—considered it of local origin, and not contagious, unless the sick were crowded in ill-ventilated and confined situations.

Strong and numerous as the negative proofs of non-contagion undoubtedly are, yet if a single case can be fairly proved, in which plague has been communicated by contact with a diseased person or contaminated article, in a place free from endemic causes, the doctrine of non-contagion must be abandoned.

Such a positive proof, however, of communication of the disease solely by contagion, cannot be obtained in those countries where plague is undoubtedly endemic. The disease may there soon follow after contact with a diseased person or contaminated article, but it is by no means a necessary consequence that it was caused solely by that contact, as the infected person was at the same time exposed to the endemic causes. To decide the point it would be of great importance to have, if possible, accurate accounts of the cases of plague which have occurred in the different lazarettoes, in countries where the disease is not endemic. If the opinions I entertain be correct, it will necessarily follow, that plague in such places will not extend itself even to the attendants, if the same precaution be observed as in cases of fever, to have free ventilation in the apartments of the sick.

As I am on the point of finishing this report, a letter published at Constantinople, addressed to Dr. Davy, Inspector-General of Hospitals, has been given to me, by which it appears that plague has been communicated in four instances to the attendants of the lazaretto of Koulely, and the writer attributes the result exclusively to contagion, communicated by persons and merchandize brought by a vessel which arrived at Constantinople from Alexandria, on 8th June, 1841, that had lost eighteen persons by plague, on the voyage. Dr. Davy, I have reason to know, is about to publish some observations on the quarantine establishments of the Levant, and he will perhaps be able to assign the degree of weight and importance to these cases which they may deserve.

I would only at present observe, that there is every reason to believe that plague is often endemic on the shores of the Bosphorus, as well as in Syria and Egypt. Buboes and glandular affections are very common in the East, and often confounded with plague; and the fears of the medical men who are contagionists, often prevent their making that examination which is necessary to form a correct diagnosis.

The advocates of the exclusive doctrine of contagion attach much importance to the exemption which they state Constantinople has enjoyed for three years from plague, since quarantine laws were established. I

have reason to believe that these have been too often infringed, for the supposition that this blessing is to be attributed to them alone; and it is a well known fact, that places liable to some of the most fatal diseases, acknowledged to depend on local causes, are often exempt from them for years. Aleppo, a large town, has of late years, been free from plague, although unprotected by quarantine laws.

The administration of the quarantine establishments both in Egypt and Syria is most loose, irregular and even absurd, and, supposing the plague to be contagious, would afford no security whatever, while the interruption to commerce, and the expense, vexation and danger produced to travellers is immense. Some of their practices are absurd: it sometimes happens that persons arriving by sea from Beyrout, at a time when it is free from plague, are placed in quarantine at Alexandria, when the disease may be extremely prevalent, travellers by land often pass without interruption, betwixt places that are not permitted to have intercourse by sea, unless accompanied by the observance of quarantine. The lazarettoes also are so ill adapted for the reception of persons accustomed to the most common decencies of life, that impaired health must often be the consequence of a residence in them. At Beyrout the lazaretto is most wretched and in a most unhealthy position, the neighbourhood is low and swampy (see the annexed sketch), the rooms are filthy and damp, being open to the weather, and it is only wonderful that all who enter do not fall victims to disease of some kind, if not to plague. To this state of the lazaretto I attribute the frequent attacks which the attendants suffered during the prevalence of plague. At Damietta, in Egypt, travellers have been obliged to perform quarantine in a miserable shed on the sea shore. In Egypt and Syria I fear there is little prospect of these evils being speedily removed. The institutions of the former country seem on the decline: in fact many of them are too far in advance of the general civilization of the people and have no inherent principles of support. The medical school is quite incapable of affording a scientific medical education, and can only be regarded as a show-exhibition which imposes on superficial observers.

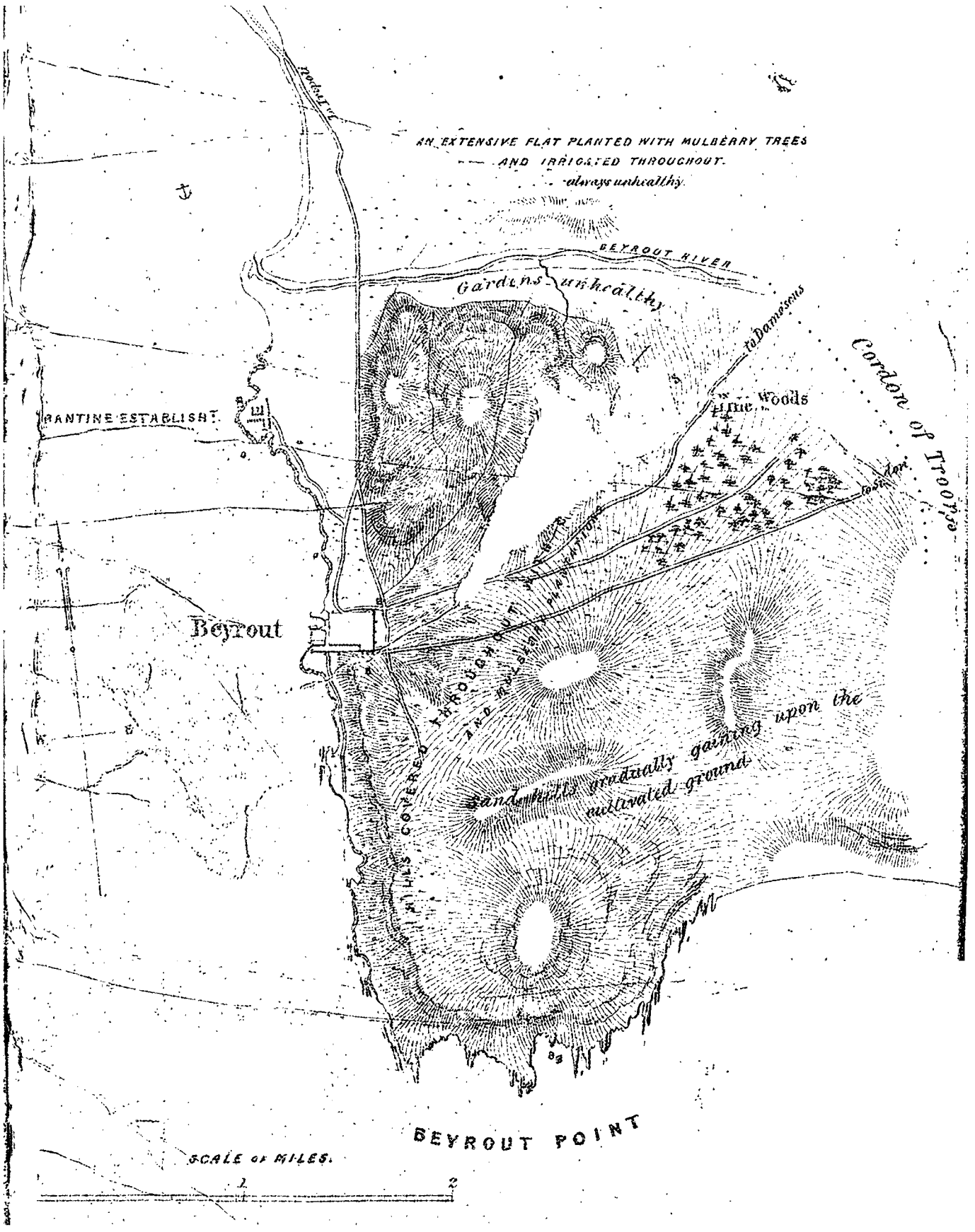
The quarantine laws of Europe will, I trust, ere long, undergo revision: the duration of quarantine might in many cases be shortened without danger: and the classification of what are called susceptible and non-susceptible articles, peculiarly requires examination; it seems neither based on experience or any scientific principle.

(Signed) J. ROBERTSON, M.D.,
Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals.

No. 1.—*Abstract of accredited cases of Plague, occurring in and around Beyrout, in the Lazaretto, and arrested at the Sanitary Cordon, between 27th February and 23rd June*, 1841.

Where the Disease occurred.	CIVILIANS. 16,000 Inhabitants.			SOLDIERS. Probable Strength, 1800.			TOTALS.		
	No. Attacked.	Recoveries.	Deaths.	No. Attacked.	Recoveries.	Deaths.	No. Attacked.	Recoveries.	Deaths.
Town	45	33	12	12	3	9	57	36	21
Gardens	18	11	7	2	2	0	20	13	7
Pines	0	0	0	4	3	1	4	3	1
Cordon	3	1	2	18	9	9	21	10	11
Lazaretto ...	15	8	7	4	4	0	19	12	7
Totals ..	81	53	28	40	21	19	121	74	47

These soldiers were all Turks: no case of Plague occurred among Her Majesty's Detachments.


AN EXTENSIVE FLAT PLANTED WITH MULBERRY TREES
AND IRRIGATED THROUGHOUT.
always unhealthy
BEYROUT RIVER
Gardens unhealthy
to Damascus
Cordon of Troops
Pine Woods
QUARANTINE ESTABLISHT.
Beyrout
COVERED THROUGHOUT WITH MULBERRY PLANTATIONS
Sand hills gradually gaining upon the cultivated ground
BEYROUT POINT
SCALE OF MILES.
1
2

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